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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF

GLOUCESTER, SALEM, AND CUMBERLAND

NEW JERSEY,

vol. 2

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THEIR

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

BY

THOS. CUSHING, M.D.

AND

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PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & PECK.

1883.

a great extent had driven the traffic from rural districts into the more populous centres.

Temperance Alliance.—It was, however, evident to the friends of temperance that if the traffic was ever to be driven from its strongholds there must be more harmony of sentiment and unity of action. Accordingly, Sept. 4, 1872, in compliance with a call for a temperance convention, seventeen persons met at Sharpstown, and a permanent organization of the Salem County Temperance Alliance was effected. The design, as set forth in the second article of the constitution, was as follows:

"The object shall be to secure unity of action on the part of temperance men throughout the county, of whatever name or order, on any object calculated to advance the cause of temperance."

The Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and such juvenile and church organizations as had existed from time to time had been more strictly moral agencies, devoted to the work of reforming the drunkard or keeping others from becoming such, but this convention in its resolutions expressed an unqualified conviction that the "ultimate success of the cause of temperance depends upon the enactment and enforcement of just laws in its behalf," and pledged itself to local option by declaring it "the duty of temperance men to vote only for such legislative candidates as favor and will vote for its enactment."

The following have been officers of the Alliance:

Presidents.		Secretaries.	
1872.....	Enoch S. Fogg.	O. R. Alderman.	"
1873.....	Samuel Patrick.	"	"
1874.....	Daniel P. Darrell, Sr.	"	"
1875.....	Rev. O. B. McCurdy.	J. O. R. Corlies.	"
1876.....	Joseph W. Cooper.	"	"
1877.....	Rev. William A. Ferguson.	"	"
1878.....	" I. McKee.	"	"
1879.....	" J. R. Westwood.	"	"
1880.....	Jesse F. Bodine.	Rev. C. Hollin Smith.	"
1881.....	Reuben Woolman.	"	"
1882.....	Rev. Julius Wilcox.	Jesse F. Bodine.	"

A special session of the Alliance was convened at Woodstown, Oct. 5, 1878, to consider the expediency of appealing to the ballot-box in behalf of temperance through a third party movement. At the previous November election forty-five votes had been cast in the county for the Hon. Rudolphus Bingham, of Camden, the Prohibition candidate for Governor. After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was decided to nominate a Prohibition ticket, independent of all other parties. Although the convention was in reality a session of the Salem County Temperance Alliance, there has been from that time a political organization distinct from all other temperance associations. The Temperance party, however, has not been accustomed to nominate a ticket at the municipal elections except in Salem City.

CHAPTER LXIV.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

Salem County Bible Society.—Pursuant to notice previously published, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church at Salem on the 22d of September, 1847, at which it was resolved to organize a County Bible Society, to supply those in the county who were destitute of Bibles.

A constitution was adopted, the second section of which stated, "The object of this society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and in English, the commonly received version." The society was made an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and was recognized as such by the latter in October, 1847.

The first officers elected were: Rev. G. W. Janvier, president; Revs. James H. Dandy, J. W. McDougal, James Newell, and Mr. Moses Richman, Jr., vice-presidents; Rev. James P. Helm, secretary; Henry B. Ware, treasurer; Benjamin Griscom, W. R. Morton, T. V. F. Rusling, George C. Ramsey, John M. Brown, and Henry Freeman, executive committee.

In 1848 Mr. John P. Harker was employed as a colporteur, to explore the county, and his work was performed during the years 1848 and 1849. No report of the results of this exploration appear on the minutes of the society. Another exploration was made, in 1855, by Rev. J. Nelson; in which he distributed books to 591 families whom he found without Bibles, 1275 without Testaments, and 415 without either.

In addition to its work of supplying the destitute with the Scriptures through its local agents and colporteurs, the society has, from time to time, distributed Bibles to the almshouse, the prison, the sleeping-rooms of hotels, schools, steamboats, etc. In 1863 it assumed \$82.50 as its share of the expense of supplying the New Jersey soldiers with Bibles.

In 1876 a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. W. Bannard, Rev. C. W. Heisley, Rev. W. Reeves, Rev. P. Cline, Rev. O. B. McCurdy, and Col. William B. Robertson was appointed to visit through the county, under the direction of the executive committee. In 1877 this committee reported that the total number of families that were visited was 4015; of books sold, 440; books donated, 736; books distributed, 1176; total value of books sold, \$275.69. The work was done partly by voluntary labor and partly by paid agents. The committee reported that visits were everywhere kindly received, and that the Scriptures had been supplied in all places where destitution was found.

The presidents of the society have been:

Rev. G. W. Janvier.	Ebenezer Dunn.
James Newell.	John R. Murphy, D.D.
W. S. Vanneman, M.D.	J. D. Hogate.
Moses Richman.	W. H. Pearse, D.D.
Rev. E. Vansant.	Martha Patterson.

Dr. W. H. Isaac.
Hon. R. M. Atton.
Rev. W. A. Ferguson.
Rev. James B. Turpin.

W. Bannard, D.D.
Rev. J. R. Westwood.
Rev. H. P. Evans.
Rev. O. E. McCurdy.

The present officers are: Rev. J. P. Conely, president; one vice-president for each township; H. M. Runsey, secretary; and Clinton Bowen, treasurer and depository.

Salem County Sunday-School Association.—Pursuant to a call of the county secretary of the New Jersey Sunday-School Association, a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodstown, Sept. 16, 1883, for the purpose of organizing the Salem County Sunday-School Association. After an interchange of views it was resolved that there be a permanent organization formed, and a committee, consisting of I. V. Dickinson, J. R. Alderman, and M. D. Dickinson, was appointed to draft a constitution. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Daniel Stratton, Salem; Vice-Presidents, J. R. Hackett, Robert P. Robinson, William Sayre, Samuel S. Thompson, D. Garrison, Rev. J. Unrue, T. B. Stow, Jeremiah Anderson, E. Patrick, Rev. M. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Rev. A. J. Hires, Woodstown; township secretaries, Salem, William H. Wood; Mannington, George Mulford; Elsinboro, E. P. Wallen; Pilesgrove, I. V. Dickinson; Upper Penn's Neck, J. K. Landerback; Lower Penn's Neck, J. H. Sinnickson; Upper Alloways Creek, James Freas; Lower Alloways Creek, Samuel Patrick; Upper Pittsgrove, B. F. Burt; Pittsgrove, M. Thomas.

There were but few in attendance at the organization, but sufficient in number who the Sunday-school workers throughout the county were, and in order that more might be enlisted there was one vice-president chosen in each township.

It is a custom to change the presidents every year, not only in person but also denominationally. Rev. A. J. Hires was continued county secretary and treasurer until 1885, when B. F. Burt was elected to the position, and continued until removed by death in 1871, after which Rev. J. R. Burt was elected, but only served one year, having moved from the bounds of the association, when J. R. Lippincott, of Salem, was elected, and still holds the position of corresponding secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting held Sept. 26, 1876, by the request of the county secretary, the office of recording secretary was created, and M. D. Dickinson was elected to the office, which position he still holds. The present president is Rev. A. W. Lentz, of Freasburg; corresponding secretary and treasurer, J. R. Lippincott, with a vice-president and township secretary from each township in the county.

Since the organization of this association the Sunday-school work in the county has greatly increased, and the attendance at the annual gatherings has

doubled several times. At the children's meeting, usually held in the evening, some of our largest churches are usually filled to overflowing. The workings of the association have been harmonious, and a general good feeling has prevailed throughout the various denominations represented.

The Friends, as a denomination, are much interested in their First Day's school work, and hold their union meetings of several schools semi-annually, which services are very interesting and instructive.

COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Salem County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in February, 1849. The limit of its charter was thirty years, and on the expiration of that period, in 1879, it was, by another act, renewed for fifty years.

This company takes general risks, but insures for no longer term than one year. By careful and prudent management it has not only been able to meet its losses during many years without assessments, but it has accumulated a reserve fund of thirty-five thousand dollars.

The presidents of the company have been William J. Shinn, John Tyler, Richard M. Acton, D. W. C. Clement, and the present president, William Patterson. The names of the secretaries are Samuel C. Harbert, Joseph Petit, and, since 1866, Thomas T. Hilliard.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem County.—This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 6, 1851. At first the business of the company was limited to the insurance of farm property, but afterward risks were taken on buildings in villages. During the thirty-two years of its existence this company has made but one assessment, and that of only four per cent. on its premium notes. It has conducted its business prudently, and has aimed at mutual protection, and not at the payment of salaries that enrich agents at the expense of patrons.

The presidents of this company have been, in succession, Jonathan Ingham, Thomas Sinnickson, David Petit, and the present incumbent of the position, Alfred Bilderback. The office of secretary and treasurer has been held by Samuel Prior, James W. Mecum, Clement H. Sinnickson, David Pettit, and J. B. Grier.

CHAPTER LXV.

CITY OF SALEM.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—The city of Salem is situated on Salem Creek, three miles from its confluence with the Delaware River. It is bounded north

¹ By M. D. Dickinson.

² By M. O. Rolfe.

by Lower Penn's Neck and Mannington, east by Mannington, south by Lower Alloways Creek and Elsinboro, and west by Lower Penn's Neck.

Descriptive.—Salem is an attractive and well-built city, the seat of justice of Salem County, and the centre of a large trade, extending for miles inland, and reaching out to Philadelphia and other important markets, and has equal claims upon the resident and the business man.

As a place of residence, Salem has many advantages. Being the county-seat, the court-house, county offices, and other public buildings are located here. They are at a central point, whence the principal streets radiate in different directions, lined with handsome stores and comfortable dwellings, approached by broad paved sidewalks, fringed with shade-trees. The streets are well graded, and in nearly all parts of the city wide and attractive. With a population of over five thousand, Salem is noted for its healthfulness and immunity from contagious and infectious diseases; the cost of living is fully one-third less than in larger cities not far distant, or in most New England towns; building lots are obtainable at low prices, enabling mechanics and others to secure comfortable homes at a small outlay; the markets are well supplied with all of the necessities of life; the town has an extensive public library, numerous and efficient educational advantages, and several influential and well-sustained religious organizations.

As a place of business, Salem's location and surroundings are no less favorable. Its facilities for travel and transportation are excellent. The West Jersey Railroad, with which it is connected by the Salem Railroad, provides two trains each way at convenient hours between it and Philadelphia. The completion of the new railroad between the Salem Railroad and Swedesboro makes a direct route to Philadelphia, thus increasing the advantages of Salem. Salem Creek, a navigable branch of the Delaware River, laves the very border of the city, providing nearly two miles of water-front, considerable of which has been long occupied, levying no tribute upon the transportation of products and manufactures, as is the case with many less-favored localities depending on artificial outlets for their trade; and upon it, besides numerous sailing craft, are three steamboats, two for passengers and freight, running a great part of the year, one to and from Philadelphia and the different places on the river daily, the other running from Philadelphia and intervening places to Salem and returning, the third being employed almost entirely in the transportation of bulky freight. The city has the advantages of express and telegraphic lines; has three influential newspapers, and a banking company of sufficient capital to supply its present business needs; is provided with efficient water-works, recently introduced at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars; its streets are well

lighted; it contains numerous manufacturing enterprises, and is surrounded by a country unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil and the variety of its agricultural products, and fully capable of supporting ten times its present population.

Settlement.—Many Quakers or Friends of wealth and influence in England early made great efforts to procure a home in the American colonies. In 1674, with an understanding with Edward Billinge, John Fenwick purchased all of West Jersey, of which Billinge was to have nine shares and Fenwick one, or the tenth. Soon after the purchase Fenwick made arrangements with a number of persons, members of his own religious society, naturally, at first, but also with Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians, to purchase lands of him while in England, so as to enable him to emigrate and take possession of his newly-acquired territory in the wilds of North America. These were the initial steps toward the establishment of the town of Salem, and the improvement, civilization, enlightenment of a wide stretch of territory, of which it soon became virtually, if not nominally, in a sense the capital, and of which it has to this day maintained its position as the chief town, through the changes of more than two centuries.

John Fenwick and his family are elsewhere spoken of.

Edward Wade emigrated from Monmouthshire, Wales, and came to Salem in company with John Fenwick. Having considerable means, he made large purchases of land in different parts of the county, and bought a sixteen-acre lot on Market Street, Salem, and built on it, near the present residence of Dr. Gibbon, a story and a half brick dwelling, where he and his wife, Prudence, ended their days. Edward Wade had been a cloth-maker in London, was a man of force of character, and proved to be one of the leading immigrants to Fenwick's colony, participating largely in its religious and civil organization. His residence, which was traditionally the first ever built on Market Street, was, after his death, occupied by Isaac Smart until the death of the latter, and was standing, in fair condition, as late as forty-five years ago.

Oct. 5, 1675, Fenwick had the nucleus of the present city of Salem laid out, a street being opened from the creek east so as to enable him to sell building lots to the emigrants. This street, from the fact that it ended at a wharf afterwards constructed, was long known as Wharf Street. Later it was called Bradway Street, in honor of Edward Bradway, and in time the latter name was corrupted into Broadway, the name of the street for many years past.

Edward Bradway purchased a lot of sixteen acres, extending from Wharf Street to Fenwick Creek. Bradway and his wife, Mary, and their three children, Mary, William, and Susannah, with their

three servants, William Groom, Thomas Buckel, and John Allen, embarked from London in March, 1677, in the ship "Kent." They landed at Salem in the August following. Bradway was a man of considerable means. When he came to this country he had purchased one town lot and one thousand acres of land of Fenwick, while the latter yet tarried in England. In 1691, Bradway built on his town lot a large brick house, which is still standing, and which, in size and appearance, far surpasses any other house built in Salem earlier or for many years afterwards, if not those of William Penn, in Letitia Court, and Samuel Carpenter, on Second Street, at the corner of Norris Alley, Philadelphia, built about the same time. For some time after the death of Bradway (supposed to have occurred in 1683) the Governor of New Jersey lived in the old Bradway house, which, in consequence, came to be known as "the Governor's house" for many years afterwards. Thomas Hill Bradway, who later inherited this property, repaired the old mansion. It had then been long neglected, and was without doors or windows. At the beginning of the present century it was again fitted up, and a piazza built in front of it, by John S. Wood, son-in-law of Thomas H. Bradway. This ancient dwelling is still owned by the lineal descendants of Edward Bradway, in the seventh generation. After his arrival Edward Bradway had two children born in Salem,—Sarah and Hannah. The Bradways and other descendants of Edward Bradway have intermarried with other of the pioneer families of Salem County, and have been well-known and prominent citizens.

Adjoining the Bradway lot William Hall purchased one of sixteen acres. In 1677, Hall emigrated to this country, in company with John and Andrew Thompson and their families, landing at Elsinboro, December 22d of that year. Before they sailed from Dublin he engaged in the service of John Thompson for a number of years, at the expiration of which he removed to Salem and kept a store. He was a man of great ability, and about 1709, upon the death of Judge Thomas Killingsworth, he was appointed by the West Jersey Legislature a judge of the court of Salem County. In 1688 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Pilesgrove, and it is believed he came into the possession of much property, both real and personal, through his wife. His wife died about 1670, and he later married Sarah Clement, of Gloucester County. He is thought to have died in 1719. He held the office of judge up to the time of his death, and was then the greatest landholder in Salem County, owning a one hundredth part of Fenwick's tenth. The Hall property in Salem formerly extended to the town meadow. The Hall family has intermarried with branches of most of the other distinguished families of South Jersey. Judge Hall's widow, Sarah Clement Hall, built the large brick dwelling, now of Morris Hall, in which for many years she kept a store. It has been twice repaired.

East of Hall's lot Samuel Nicholson bought a sixteen-acre lot, on which he at once built a log dwelling, and which, in 1681, he deeded to Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. Previous to sailing with Fenwick and his colony, Nicholson had purchased of the Proprietor two thousand acres of land, which, together with the town lot mentioned, was surveyed to him in 1676. The same year he was appointed the first justice of the peace in Fenwick's colony. He had been a farmer of Wiseton, Nottinghamshire, England. His wife was named Ann. Samuel Nicholson died, on his property in Elsinboro, about 1693. His descendants have been well-known citizens of Salem County and elsewhere.

John and Thomas Mason were natives of Gloucestershire, England, and before their removal to America resided in the parish of Winchcombe. About 1690 they came to Salem from Virginia, and bought two sixteen-acre lots on Broadway, east of Oak Street, extending beyond the Nelson House and to the town meadow. The Mason residence was originally built in 1693. It was a one-story brick building. Later a frame building was attached, facing the street. The whole was removed some years ago by A. N. Badger, and stores have been erected on its site. In 1695, John Mason removed to Elsinboro, where he later bought property, and Thomas continued to live in Salem. Nearly opposite this old house stood William Cattell's two-story brick mansion, which was removed many years ago. When it stood stores have been built, and at the present time there is more business done in the grocery line there than in any other part of the city. A short distance farther down the street, where the First Baptist Church is, stood the venerable mansion of Thomas Thompson, which was built by his father, Thomas Thompson, a native of Elsinboro. He learned the tailoring business, purchased and built himself a dwelling, and followed the trade the remainder of his life. His son Thomas was born in 1744. Subsequently he learned tailoring of his father. After the death of his father he inherited the property and married Rebecca Hedge, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Woodnutt Hedge. Thomas followed his trade for a number of years. He and his wife were noted for their kindness to both rich and poor, and their house was one of entertainment to their numerous relatives and friends. Neither of them was a member of the Society of Friends, but only attended Friends' Meeting occasionally. Thomas was born a member, but lost his right for the active part he took in the war of the Revolution. Rebecca's mother was a member, being the daughter of Joseph Woodnutt, of Mannington. There was a law in the State that persons could be imprisoned for debt, but there was no provision in the law for their maintenance while in jail. They were cared for by the benevolent. Thomas Thompson and wife sent provisions daily for many years to that class of prisoners. They lived to more than

four score years, and died much regretted by their numerous relatives and friends.

The next lot but one to the Mason lot contained twenty-four acres, and belonged to Bartholomew Wyatt. The name of the owner of the intervening lot is not known. Bartholomew Wyatt was a young man of culture and considerable means, who came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He purchased the lot referred to about 1695, and married Sarah, the daughter of Robert Ashton, of Delaware. He also purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Mannington. Soon after his marriage he went to live on his farm in said township, and at that place he and his wife ended their days. In 1731 his son, Bartholomew Wyatt, employed Thomas Miles (who at that time was the most prominent surveyor of the county) to resurvey the Wyatt lot in the town of Salem. The following are the boundaries of said lot: "Beginning at a post standing on Salem Street, at the corner of Margaret's Lane; thence southwest 28 degs. down the same 152 perches to a stake set in the marsh, by the side of a ditch; thence southeast 48 degs. along said ditch 24 perches to another corner; thence northeast by north, joining on the lot now in possession of Hugh Clifton, 119 perches to a post set by Salem Street aforesaid; thence joining on the said street northwest 75 degs. 18 perches; thence northwest 37 degs. 22 minutes to the place of beginning. Containing within these bounds 24 acres of land, swamp and marsh. Resurveyed on the second day of April, 1731."

There is no record showing that any of the Wyatt family ever occupied this lot, and to whom it was sold by the Wyatts is unknown, but William Parrott was the owner of the larger portion of it in the latter part of the last century. When William Parrott died the greater part of his real estate was left to his widow, Clarissa Howell Parrott. She died at the age of ninety. At her death the Parrott property (formerly the Wyatt's and the Richard Johnson lot) was divided among Parrott's distant relatives. Streets were opened (Seventh Street on the Johnson lot, and several streets on the Wyatt tract, on Margaret's Lane, now Walnut Street), and the greater part of ground is now built upon, which a few years ago was used for farming.

Joseph Smith, of the fourth generation from John Smith, of Amblebury, became the possessor of the lot that joined the Wyatt lot. It contained ten acres, running to the town meadow. Joseph was a cabinet-maker, following his trade in the town of Salem until his death, which took place about 1809.

Adjoining the lot last mentioned, Benjamin Acton purchased ten acres lying on East Broadway. It appears that Benjamin Acton was one of the prominent young men in the settlement of Fenwick's colony. There is no record showing the date of his arrival in Salem. About 1678 he is first mentioned in records of the colonial affairs. He is thought to have been

well educated. He was a land surveyor by profession, and by trade a tanner and currier. He built a house and established a tan-yard on the lot mentioned, and carried on the tanning business until the close of his life. His worth and ability were early appreciated by the Society of Friends, of which he was a consistent member. As early as 1682 he and another Friend were appointed to repair and build an addition to the meeting-house, so that it should be large enough to accommodate a Yearly Meeting. When Salem was incorporated, in 1695, he was chosen recorder. In laying out a public highway, in 1705, from Salem to Maurice River, he was one of the commissioners and surveyors, and he was likewise appointed, in 1709, to lay out a public highway from Salem to Greenwich, by way of Hancock's Bridge. In 1706 he had been a commissioner to lay out a road, beginning at what is now known as Yorke Street, and passing on into Elsinboro. He was also largely employed by private landholders in doing their surveying. After the death of Nevill and Tindall, James Logan, the principal agent of Penn's heirs, appointed Benjamin Acton to resurvey a tract of one thousand acres south of Gravelly Run, including the present site of Jericho. The order was given by the urgent request of Samuel Deeming, of Maryland, who had previously sold the tract to John Brick. In his report, rendered Sept. 13, 1729, Benjamin Acton stated, "The land is now resurveyed with the assistance of John Brick and his two sons," and that the work "proved more chargeable" than he expected. "Signed by me, Benjamin Acton, surveyor of Fenwick Colony and Salem Tenth." In his old age he built a residence on Fenwick Street, a brick structure with a "hip"-roof, still standing, owned by Joseph Test.

In 1724, Benjamin Acton, Jr., built a house, much larger than his father's, on the same lot, which in the last generation was owned by the Gibbs family. It was remodeled by the late George Rumsey, but the old walls remain. In this house lived Benjamin Acton, Jr., who was a tanner by trade, occupying the yard devised to him by his father, and was succeeded in time by his son John. Samuel, a son of John, learned the tanner's trade with his father. For a time, in partnership with his brother Clement, he was a merchant in Salem, occupying the George W. Garrison store. After they decided to abandon trade, Samuel purchased the old Haddonfield tan-yards and removed thither, but he did not long survive. Richard M. Acton, now living, was another descendant of Benjamin Acton, who was a tanner in Salem. Clement, eldest son of Samuel Acton, born in 1796, learned the latter's trade of Caleb Wood, of Salem, and followed the business for some time after he attained his majority at the old David Smith shop on Market Street. He soon abandoned his trade and became a dealer in fur, and later had a lumber-yard and a steam saw-mill on Penn Street, near Fenwick Creek, which was burned. During this period he built a large brick

store and dwelling on Market Street, on the site of the old John Dem. mansion, which he removed, and, in company with Thomas Cattell, kept a hardware-store some years. Isaac Oakford Acton, second son of Samuel Acton, learned blacksmithing in Pennsylvania, and after he became of age established himself as a blacksmith on Griffith Street, prospered, and later engaged in business as an iron merchant and founder. The names only of some descendants of Benjamin Acton who have been prominent in local history have been mentioned. Others have been scarcely less well known, and numerous others have been and are among the most respected citizens of the county.

Robert Zane purchased of John Fenwick, in 1676, the twenty-acre lot adjoining the Acton lot. Robert Zane left Salem the following year and purchased a large tract of land in Newtown township, Gloucester Co. He married, in 1678, at Burlington, the daughter of an Indian chief. Tradition says they lived very happily together and had several children. His son Robert became the owner of his father's lot in Salem. The old mansion still exists as a monument of ancient times. It was built of logs, with a Mansard roof, and stands near the corner of Yorke and Keasbey Streets. Lewis Goodwin married Rebecca, the granddaughter of Robert Zane, Jr. She inherited the lot in Salem. Lewis and his wife had two children, John and Susan Goodwin. John Goodwin became the owner of the Zane lot. He sold it about 1804. A representative of this family removed to Ohio and became the founder of the flourishing city of Zanesville, in that State.

On the King's Highway, leading from Salem to Cohansey, the celebrated Thomas Killingsworth owned about fifty acres, cornering on East Broadway and Yorke Street. This man was in some senses so remarkable as to require more than a passing mention. According to such meagre accounts of him as have been handed down to the present generation, he appears to have been a scholar of more than ordinary attainments for that time, and a man in whose good judgment and integrity the first immigrants to this section had the most implicit confidence. He appears to have been well versed alike in theology and English law. A Baptist preacher of much power and influence, he was instrumental in organizing the first Baptist Society in Salem, in which he was aided by Obadiah Holmes, and it is a remarkable fact that these two were also the judges of the first courts organized at Salem, in 1706, soon after East and West Jersey were united under one government. Mr. Killingsworth held this conspicuous position until 1706, when declining health led to his resignation, and he was succeeded by William Hall. He died in 1709, leaving no children.

Adjoining Judge Killingsworth's land on the west was the purchase of Edward Keasbey, on which, in 1725, he erected a brick dwelling which is still stand-

ing. Edward was the first of the Keasbey family in this country. He was a young man when he came from England, about 1691. This family intermarried with others in the vicinity, notably the Quintons, Holmeses, Bradways, and Gibbons, and subsequent representatives were widely known and highly esteemed. About seventy years ago Delzin Keasbey was living in the old Keasbey mansion, and had a hatter's shop on Market Street.

William Hancock, of Elsinboro, son of William Hancock, the emigrant, purchased a lot adjoining the Richard Johnson property, which he left to his son, Thomas Hancock. In 1770 the members of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends thought their house of worship in the graveyard too small, and purchased the property of Thomas Hancock, two years later building their present meeting-house thereon. Across East Broadway, at the corner of Walnut Street, stands an ancient brick house, in good condition, which was purchased by Dr. Samuel Dick considerably more than a hundred years ago.

With several others, Richard Johnson came in the ship "Mary" from his native land, anchoring at Elsinboro, March 13, 1675. He was a native of Surrey, England, and a young man of marked ability, who later rendered great assistance to the Proprietor. After the incorporation of Salem he was one of the burgesses of that town, and he was also one of the judges of the Salem County courts, a justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a member of the State Legislature of New Jersey. His place of residence was on East Broadway, on the site of the Runsey block. His house was a brick one, with a "hip"-roof. William Parrett bought this property about 1790, and soon afterward removed the ancient dwelling and erected in its stead a large two-story brick house. Richard Johnson was a large landholder in Salem and other portions of the county, owning five hundred acres south of Alloways Creek. His death occurred in January, 1719, when he was in his seventy-first year.

A well-known descendant of Richard Johnson was Robert G. Johnson, who, in his old age, wrote a brief but valuable "Historical Account of the First Settlement of Salem, in West Jersey," which was published in 1839. He was a man of pleasing address, was one of the judges of the Salem courts for many years, a member of the State Legislature two or three times, and held other important offices. He died Oct. 3, 1850, aged seventy-nine. His son, Robert Carney Johnson, was the first mayor of Salem. Thomas Johnson, who is thought to have been a cousin of Richard Johnson's, bought ten acres of land in Salem in 1686, and lived in the town.

James Nevill came to this country as early as 1676 from England, and became a leading man in the colony. He had been a weaver of Stepney, England. He was a married man when he arrived, but there remains no evidence that he had any children. He was

a man of much talent and some legal acquirements and abilities, was clerk of the Salem courts, and held other positions of trust, and had the entire confidence of William Penn. He purchased twenty-nine acres of land of the Proprietor, on a street that led from the King's Highway to the town wharf. On account of his business qualifications and unquestioned integrity Nevill was chosen by Penn as the latter's agent after he had purchased John Fenwick's right to the unsold land in the Fenwick tenth in 1682.

Thomas Kent was quite a distinguished man in his time. He purchased ten acres of land at the corner of Kent and Nevill Streets in 1685, and by subsequent purchases became a somewhat extensive land-owner in the county.

William Wilkinson was an early copier. In 1685 he purchased ten acres of land in Salem, and built a house thereon, subsequently becoming a large land-owner in the county. Richard Penn sold one hundred and twenty acres of land within the precincts of Salem to one of Wilkinson's sons. The family of Wilkinson was well known in Salem for two or three generations, though there are few, if any, in the county bearing the name at this time who are descendants of William Wilkinson.

Nicholas Gibbon, son of Arthur Gibbon, was born in England, and came early to Cumberland County. Thence he removed to Salem, having married the widow of Samuel F. Hodge, and daughter of Alexander Grant. They lived in the old Grant house on Market Street, and he became a merchant, and was collector of the port, surrogate of Salem County, and a colonel of militia, in command of the militia of the lower counties. He died in 1758, his wife in 1760. Grant Gibbon, their second son, was born Nov. 28, 1734, and was collector of the port after his father's death, and held the offices of surrogate, judge, and justice of the peace. He was also a merchant, and a man of culture and prepossessing manners. He was a warm patriot. Oct. 13, 1774, while the Bostonians were suffering from the oppression of Gen. Gage, at a "meeting of the inhabitants of Salem town and county," it was "Resolved, That Grant Gibbon, Esq., who is known to be one of the most popular and efficient men in the county, and a patriot in whom the public have unbounded confidence, be the man who shall take the burthen and trouble in soliciting from our people." He succeeded in collecting about seven hundred dollars, a large sum at that time, which was sent for the relief of the distressed of that city. He died in June, 1776, about one week before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia.

Among the patriotic men of the last century who took an active part in the troublous scenes of the Revolution was Dr. Samuel Dick, of Salem. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Maryland in 1740. He was highly educated, being especially proficient in languages, and was graduated from one of the medical institutions of Scotland. He served in

Canada as assistant surgeon in the colonial army in the French war, and was present at the surrender of Quebec in 1760. In 1770, with his mother, he came to Salem, and purchased property at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Streets, where he died, and some of his descendants are living. In 1778 he married Sarah, daughter of Judge Andrew Sinnickson, of Penn's Neck. In 1776 he was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and one of the committee of five appointed to draw up a Constitution of that State, and by that Congress he was given a commission as colonel of militia, and as such he served zealously during the long struggle which followed. He was surrogate of Salem County, 1780-1801. He was elected to Congress in 1783, and served through 1785, having been a member of the Congress of 1784, by which the treaty was ratified by which Great Britain acknowledged American independence, and was on a committee, with Jefferson, Blanchard, Gerry, Sherman, De Witt, Hand, Stone, Williamson, and Read, appointed to examine into the workings of the Treasury Department, and report such changes in its organization as they might deem advisable. He has been described as "a man of brilliant talents and great acquirements, refined taste and polished manners, a skillful surveyor and physician, a profound scholar, a discerning politician and zealous patriot." He died in 1812.

Thomas, the oldest son of Andrew Sinnickson (8d), was a merchant during the earlier years of his manhood, on the site of the drug-store of Eakin & Balingier, on Broadway, at the head of Market Street, and resided in Salem the greater part of his life. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. On account of his writings and his bitter opposition to British tyranny he was outlawed by Lord Howe, and a heavy reward was offered for him, dead or alive. At the organization of the government he warmly espoused the views of the ill-fated Hamilton, and became the recognized leader of the Federal party in this section during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented the county in the State Legislature, and was a member of the first United States Congress, which met in New York, and later a member of Congress (1793-98). He also served as judge, justice of the peace, and county treasurer.

William, youngest son of William Tyler (2d), was born in 1723. When between seventeen and eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself for four years to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanner and currier's trade. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he sold property he had inherited from his father in Lower Alloways Creek, and bought of Rebecca Edzill, of Philadelphia, property in Salem with a house thereon, which in the deed, dated 1745, is designated as "a new brick house," rendering it at least one hundred and thirty-six years old at this

time, which is now the property of William Davidson. Here he carried on the tanning business. His descendants have been well known in Salem to the present day, and some of them have been identified almost constantly with the tanning and leather interests there and elsewhere.

Richard Whitacar was one of Fenwick's Council of Proprietors to govern West Jersey, 1676-1702, and resided in Salem most of the time until 1699, when he removed to what is now Cumberland County.

Richard Woodmont came from England about 1690, and located in Philadelphia. In 1695 he came to Salem. He was a bricklayer, and a member of the Society of Friends. About 1696 he came into possession of a portion of John Pledger's allotment in Mannington, by marriage or purchase, and removed thither. His descendants have for successive generations been well known in Salem County.

The *Yorke*s of Salem are descended from an ancient and important English family. Andrew, the second son of Thomas and Margaret Robeson Yorke, was born in Philadelphia in 1742, and came to Salem in 1773, and lived and kept store in the old building yet standing at the corner of York and Magnolia Streets. He was an ardent patriot, and served during the Revolution as aid to Gen. Newcomb.

Thomas Woodruff bought ten acres in Salem in 1684, and is supposed to have built a house upon his lot and lived in the town during the remainder of his days. Joseph Woodruff, brother of Thomas, bought another ten-acre lot in Salem, and lived thereon for some years.

June 13, 1685, Roger Smith bought of the executors of John Fenwick a building lot of ten acres in Salem, and soon became the owner of considerable land south of Alloways Creek, in what is now Quinton township. His great-grand son, Capt. William Smith, quite distinguished himself in the engagement at Quinton's Bridge in 1778. His descendants are quite numerous at this time in the lower part of Salem County.

Tobias Quinton purchased a building lot in Salem, but, like other early comers, did not long remain in the town.

James Rolfe, it is generally thought, first settled in East Jersey. He came to Salem about 1700, and was a man of considerable means. He purchased a lot on the west side of Market Street, and built thereon a two-story brick house with a Mansard roof, which was standing in 1820, and was used as a pottery after it ceased to do service as a dwelling. He died in Salem in 1732. Thomas Clement, his grandson, was for a time a merchant on Market Street, Salem, in a building afterwards occupied by his youngest son, Samuel, who was for many years in partnership with Gideon Scull, Jr., and who was known extensively as "Honest Samuel Clement." Thomas Clement lived to an advanced age. He has well-known descendants living in Salem and elsewhere in the county, members

of his family having intermarried with other reputable families of Salem and vicinity.

William Griffith purchased a ten-acre lot on Market Street, on which he built a house, residing there, it is thought, until the close of his life. During his time a street was opened from Market Street to Salem Creek, running parallel with Broadway, which was named in his honor. He is thought to have been the son of the captain of the "Griffith," and was a man of ability and discretion, and was intrusted with important public concerns, becoming the first sheriff of Salem County after East and West Jersey were united.

Alexander Grant arrived in Salem about 1700, purchased a lot adjoining the Edward Wade lot, on Market Street, and erected a brick dwelling, which is still in a state of good preservation. With John, Ralph, and Nathaniel Bradin, of Salem, and John Vining, of Mannington, Alexander Grant was instrumental in organizing the Episcopal Church in Salem.

Near the foot of Broadway a street was laid out and opened by the Proprietors' direction, ninety feet wide. John Worledge, the eminent deputy surveyor, purchased, on the southwest side of this street, a lot in 1691, on which, the next year, he built a plain brick dwelling, which stood until a little more than two years ago.

John Lawson, the ancestor of Mayor Charles S. Lawson and others of the name in Salem, was born in Liverpool, England, of Quaker parentage, in 1756, became a cooper, came to America and located in Salem, and, with William Perry, was engaged in the prosecution of his trade until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when, casting aside the prejudices of his sect, he entered Capt. Hehn's company of the First New Jersey Battalion. The present mayor of Salem is his descendant.

There was a large ancient brick building standing on Yorke Street, near the line of Salem and Elsinboro. It is not known when it was erected. The owner was Erasmus Fatters, a tanner, and a member of the Society of Friends.

The following are the names of families and individuals prominent in Salem from 1800 to 1830. Many of them are the names of well-known citizens at this time:

Acton, Allen, Austin, Archer, Ayres, Aertsen, Andrews, Bradway, Bailey, Burroughs, Bavis, Bartram, Baker, Bond, Bright, Busley, Cattell, Clement, Coron, Collins, Coffee, Cooper, Craven, Cloud, Challis, Camp, Counsellor, Dick, Dare, Dann, Dayton, Dennis, Durling, Daniels, Durell, Dickey, Ellett, Ellwell, Firth, Fowler, Fleming, Eithian, Froas, Fox, Garrison, Griscoon, Groff, Gilmore, Gibbon, Guestner, Githens, Glandling, Hufty, Harrison, Hill, Hutchinson, Hall, Holmes, Harvey, Hackett, Hazlehurst's, Jones, Jacobs, James, Jeffries, Ivins, Keasbey, Kean, Kiger, Kirby, Kitts, Kinsey, Kelly, Kirk, Lewis, Lawrence, Logue, Lawson, Lippincott, Mulford, Mason, McDougal,

Mairs, Mankins, Madara, Newell, Norton, Nicholson, Nichols, Orton, Overman, Parrott, Peterson, Patterson, Ploughman, Prior, Pyle, Robinson, Rednold, Riley, Rumsey, Rowan, Reynolds, Ridgway, Smith, Shourds, Sinnickson, Seull, Sherron, Simpson, Smart, Sheppard, Sheldon, Sutton, Scott, Sharp, Swing, Sicker, Shinn, Sterret, Tyler, Teel, Truss, Thompson, Tuft, Trask, Tindall, Van Meter, Vanhorn, Walton, Wood, Wright, Williams, Yorke, and Young.

A grant was made by the executors of John Fenwick, William Penn, Samuel Hedge, and Richard Tindall to George Hazelwood, Thomas Woodruff, and Richard Johnson, three freeholders of the town of Salem, in trust, upon the conditions that such freeholders as purchased property in "the town mark" should bind themselves to make an embankment, beginning at the town landing, afterwards called the old wharf, and running to "fast land" on the Windham or Holmes Dallas farm, and erect two wharves,—one at the foot of Broadway, called "the town landing," to be made so complete that boats could come to and load at low-water mark; the other on the Penn's Neck side of the creek, opposite the foot of Broadway, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Penn's Neck in their business intercourse with Salem. These conditions were accepted by twenty-three freeholders, owners of the marsh, who entered upon the work, and by assessment levied upon marsh-land owners erected a "tide-bank," and shut off the water from the low ground, and built the two wharves as required. This charter was made in perpetuity to the three freeholders named as trustees and their successors, and was dated Dec. 24, 1688. The wharf at the foot of Broadway was of great benefit to the commercial ancestors of some of the present residents of Salem, who exported the productions of the county to the island of Barbadoes, to New York, and to Boston for some years, until Philadelphia became the rival of Salem, when the foreign trade of the latter place began gradually to diminish. On the decline of the export trade, that part of the landing at the foot of Broadway not occupied as the wharf of the present day was appropriated as a market ground, and during one period fairs were held on it twice a year. It was also used in storing materials for vessels, which for many years after settlement begun were constructed there. Later some of this property passed into individual possession, and became the *locale* of enterprises known in the history of modern Salem.

Organization and Incorporation.—The town of Salem was incorporated in 1695. The act under which it was organized created the office of burgess. The burgess was invested with authority to hear and determine all civil cases where the sum claimed was under forty shillings, to grant and revoke tavern licenses at his pleasure, and to punish all persons who might be convicted before him of rudeness, profanity, and vicious practices.

Early Officers.—The first officers chosen under

the act creating the town of Salem were the following, elected in March, 1695: John Worledge, burgess; Benjamin Acton, recorder; John Jeffry, bailiff; Richard Johnson, surveyor of streets, bridges, and banks.

The office of burgess was perpetuated until 1703. The successive incumbents were John Worledge, Jonathan Bure, William Hall, Richard Johnson, and Thomas Killingsworth. Justices of the peace during this period were Jonathan Bure, Richard Darking, Obadiah Holmes, Ryneer Van Hyst, John Holmes, William Rumsey, John Bacon, and Thomas Woodruff.

All freeholders were required to be punctual in attendance at all meetings of the town officers, and absentees were fined from ten pence to five shillings each, according to the frequency of their non-attendance and the urgency of their cause for the same.

The large proportion of Quaker inhabitants and office-holders rendered it necessary that some of the latter should have a substitute for the ordinary oath of office administered to such officers elect as were not troubled with conscientious scruples against being sworn, and the class availed themselves of the "act to qualify officers who are not free to take an oath" by signing the following declaration of fidelity and faith:

"By virtue of an ordinance of the said act of Assembly, we, whose names are subscribed, do sincerely promise and solemnly declare that we will be true and faithful to William, King of England, and the government of this province of West Jersey. And we do solemnly profess and declare that we do not bear arms, abhor, detest and renounce as infamous and heinous that damnable doctrine that princes excommunicated by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be opposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and we do declare that no foreign prince, prince, states, states, potentates, lords, ought to have any power, jurisdiction, superiority, prerogative, or authority, ecclesiastical or temporal, within this colony.

"We profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God, blessed forevermore. And we do acknowledge the Holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be given by divine inspiration."

This act was passed May 12, 1696. The following officers of the town of Salem subscribed to the faith or creed contained therein between 1697 and 1706: Jonathan Bure, Richard Darking, Obadiah Holmes, Ryneer Van Hyst, John Holmes, William Rumsey, John Bacon, and Thomas Woodruff, justices; William Hall, Jonathan Bure, Richard Johnson, Jept. Woodruff, Samuel Hedge, Jr., and Thomas Killingsworth, burgesses; William Hall and Samuel Hedge, recorders; Hugh Middleton, sheriff; and Samuel Hedge, clerk and coroner.

After a period of organization somewhat similar to the borough organization of a later day, Salem became a township, bounded by the limits of the present city. It was organized as a township, and until 1858 its affairs were conducted precisely as those of the other townships of the county were conducted. Diligent search among the archives stored in the office of the city recorder and elsewhere has failed to reveal any traces of Salem's records during this long and

interesting period of its history, though the discovery of some accounts of the results of some of the later annual township elections in some old newspaper files in the county clerk's office enables the writer to present the following fragment of a civil list:

Chosen Freeholders.—Joshua J. Thompson, 1818, 1852; Charles P. Smith, 1848; Samuel Garrison, 1849-51; Joseph Kille, 1849-51; Thomas B. Stow, 1852-53; R. C. Ballinger, 1853-55; William Bassett, 1854; Francis Hand, 1855-56; Samuel Habermeyer, 1856-57; Morris H. Bassett, 1857.

Clerk.—Jacob P. Nicholson, 1850-57.

Commissioners of Appeal.—Thomas Woodforth, 1850-51; Christian F. Brown, 1850-51; William B. Stretch, 1850; Jacob W. Mulford, 1851-52; Henry Freas, 1852-56; George M. Ward, 1852-54; T. W. Cattell, 1853-56; Thomas Simmickson, 1855-56; John W. Maskell, 1857; Moses Richman, 1857; Quinton Keshbey, 1857.

Assessors.—Charles Bilderback, 1850; T. V. F. Rustling, 1851-52; John N. Cooper, 1853; A. J. Fegenbush, 1854-57.

Collectors.—John D. Willis, 1850; John T. Hampton, 1851-52; David Sparks, 1853-54; Jacob M. Lippincott, 1855-56; William Morrison, 1857.

Township Committeemen.—Franklin Hand, 1850; James W. Meenan, 1850; Isaac Z. Peterson, 1850; John Williams, Sr., 1850; Joshua W. Thompson, 1850; William L. Cleaver, 1851-52; W. C. Cooper, 1851; Samuel Prior, 1851-52; D. W. C. Clement, 1851-52, 1855; John Lawson, 1851-52; J. C. Ballinger, 1852; Benjamin Lippincott, 1853-57; John W. Challi, 1853-54; Samuel Ward, 1853-54; Edward P. Cooper, 1853; S. H. Clement, 1853-54; Joseph Pettit, 1854, 1856-57; Samuel Dillmore, 1855; Thomas B. Stow, 1855; John W. Maskell, 1856-57; Samuel Garrison, 1856; Christian Brown, 1856; Francis Hand, 1857; John B. Heishon, 1857.

Overseers of the Poor.—George Bowen, 1850-51; John McDonnell, 1850-57; Morris Hall, 1852-53; Thomas Dunn, 1854-57.

Surveyors of Highways.—Joshua J. Thompson, 1850; Edward A. Van Meter, 1850-51; Adam Sickler, 1851-57; H. Smith Bright, 1852-53; John H. Cogill, 1854-56; John Lawson, Sr., 1857; Enoch C. Mulford, 1857.

Overseers of the Highways.—Edward Orr, 1850, 1852-55; William McConner, 1850; Adam H. Sickler, 1852; H. Smith Bright, 1852; William H. Vining, 1852; Gabriel P. Kirk, 1853-54; Samuel Benner, 1855-57; Jacob Keen, 1856; Elijah Shinkins, 1856-57.

Found-Keepers.—John Harvey, 1850; John Carpenter, 1852; William H. Nelson, 1853; Jonathan Butcher, 1854-56; Daniel Brown, 1856; Elijah Simpkins, 1857; Henry Fiant, 1857.

School Trustees.—Richard C. Ballinger, 1850-52; Samuel Cooper, 1850-52; Richard M. Acton, 1850, 1853, 1855; J. T. Sharp, 1850-51; Thomas Wood-

worth, 1850, 1853; Isaac Z. Peterson, 1850-53, 1856; James M. Hannah, 1851-52, 1854-55; Charles W. Roberts, 1852; Elijah W. Dunn, 1854; John G. Thackray, 1854; Samuel Habermeyer, 1855, 1857; William B. Robertson, 1856; Moses Richman, 1857.

School Superintendents.—Thomas Maylin, 1850; William B. Otis, 1852-55; Rev. A. B. Patterson, 1856; Daniel Stratton, 1857.

Judges of Election.—Adam H. Sickler, 1850; Jacob W. Mulford, 1851; Joshua Jeffries, 1852; John P. McCune, 1853-56; Thomas E. Mulford, 1857.

Constables.—Job S. Dixon, 1850; Peter Barnard, 1851; Francis Sickler, 1851-55; Samuel Ware, 1852-54, 1856-57; William T. Smart, 1855; Samuel Dillmore, 1856-57.

Incorporation of Salem City.—As early as 1851 the advisability of securing the incorporation of Salem was conceded, and in November that year the following notice appeared in the town papers:

"Notice is hereby given to the Legislature of New Jersey that application will be made at its next session for the passage of an act to incorporate the town of Salem into a city or borough.

W. C. Walraven.	R. F. Thompson
R. M. Suter.	A. Simmickson.
Franklin Love.	M. Van Meter.
Thomas Harley.	J. M. Mulford.
C. H. Plummer.	J. H. Thompson.
J. M. Runney.	Samuel Cooper.
Charles Runney.	Delany Paw.
Jos. Harley, Jr.	A. J. Fegenbush.
B. Stockhouse.	William D. Vining.
William M. Roberts.	J. D. Robinson.
H. Simmickson.	William B. Miller.
J. S. Backwood.	J. M. Lippincott.
Jonathan P. Wilson.	J. S. Hackett.
William Acton.	Edward A. Acton.
J. Hackett, Jr.	E. H. Robbins.
John C. Belden.	James Leonard.
Joshua Jeffries.	Edward Reynolds.
I. G. Vinal.	William S. Sharp.
W. B. Robertson.	R. B. Ware.
J. R. Lippincott.	T. Evans.
B. F. Parsons.	John A. Wether.
John C. Smith.	John Walker.
S. M. Stewart.	Samuel Dillmore.
Nathan D. Pew.	John Bailey.
E. Gwynne.	N. D. McKenzie.
D. McDaniel.	O. L. Jones.
John Lawson.	Josiah Thompson.
David B. Reed.	John M. Brown.
E. S. Soudler.	Jeremiah Tracy.
C. H. Nicholson.	Jacob Paulin.
Charles C. Clark.	John C. Cann.
W. Thompson, Jr.	Edward Van Meter.
Thomas Bates.	J. P. Nicholson.
J. M. Carpenter.	Amariah Foster.
S. H. Flanagan.	John L. Butler.
Isaac Hackett.	James Wilson.
R. C. Ballinger.	S. H. Merritt.
N. Humphreys.	Thomas Lathiere.
E. F. Bennett.	Isaac Acton.
James G. King.	William Munkin.
Robert G. Stuer.	Adam Storrs.
S. H. Sherron.	Allen W. Hawn.
William L. Cleaver.	J. T. Weddington.
S. Habermeyer.	Benjamin Acton, Jr.
J. D. Willie.	Charles W. Roberts.
J. T. Hampton.	John Chumley.
John B. Bruma.	Joseph Mather.
J. M. Hannah.	

No decisive action seems to have been taken for some years thereafter, but the question was agitated from time to time, until, in response to the expressed desire of many citizens, the township committee called a meeting to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858, for allowing the citizens a direct vote on the question of having the town of Salem incorporated, said vote to be by ballot "for charter" or "no charter." The result of the balloting was a majority of eighty-eight votes "for charter," the whole number of votes cast having been four hundred and twenty-six. The "act to incorporate the city of Salem, N. J.," was approved Feb. 25, 1858.

It provided "that all that part of the county of Salem known as the township of Salem shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into a city, to be called the city of Salem."

It also provided for the election of "one mayor, six councilmen, one recorder or clerk, one marshal, one or more assessors, one collector, who shall be *ex officio* city treasurer, two chosen freeholders, one school superintendent, two trustees of public schools, two overseers of the poor, two surveyors of the highways, three commissioners of appeal, one judge of election, and one or more pound keepers.

Amendments to this act were passed and approved March 18, 1859, March 22, 1860, March 28, 1866, March 7, 1867, April 1, 1868, March 1, 1871, and in 1872.

The amendment of 1860 established the office of street commissioners. The amendment of 1867 authorized the division of the city into wards, as follows:

"That the city of Salem shall be divided into three wards, in the manner following, *viz.*: All that part of said city lying east of a line beginning at the city line in the middle of South Street, and following the middle of said street, by its various courses, to the middle of Fensick Street; thence by the middle of Fensick Street to the middle of Parrett Street, to its present terminus; and thence continuing the last course of said street to the creek, constituting the northern boundary of said city, shall be the East Ward of said city. All that part of said city lying west of a line beginning at the city line, in the middle of a road, being the continuation of Oak Street, and following the middle of said road to Oak Street; thence by the middle of Oak Street to its terminus on Broadway; and thence by the last course of said Oak Street to the creek *aforsaid*, shall be the West Ward of said city; and all that part of said city lying between the two above described lines shall be the Middle Ward of said city."

The amendment of 1868 divided the city into two election precincts, and designated such officers as should be thereafter elected. Following is the text of Sections 1 and 2:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the city of Salem shall hereafter be divided into two precincts, in the manner following, that is to say: All that part of the city of Salem lying and being on the southwest side of a certain line beginning at the centre in the centre of Market Street, and running thence along the centre of said street in the course thereof; thence between Holden's store and the Nelson House, in the line of division thereof, extending on in a straight line to the limits of the said city, shall constitute one precinct, which shall be known as and called by the name of the East Precinct; and all that part of the city of Salem lying and being on the northeasterly side of the *aforsaid* certain line shall constitute another precinct, which shall be known as and called by the name of the

West Precinct; and the Common Council of said city shall have full power to fix and determine other precincts in said city, as the said Common Council may from time to time deem necessary.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That there shall hereafter be elected in the said city, by the legal voters thereof throughout the whole city, one mayor, who shall be keeper of the city seal, and hold his office for three years, after the expiration of the term of the present mayor; three Common Councilmen, annually, each of whom shall hold his office for three years; one recorder or clerk, annually, and whose compensation shall be fixed and determined by Common Council; one or more assessors, annually; . . . one or more for, who shall be *ex officio* city treasurer; three chosen freeholders, in, for, and throughout the said city; one superintendent of public schools, annually, who shall hold their office respectively for three years; two overseers of the poor, annually; two surveyors of the highways, annually; three commissioners of appeal, annually; two pound-keepers, annually; two constables, annually."

The amendment passed and approved March 1, 1871, divided the city into two wards, called the "East and West Wards," doing away with the third or "Middle Ward," and authorized the election of specified ward officers in each. Sections 1 and 2 read as follows:

"1. . . . All that part of said city lying east and southeast of a certain line beginning at the city line in the middle of Market Street, at the bridge at the foot of said street, and following the line of the middle of said street to the middle of Broadway, thence down the middle of Broadway to the middle of Oak Street, thence by the middle of Oak Street, by its various courses, to the city line, shall be the East Ward of said city; and all that part of said city lying northwest of the above-described lines shall be the West Ward of said city.

"2. *And be it enacted*, That the ward officers shall be for each ward: four common councilmen, one assessor, who shall be one of the judges of the election; one chosen freeholder, four trustees of public schools, one overseer of the poor, three commissioners of appeal in case of taxation, two surveyors of the highways, one or more pound-keepers, one constable, one clerk, who shall be clerk of the election; two justices of the peace, and one judge of the election."

The amendments passed in 1859, 1860, 1866, and 1872 are not of a nature to render them interesting historically.

The first city election was held, pursuant to a provision of the act incorporating the city, on Tuesday, March 9, 1818. The names of the officers elected will be found in the following civil list, which embraces the names of most persons who have been honored with official preferment in Salem from 1858 to 1882, inclusive:

MAYORS.

1858-60, 1867-69, Robert C. Johnson.	1870-72, Samuel D. Githen.
1861-62, Henry Simonsickson.	1873-75, 1882, Charles S. Lawson.
1864-67, Ebenezer Dunn.	1876-81, Benjamin F. Wood.

CITY COUNCILMEN.

1858-59, 1862, James W. Meenan.	1867, William Nicholson.
1858, Joseph H. Thompson.	1867, 1875, Charles H. Chiew.
1865, 1869, 1863, 1866, 1869, Samuel Halsemeyer.	1867, Casper W. Thompson.
1868, 1869, William J. Diamond.	1867, 1872, Jacob M. Mitchell.
1868, 1870, Quinor Kewling.	1868, Isaac Horner.
1868, John W. Mitchell.	1868, 1870, Joseph B. Thompson.
1870, Isaac Acton.	1868, Charles C. Pierce.
1861, Ebenezer Dunn.	1869, 1882, Benjamin F. Wood.
1861, Moses H. Dean.	1873, Simon B. Smith.
1862, 1865, Richard Grier.	1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1881, C. M. Eakin.
1862, 1866, 1870, Francis Hand.	1871, 1872, 1874, Robert Stretch.
1862, George R. Robertson.	1872, 1874, Owen L. Jones.
1864, 1867, William Patterson.	1872, John C. Mulford.
1864, John Ramsey.	1873, Richard Robinson.
1865, Thomas Shuck, Jr.	1874, Joseph D. Farrel.
1865, De Witt C. Clement.	1874, George Diamond.

1874. Richard P. Hiles.
 1875. William Plummer.
 1876. Ebenezer Smith.
 1876. R. T. Starr.
 1876, 1877, 1880. Morris J. Redden.
 1876. Samuel Scott.
 1876. C. F. Lippincott.
 1877, 1881. William H. Lawson.
 1877. Richard Wister, Sr.
 1877, 1879. Frank M. Acton.

1878. Samuel Ward.
 1878, 1880. Samuel Garrison.
 1878, 1880. Mason M. Bennett.
 1879. E. V. Anderson.
 1879. William H. Brown.
 1879. W. H. Bridge, Jr.
 1880. John P. Egan.
 1881, 1882. Frederick W. Smith.
 1881. J. C. Holden, Jr.
 1882. John Perrine.
 1882. Charles W. Casper.

- 1878-82. Richard Robinson.
 1878-82. John Perrine.
 1879. S. P. Carpenter.
 1879-81. John E. Thompson.

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.

1878. Thomas E. Mulford.
 1879. Thomas V. F. Rusling.
 1881-86. John P. McGuire.
 1882-70. John Ramsey.
 1880. Joseph B. Thompson.
 1870-71. Thomas Brown.
 1871. John Lambart.
 1872-75. William R. Matlack.
 1872. Samuel Garrison.
 1873. Edward Calhoun.
 1874. Francis Hand.

1875. Amos Wright.
 1876-78, 1882. Ellis B. Jordan.
 1876. Simon C. Smith.
 1877-82. John C. Conte.
 1879-80. C. Hancock.
 1880. Richard M. Davis.
 1880. Alpheus Bilderback.
 1881-82. Isaac Z. C. Gosling.
 1881. David Carney.
 1881. James H. Simpkins.
 1882. Isaac Allen.

CITY MARSHALS.

- 1858, 1860. Benjamin F. Haynes.
 1860, 1861. William H. West.
 1862. Peter Bremer.
 1865. Ephraim J. Lloyd.

- 1865, 1867. John S. McGuire.
 1866. Thomas Brown.
 1868. Peter Barnart.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

- 1855-59. Rev. David Stratton.
 1860-61, 1865-66. Rev. Thomas F. Billups.
 1866-67, 1867-70. Rev. J. R. Munn.

- 1871-75. Theophilus Patterson, M.D.
 1876-82. George W. Timlin.
 1882. Rev. H. A. Glessmer.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

- 1858, 1861, 1863, 1872. Richard M. Acton.
 1858, 1861, 1863, 1867, 1869, 1872. James M. Henson.
 1859. William B. Robertson.
 1860. Dr. Quisten Gibson.
 1862. Thomas A. F. Robinson.
 1862. Joshua Jeffries.
 1864, 1867. Thomas Smithson, Jr.
 1864, 1867, 1871. William L. Tyler.
 1865, 1868, 1870. Thomas R. Brown.
 1865. John G. Thackeray.
 1866-67. Elisha W. Dunn.
 1867, 1870, 1872. William Hamner.
 1867. Joseph H. Thompson.
 1867, 1870. Charles C. Bremer.
 1868. C. H. Shuckleson.
 1869, 1872. Ephraim J. Lloyd.
 1869, 1872. Samuel D. Githens.
 1870. John Hill.
 1871-72. Alpheus Bilderback.
 1872, 1874. Robert Gwynne.

- 1874, 1875. Joseph R. Heidson.
 1875, 1876, 1877. James B. Smith.
 1875. Levi R. Bonner.
 1875, 1877-78, 1880, 1882. William C. Tyler.
 1878. Richard P. Hiles.
 1874. George A. Ramsey.
 1874, 1877. George A. Githens.
 1874, 1876. William Thompson.
 1876, 1877. Richard Green.
 1876. G. W. Casper.
 1876, 1877. C. W. Thompson.
 1877. Caleb Wheeler.
 1876. J. M. Lippincott.
 1879, 1880, 1881. Joseph R. Fiddler.
 1879, 1881. G. L. Jones.
 1879, 1881. J. B. Green.
 1879. Shippard Harris.
 1879. J. A. Crut.
 1879. G. M. Bennett.
 1880, 1882. Henry J. Frens.
 1880-81. Adam C. Knight.
 1881. Charles Casperson.

CITIZEN FREEHOLDERS.

1858. William H. Nelson.
 1858-59, 1868. Richard M. Acton.
 1860, 1861-62. Henry Smithson.
 1862. Smith Stickle.
 1862. Benjamin Lippincott.
 1864-65. William A. Casper.
 1867-70. Smith Bilderback.
 1867. Samuel Prior.
 1868. Charles S. Lawson.
 1869. Charles W. Casper.

- 1869-70. Joseph B. Heidson.
 1870-71. John T. Hampton.
 1872-73. John Hires.
 1874-75. John T. Garwood.
 1876-77. Francis Hand.
 1878-80. Richard T. Starr.
 1879. Isaac B. Lawson.
 1881-82. Benjamin B. Westcott.
 1882. John P. Flynn.

CITY COLLECTORS AND TREASURERS.

1858. William Morrison.
 1858-59. Charles S. Lawson.
 1861-62. Francis Hires.
 1863-64. John T. Hampton.
 1865. Henry Young.
 1866-67. Joseph B. Heidson.
 1868-69. W. R. Casperson.

- 1867-71. Charles W. Casper.
 1872-73. Charles F. Lippincott.
 1874-75. William H. Lawson.
 1876-77. Isaac B. Lawson.
 1878-79. John T. Garwood.
 1880-81. Frank M. Acton.
 1882. Robert Gwynne.

POUND-KEEPERS.

1858. David Dixon.
 1858-59. Thomas Gaskill.
 1859-60. Hugh Simpkins.
 1860-61, 1867-70. Charles Parich.
 1862-63. Isaac Walters.
 1864-65. Peter Soper.
 1865-66. Henry Fitts.
 1867. John B. Stanger.
 1867, 1871-72. Richard T. Barnart.
 1868. Daniel Sullivan.
 1868, 1872. William Barnart.

1871. Amos Wright.
 1872-74. Henry Heidson.
 1874-75. William H. Lasher.
 1876-78, 1880-81. Samuel S. Miller.
 1876-77. David Stratton.
 1878. James Kridlan.
 1879. William H. Sheppard.
 1880. Joseph Wright.
 1881. Andrew Hill.
 1882. Charles Cato.
 1882. Thomas Hamilton.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1858. Henry D. Hall.
 1858, 1861-62. Moses Richman.
 1859, 1867. David D. Test.
 1859. Calvin B. Allen.
 1859. Harrison V. Wright.
 1861-62. John Lawson.
 1861-62. Joseph D. Robinson.
 1864-65. Joshua Thompson.
 1864. William H. Nelson.
 1864-65. Samuel D. Githens.
 1865-72, 1875-76. Robert Grier.
 1865, 1868, 1871. Charles C. Clark.
 1867, 1870. Dr. Quisten Gibson.
 1867. Robert Gwynne.
 1867. Joseph E. Lippincott.
 1867. Morris Hill.
 1867-68. Samuel Dillmore.
 1867, 1877. John S. McGuire.
 1868-70. Constant M. Eakin.
 1868. John G. Thackeray.
 1868. John Lawson.
 1868. Nehemiah Dunn.
 1868. Boston Frens.
 1869-72. Alpheus Bilderback.

1871. Jacob M. Lippincott.
 1871-72. Jacob M. Mitchell.
 1871-72. David Bassett.
 1872. David Coll.
 1872. William Plummer.
 1873. Richard Wister.
 1873-74, 1876. John C. Dunn.
 1876, 1877-82. Samuel Prior.
 1875. Francis Bilderback.
 1875. George Lane.
 1874. Walter W. Acton.
 1874. William Lawrence.
 1874. Isaac B. Lawson.
 1875. Joseph B. Thompson.
 1875. John Lambart.
 1875-76. David Bassett.
 1876-76. John F. Hampton.
 1876. Hias R. Jordan.
 1876-78, 1882. E. B. Reddick.
 1876. James H. Green.
 1877-82. Jonathan B. Grier.
 1877. John Wister.
 1877-78. Henry T. Stickle.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

- 1858, 1861-63, 1871-73, 1875. Adam H. Stickle.
 1859-60. Thomas T. Hilliard.
 1859. Joshua Reeves, Jr.
 1860-63, 1868. John Ramsey.
 1864. Henry Young.
 1864. Charles W. Hall.
 1865-66. Samuel L. Bell.
 1865-66. Smith Bilderback.
 1867. Hiram Harrie.
 1867-68. Thomas Glyn.
 1867. W. H. Lawson.
 1867, 1870-71. John Perrine.
 1867, 1872. John E. Thompson.
 1867, 1869-70. M. K. McGuire.
 1868. Joseph Smith.
 1868. Samuel Garrison.
 1868-70, 1878, 1882. John Hogan.
 1868, 1871. William Straughlin.
 1871. George Kirk.

1871. John Trully.
 1872. David L. Hires.
 1872. Samuel P. Carpenter.
 1873-74. Joseph D. Test.
 1873. William Plump.
 1874, 1876. Berley Smith.
 1874. Charles L. Plump.
 1875-76. Thomas Yonker.
 1875. C. W. Thompson.
 1875. George Bore.
 1876. Joseph Loveland.
 1876, 1878-81. J. H. Simpkins.
 1877-78. Benjamin H. Dinwiddie.
 1876, 1878-82. Samuel S. Miller.
 1876, 1881. Joseph Wright.
 1879. Joseph Fox.
 1881. Elwood Gricum.
 1880, 1882. Richard Wadlington.
 1880. Joseph Fox.
 1882. James Purgen.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1867. David P. Stratton.
 1868-69. Edward Van Meter.
 1870. Harvey L. Slaps.

ASSESSORS.

1678-89, Jacob M. Lippincott.	1874-77, Joel M. Mitchell.
1679-81, William R. Coperson.	1877, W. B. Robinson.
1711-72, Thomas V. F. Rusting.	1878-79, 1882, D. B. Hancock.
1872, W. H. Lawson.	1878-81, D. B. Stratton.
1873-76, Ephraim J. Lloyd.	1881-81, George A. Gaither.
1873, Henry Smithson.	1882, Daniel Whitney.

WARD CLERKS.

1867, William P. Chittin.	1876-76, Joseph M. Bacon.
1867, William H. Pierce.	1876-77, Billie Hiles.
1867-69, Chittin Brown.	1877, Joshua H. Pierpont.
1869, 1878, George W. Brown.	1878, D. Harris Smith.
1869, Henry J. Treas.	1879, William Panten.
1869-71, James Lindsey.	1879-81, Ray Lay Smith.
1869-71, John Hill.	1880-82, Oliver P. Burlington.
1872, Charles Lambert.	1880-81, Albert Jamison.
1872-73, Henry J. Hall.	1880, William Lauer.
1873, John C. Mulford.	1881, Joseph Powers.
1874-75, John C. Cate.	1882, John C. Conshar.
1871, Charles R. Mitchell.	1882, John W. Acker.
1875, William P. Robinson.	1882, Edward E. Smith.

CONSTABLES.

1861, Edward A. Aston.	1869-71, Samuel Delmore.
1862-66, Smith B. Siskler.	1870, 1872-73, Saml. P. Armstrong.
1866, John C. Friss.	1871-71, D. B. Francis.
1867, Joseph Thompson.	1876-76, William A. Smith.
1868, S. Deane Whitaker.	1878-82, William A. Carney.
1867, Elanthon Vaneman.	1879, Benjamin Traft.
1868, Joseph Haglan.	1881, Herbert Denny.
1868, Richard H. Sparks.	1882, John M. Buckalew.
1869, John Chapman.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1678-79, 1861-65, 1867-68, 1871-72	1867, John F. Frost.
John McDonald, Sr.	1868, Charles S. Lawson.
1869-69, 1862-63, 1864-61, Thomas	1869-70, 1874, James Glyn.
Dunn.	1874-82, John McDonald, Jr.
1864, Samuel Garrison.	1881-82, John Lawson.
1869, Ephraim J. Lloyd.	

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1871, Joseph P. Huston.	1877-78, 1882, John S. Kirby.
1871, John T. Farwood.	1879-80, Paul Karcher.
1871, N. R. Toss.	1881, Henry Chavanne.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1858-1861, Edward Van Meter.	1877, David B. Bell.
1869, 1865, 1870, 1875, Robert	1877, Benjamin E. Wood.
Gwynne.	1877, George R. Morrison.
1862, 1867, 1872, Charles C. Clark.	1877, 1880, William R. Coperson.
1862, 1867, 1870, 1875, Samuel Gar-	1880, Samuel F. Carpenter.
gison.	1875, 1882, Smith Biberback.
1869, 1870, Thomas V. F. Rusting.	1882, Vining H. Traft.

CITY CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

1858-60, Joseph P. Nicholson.	1876-78, Charles G. Bailey.
1861-63, Charles S. Lawson.	1879-80, Joseph P. Farrell.
1864-71, William A. Gwynne.	1881-82, Joseph M. Bacon.
1872-75, John Lawson.	

Growth and Population.—After the settlement had assumed a permanent form, and immigrants in considerable number had arrived, and Fenwick had organized the colony and perfected plans for its future, sales were rapidly made of large as well as small tracts of land, continuing until his death, which is thought to have taken place in 1683. From the first "general order," as agreed upon by Fenwick and the purchasers, the following is extracted:

"And as for the settling of the town of New Salem, it is likewise ordered that the town be divided by a street; that the southeast side be for purchasers, who are to take the roots of sixteen acres; they come, take them up and plant them as they happen to get in the lots of the

purchasers resident, who are to hold their present plantations, and all of them to be considered as part of their purchases; and the other part on the north, northeast and by south, is to be disposed of by the chief proprietor for the same management of tracts, heads of living, for the use of the town in general, the field of marsh that lie between the town and the old plantation; and

"To try, we do leave all other things concerning the settling forth and surveying the said purchases unto the chief proprietor, to order as he sees fit.

"Signed, accordingly, 25th of the 4th month, 1676.

"Fenwick,

"Edward Wade.

"John Smith.

"Richard Noble.

"Samuel Nicholson.

"John Adams.

Hypolite Jefeve.

Edward Champey.

Richard Whitecar.

William Walster.

Robert Wade."

Richard Noble, one of the signers to the "general order," was the surveyor who laid out the town under the instructions of Fenwick.

The population of Salem gradually increased, until about 1682 it was a place of no little importance, with a growing foreign trade, and was a port of entry, and one shilling was charged for the entrance or clearance of all vessels under one hundred tons burden, and two shillings for the entrance or clearance of all vessels of larger tonnage.

Notwithstanding Salem is the oldest town on the eastern shore of the Delaware, for many years it made very slow progress in the increase of its population. Most probably the main cause for its slow advancement in the first two or three generations was that John Fenwick and his immediate successor, Samuel Hedge, sold their lands only on the principal streets, viz.: Wharf (now Broadway), Bridge (now Market Street), and Fenwick (at present East Broadway). The said lots contained ten to sixteen acres, and in time a monopoly in the land was produced.

Thomas Sharpe, who was sent to America by his uncle, Anthony Sharpe, to look after his large tracts of land that he had purchased of the Proprietors in East and West Jersey, stayed one winter (1680-81) at Salem. The vessel by which he came was detained with a load of emigrants at the mouth of Salem Creek. Thomas Sharpe left a record behind him stating the town of Salem improved very little within five years, because the principal owners of the town lots had purchased large quantities of land in the adjacent country, hence moved in the country for the purpose of bringing up their children to husbandry, doubtless thinking at some future time they themselves would return to Salem to end their days. But many of the large landholders remained in the country until they died, and their town lots fell to some of their heirs, or were sold out of their families.

But, despite numerous drawbacks and disadvantages, Salem grew surely, if slowly, and soon came to be known far and wide. Its local interests advanced, and its foreign trade flourished, and as a result settlement grew more and more rapid, and the class of comers was such that the town was peopled with citizens good in every sense of the word. Small manufacturing interests were established, and these had

their effect on the character and members of the population. Churches were organized, schools were established, the town had a wisely-administered local government, and it flourished. A description of the place at the beginning of the last century would be interesting could such a one be given. From 1700 Salem grew in wealth, population, and importance.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Salem County seems to have accepted the situation as a permanent settlement of all troubles, national, local, and personal. Improvements began in the town commensurate with the means of the citizens. Religious interest developed in the movement of those who believed it "was not all of life to live," and the Friends and Baptists soon had comfortable houses for worship and rudely school-houses erected. Merchants made liberal provision for trade, mechanics entered with a will into their several callings, hotels were opened to accommodate strangers, and before the beginning of the present century Salem was advancing in material and permanent interest.

The year 1800, therefore, found the town with a good class of citizens, alive to the best local and general interest. Public buildings (the court-house, jail, clerk's offices, and market-house) were all erected and occupied. The growth of the town was more rapid from 1800 onward, and during the next third of a century people of nearly every profession, occupation, and trade located here. Gordon's *Geographer of New Jersey*, published in 1834, contains the following descriptive and statistical notice of Salem :

"Salem, township and post town, and seat of justice of Salem County, situate 171 miles N. E. of W. C. 65 S. of Trenton, and 34 S. E. from Philadelphia, lat. 39° 02', long. from W. C. 1° 45'. The town is a circular form, and is nearly surrounded by water, having on the N. W. the Salem Creek, on the N. E. and E. Bensalem Creek, a tributary of that stream, and on the W. another small tributary of the same stream. The town is distant from the Delaware, by the creek, 31 miles. The township is about 2 miles in diameter, and contains 1234 acres of well-improved land, of a rich sandy loam, divided into town lots and 12 farms. The town contains about 250 dwellings; a fine court-house, about 60 by 40 feet of brick, with brick temple of obelisk-shaped, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 African Methodist, and 2 quaker (one being Orthodox and the other Hicksite) Churches; 1 building of brick, of Gothic architecture, designed for a Masonic Hall, but which is now appropriated to other purposes, the lodge being extinct; a bank with a capital paid in of \$75,000; a stone jail with yard, surrounded by a high stone wall, both of small dimensions; 1 market-house, 2 fire-engines, 2 public libraries, 1 academy, and 5 daily schools for teaching the rudiments of an English education; 5 Sunday-schools, 2 printing-presses of each of which is printed a weekly newspaper, named, respectively, 'The Salem Messenger' and 'The American Suburban'; 21 stores, 2 hotels, 7 physicians, 3 lawyers, 3 lumber-yards, 1 steam-mill, which grinds such grain, 1 horse-mill, 5 apothecaries' stores, 1 livery-stable. A steamboat leaves the town daily for Delaware City and New Castle, to meet the morning steamer from Philadelphia, another to Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, to meet the Wilmington steamer for Philadelphia, a third weekly, 1 line to Bridgeport, and a two horse line to Centerville, once a week. The creek at the town is 152 yards wide, over which, low wooden bridges, resting on wooden piles, with a draw for the passage of vessels. Over Fenwick Creek, a short distance above its junction with Salem Creek, is another wooden bridge, and another structure, named Vessey's, is now in progress, the town is safe, and the head of the month of the creek prevents the entry of vessels drawing more than eight feet water. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, and corn are exported from this place to the Eastern States. The streets of the town are wide, always paved and bordered with trees, the houses of frame

and brick; the former, painted white, are surrounded with gardens and grass lots and adorned with flowers, giving to the place a cheerful and healthy appearance, surpassed by few villages in the United States. The township contained, in 1830, 1570 inhabitants; in 1832, 207 households, whose estates did not exceed \$10 in value, and 307 taxables, 5 tax-payers, 1 hospital, and it paid taxes for township purposes, \$146; county use, \$725.25; and State use, \$234.15."

The following reference to Salem is extracted from Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections," published in 1844. The first few lines refer to a small illustration printed in connection with it:

"On the right of the engraving is the jail, a plain stone building. The brick edifice with the cupola is the court-house, and the small building partially seen in the distance is the clerk's office. There are 8 houses for divine worship in the town, viz.: 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 2 African Methodist. A large Gothic structure, formerly used as a Masonic Hall, stands in the central part of the village. There are also in the town the Salem Bank, a market, 2 fire-engines, 2 public libraries, a lyceum, an academy, a newspaper printing-office, 17 stores, 3 hotels, and about 250 dwellings. . . . Salem is well built, the houses neat, the streets beautified with trees, and its general appearance thriving and pleasant. Considerable business is done here, and a daily communication had by steamers and stages with Philadelphia."

The following table shows the census and extent of Salem in 1850:

Population: White, males, 1297; females, 1549; total, 2846. Colored, males, 89; females, 117; total, 206. Total population, 3052.	
Born in New Jersey.....	2428
" Pennsylvania.....	212
" Delaware.....	64
" Maryland.....	57
" New York.....	14
" Connecticut.....	8
" Massachusetts.....	8
" Virginia.....	6
" Georgia.....	6
" North Carolina.....	4
" Indiana.....	2
" Illinois.....	2
" Kentucky.....	1
" South Carolina.....	1
Cannot read or write.....	48
Over eighty years of age.....	8
" Irish.....	32
" German.....	29
" English.....	1
" Swedish.....	9
" French.....	4
" Portuguese.....	1
" Unknown.....	1
Of the population of the town	
" Color race.....	15
" Widows.....	125
" Males.....	28
" Births the last year.....	57

Employment.

House carpenters.....	68
Ship carpenters.....	11
Shoemakers.....	53
Blacksmiths.....	32
Washers.....	27
Machinists.....	9
Engineers.....	6
Wagonmen.....	20
Tanners and curriers.....	7
Pastry, iron.....	4
Maids and domestics.....	4
Tailors and clothiers.....	19
Tobacco.....	8
Printers.....	1
Stocking-weavers.....	1
Hatters.....	6
Saddlers.....	8
Coppers.....	4
Tallow chandlers.....	1
Drummers.....	14
Sawyers.....	5
Carriage-makers.....	12
Millwright.....	1
Calender-makers.....	1
Broom-makers.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	1
Plasterers.....	2
Pump-makers.....	4
Wreckers.....	1
Croquet-makers.....	4
Bakers.....	10
Watchmen.....	8
Blacksmiths.....	1
Hall-makers.....	2
Cartwrights.....	1
House-painters.....	8

Amount of capital invested in real estate by citizens of Salem (estimated) \$1,241,111.

Occupied in the town on the 1st of June 1852 houses, by 615 families.

In 1860 the population was 3805; in 1870, 4572; and in 1880, 5052. The city is now growing rapidly, and will doubtless have a population of at least 6000 at the time of the next census enumeration. Much of that portion lying south of Broadway, and embracing Oak, Hodge, Carpenter, Thompson, Walnut, Church, Mechanic, Wesley, East Griffith, and other streets, has been built up during a comparatively recent period.

Educational History.—Education with the earlier citizens of the county of Salem was almost exclusively confined to Salem. Here the Friends had influence by numbers and pecuniary resources, and, as elsewhere where they were similarly situated, they introduced a system of education nearly allied to that later known as the common school system. The school-house at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Street, now in use as such by the Hicksite Friends, was one of the earliest buildings erected in this section exclusively for school purposes. The principal teacher was a male, who in the primary department had female assistants. Sometimes the latter were paid, and sometimes they gave their services from a sheer desire to aid the cause of education among their sect.

Jacob Wood was an early teacher. Hetty Lewis, also, as early as 1817 instructed small scholars in the alphabet and reading, and on Fourth Days, at eleven o'clock, marched her scholars to Fourth Day Meeting. Rhoda Denn and daughters, Charlotte Wistar, and others were voluntary teachers. In the same building, following in later years, Thomas Lippincott, Jesse Bond, Thomas Thompson, Joseph Brown, Joshua Stretch, William Steel, Aaron Ivins, and others followed up to about 1808, teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar.

Isaac English had a private school in 1818 and 1819 in an old brick building which then stood on the premises now owned by A. B. Slape, at the corner of Market and Griffith Streets.

The Salem Academy was established about 1818 or 1819, and was under the control of a board of trustees, to whom the building occupied and the land on which it stood were given, with the understanding that "the building and premises should be kept in good repair, and used for educational purposes in the primary and higher branches." Rev. Joseph Sheppard, in 1819 and for several years later, taught the more advanced English branches, and also Latin and Greek. He was followed by Mr. Gegan and other teachers of the dead languages. John Tabor, William Shourds, I. Shute, John M. Sailer, and perhaps others taught the English branches. In 1827, by order of the trustees, Mr. Sailer introduced the Lancasterian system of education, which was continued until the organization of public schools under the laws of the State. A seminary was opened by Joseph Stretch about 1822, on West Broadway, opposite the site of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Stretch also

advertised to keep a "night-school at \$2 to \$2.50 per quarter." He limited the number of his day-scholars to twenty-five. The school was in successful operation until Mr. Stretch's death, when he was succeeded by Mr. William Steel, of Philadelphia, who continued it for some time longer. The Baptist Society also opened a seminary about 1824 or 1825. Rev. James Challis was the first teacher. John N. Cooper and others followed.

After the days of the Salem Academy, Mrs. Spengel, the Misses Bines, Miss Ann Maylin, and other ladies had select schools in the old building. There were several select schools in private houses, principally for young children.

Prior to the introduction of public schools throughout the county, district schools being scarce, scholars from the surrounding country, especially from Upper and Lower Alloways Creek, Elsinuboro, Lower Penn's Neck, and Mannington townships, helped greatly to fill and support the Salem schools during the fall, winter, and spring.

These and similar schools afforded such educational advantages as Salem possessed prior to the organization of the public schools under the State law, Sept. 9, 1850. It was chiefly through the exertions of Samuel Copner, who had long persistently agitated the "common school question," that the idea became popular and was at that time adopted in Salem, and the public school became an established fact. It was at first very unpopular with the tax-payers, and upon the levying of an authorized tax of three thousand dollars for the purpose of building a school-house its collection was successfully resisted. These troubles gradually wore away, and in time the schools were well established and highly regarded, and Mr. Copner became so popular in consequence of his persistent advocacy of the system that he was successively elected county surrogate and assemblyman.

The first school-house in use for public school purposes was the brick structure on Walnut Street, then only a story and a half high. In that building the first grammar school was organized, with Joseph Lawrence as teacher. Miss Fanny L. Young was the first teacher of the primary school, which was opened in the basement of the Baptist Church. A school for colored children was established, and was placed in charge of Allen Bland. The secondary department was organized in 1851, with Miss S. Jones as teacher. During that year the walls of the old Walnut Street school-house were raised so as to render it a three-story building, and the rooms at the rear were added, when the schools were all established therein. The accommodations here proved insufficient in time, and in 1869 a primary school was opened in a building on Market Street belonging to T. T. Hilliard, and continued there until the erection of the Griffith Street school-house, which was first occupied in 1869. The rental of the premises on Walnut Street nearly opposite the brick school-house

was authorized in 1872, thus adding still more to the school accommodations of the city, and the academy building was leased in 1873. A school-house for colored children was built in 1879.

The number of teachers employed in 1882 is eighteen, named as follows: Pauline Waddington, principal of the high school; Amanda E. Eldridge, assistant; Sarah E. Hill, principal of the grammar school; Anna B. Armstrong, assistant; Susan L. Jones, Anna D. Kelly, Anna M. Moore, Mary E. Morrison, teachers in the intermediate department; Hannah Dilks, Anna F. Fogg, L. J. Sharp, Sarah P. Freas, Eliza E. Jaquett, teachers in the secondary school; Sallie A. Smith, Lizzie C. Snitcher, Mary J. Lawrence, Mary J. Hall, Ida Curby, and Angie Davis, teachers in the primary school.

The Salem Collegiate Institute was founded by Rev. George W. Smiley as an institute for young ladies. The first session was opened Sept. 9, 1867, in the large brick building on the corner of Broadway and Seventh Street, known as Ramsey's Building. Thirty-two pupils were registered the first day. Though founded as a young ladies' school, it was very soon afterwards changed, and both sexes were admitted. The public schools of Salem at that time were of a comparatively low grade. Mr. Smiley remained two years, and at the end of that time the institute numbered about ninety pupils. His assistants were Madame Blake, Mr. Flint, Miss Frances Dodge, and Miss Caroline Gibbon.

John H. Bechtel bought the institute of Mr. Smiley in the summer of 1869. Mr. Bechtel was educated at Millersville Normal School, Pennsylvania, and had taught in Smyrna, Del., previous to his taking charge of the institute. Though apparently a good teacher, and with many advantages in his favor, the school under his management was not financially a success, and at the end of three years he sold out to the present principal. During the three years Mr. Bechtel had the school there were one hundred and ninety pupils in attendance, one hundred and forty-six names being on the roll at one time. His assistants were Mrs. J. H. Bechtel, Morris H. Stratton, Caroline B. Rhinehart, Caroline Gibbon, Mary G. Gregory, Sallie Townsend, Mary E. Patterson, Ellen V. Pyle, John H. Moser, and Edward Van Laer.

The institute was purchased by Professor H. P. Davidson in the summer of 1872. It had just received a severe blow from the friends of free education, who, in their mistaken zeal to carry out their own pet schemes, had supposed it necessary to destroy, if possible, all private institutions. The next year it was destined to receive a still more fatal blow in the financial panic which swept over the country with such fury and long continuance. With a principal of less determination the institute would doubtless have come to an untimely end. Mr. Davidson was a native of New Hampshire. During his minority he received but the scant education of a back-

woods district school. Having become physically injured soon after reaching his majority, he commenced fitting for college, without money and without friends able to assist. He entered Norwich University, Vermont, in 1863. While a sophomore his college course was unavoidably interrupted, but he continued to ply his studies, and in 1871 he received an honorary A. M. from Lafayette College. Through his untiring energy and the faithful support of his assistants the collegiate institute weathered the storm, and if it lost in numbers it made up in the increased standard of scholarship. Until it came into the hands of Professor Davidson there had been no graduation and no systematic curriculum of studies; these were adopted and prescribed.

Two years were required to bring the students into a classified condition preparatory to a graduation. Miss Kate G. Kirby, of Salem, was the first to complete the prescribed course of study, which she did in June, 1874. At the close of the next school year, 1875, the first commencement exercises were held, and the graduates were Annie E. Bradway, of Quinton, in the normal course; Carrie M. Thompson, of Somerville, in the academic; Clarence D. Warner, of Granby, Mass., in the classical. From this time the institute began to acquire some reputation abroad, and students came from other States. Accommodations for boarders, however, were limited, which operated against any large influx of students from without the county.

While the institute has been noted more for the practicality of its work in the development of character than for any intellectual cramming, the principal has long considered industrial education to some extent feasible, and so far highly desirable. In the spring of 1881 he purchased a printing outfit, consisting of a half-medium press, about six hundred pounds of type, and all the necessary implements of a job-office. Students were permitted to work in the office out of session hours, and were paid by the principal for the work done. With no instruction except what could be "picked" up or thought out, they commenced the issue of the *Alert*, a monthly paper, devoted to temperance and education. This paper has since been made a weekly, and has a fair patronage. Arrangements were also made to establish a book-binding, but unavoidable obstacles have thus far delayed the execution of that part of the plan. A practical painter was also employed to give instruction in sign-painting. Nearly five hundred pupils have received instruction at the institute in the last eleven years.

Burial-Places.—Salem has no incorporated cemetery association, and no public burial-places in the common acceptance of the term. Early burials are said to have been made on the lands of families bereaved. A little later those of similar religious or sectarian belief buried their dead in one common ground, thus opening and establishing the several

churchyards in the city. Of these that of the Friends is the oldest. The Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist burial-grounds were later opened in the order named. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churchyards are of later date. The colored people have long had their own burying-grounds in and near the city. In several of these burial-places are old monuments, the inscriptions on which, when decipherable, are of much interest to one who contemplates the early history of the locality. In the Friends' burying-ground stands a gigantic oak, which is the wonder and admiration of every stranger visiting Salem. It is conjectured to have stood there at least two hundred and fifty years, and by some its age is thought to be much greater.

The Salem Library.—It is possible that a movement looking to the establishment of a library in Salem may have taken definite form previous to 1804, but no record is left of such an event. In the year mentioned a constitution was prepared and adopted, of the preamble to which the following is a copy:

"Whereas, a number of Inhabitants of the County of Salem, being desirous of promoting useful knowledge, and having felt the want of a library, have agreed to establish a library in the Town of Salem, and for the preservation of books and Manuscripts amongst and amongst in the use, application, and improvement of the Money, Books, and other of said company: The following persons met and conferred at a general meeting of the members of said library company, to wit: Twenty-fourth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four."

In the minutes of the meeting of the company, following the constitution, is the following entry:

"The foregoing constitution being read and unanimously agreed to by the members met, they proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following persons were chosen to serve until the first annual meeting June next. William Parrot, president. Thomas Jones, Jr., secretary; Abner Boody, treasurer; Prudence, John Wistar, William Parrot, Clement Hall, Dr. Hedge Thompson, Jacob Mulford, William F. Miller, David Smith."

At the first annual meeting of the subscribers to the Salem Library, June 14, 1804, the following persons were acknowledged as members, having paid their subscriptions in cash or in books:

John Smith.
Jonathan Woodnutt.
Bradford A. Van.
Samuel Clement.
Thomas Jones, Jr.
Samuel Allen.
Forrest Mulford.
Daniel Garrison, Jr.
James Sherren.
Thomas Murphy.
John Knight.
David Smith, Jr.
John G. Himes.
Hersbach Bates.
Hester Smith.
Jedediah Allen, Jr.
Isaac Townsend.
William F. Miller.
Samuel Perry.
Thomas Goodwin, Jr.
Ann Brown.
John Frith.
William Smith, Jr.

Jacob Ware.
Stephen Hall.
Clement Hall.
John Wistar.
Morris Hall.
Thomas Mason.
William Perry.
Morris Hancock.
Isaac W. Crane.
Merriman Smith.
P. Samuel Alford.
Charles Barrett.
Hedge Thompson.
Edgar Brown.
Abner Boody.
Thomas Brown.
William Grosvenor, Sr.
Joseph Thompson.
Hezekiah Hewes.
James Backs.
Samuel Stuart.
Hannah Acton.
James Kinsey.

Levi Randolph.
Edward Burroughs.
Hewell Hall.
Isaac Hall.
William Mairs.
Jacob Mulford.
Samuel Allott.
David Smith, Sr.
John Smith (of Nottingham).
Hill Smith.
Lucius Horatio Stockton.
Thomas Simickson, Jr.
John Tent.
James M. Woodnutt.
Josiah Harrison.
William Shards.
John Goodwin.
Samuel Reeve.
Joshua Bradway.
Thomas Thompson (of Salem).
John Walker.

William Griscom, Jr.
Thomas Bins.
Joseph Brown.
Isaac Moss.
Mary Howell.
Prudence Smith.
Eliza Brown.
Sarah Huffy.
Darkin Nicholson.
Anna Dick.
Abraham Bays.
Thomas Bradway.
John Hancock.
Morris Hall, Jr.
Gervas Hall.
Rachel Redman.
Robert O. Johnson.
Josiah Miller.
Henry Miller.
John Wood.

At this meeting the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Clement Hall, president; Abner Boody, treasurer; John Wistar, William F. Miller, Dr. Hedge Thompson, Clement Hall, David Smith, Jacob Mulford, and Edgar Brown, directors.

There was little change in the management of the library until 1809, when "The Library Company of Salem, in New Jersey," was incorporated under the act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning, passed the 27th of November, 1794, and a supplementary act thereto, passed the 11th of November, 1799, extending the former to library companies.

The incorporators were Hedge Thompson, Gervas Hall, John Wistar, William F. Miller, Josiah Harrison, James Kinsey, Clement Hall.

"At an adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Library Company of Salem, in New Jersey, held at the library room," July 13, 1809, the following officers were elected: Hedge Thompson, president; Josiah Harrison, secretary; Abraham Boys, treasurer; Isaac Moss, librarian.

The existence of the library company seems to have been uninterrupted from this time on until about 1843, as between 1842 and 1847 no officers were elected. Those chosen in 1842 were as follows: Thomas Simickson, president; Clement Acton, secretary; John Tyler, treasurer. The directors at that date were George M. Ward, John Elwell, A. G. Cattell, Clement Acton, and Richard M. Acton. The affairs of the library languished to such an extent during the three or four succeeding years that in 1846 the enterprise seems to have been practically defunct.

In 1846 it was revived, but in a few years it again languished, and finally ceased to have a practical existence. About 1863 public interest in the library was revived. John Tyler was made president, and W. Graham Tyler librarian. The books were arranged in a small back room on the second floor of Brown's (now Gorwood's) building. Several new directors were chosen, and under the new management the library entered on its most prosperous period.

It was opened regularly on Saturday afternoons, the directors taking charge by turns.

The new room soon proving too small, the library was moved into its present quarters, a large, well-lighted room in the centre of the city, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Ingham. The library was now opened on Wednesday mornings as well as Saturday afternoons, a committee of ladies taking turns in overseeing the issues.

This system of having the work done by the directors and the more zealous members of the library company has enabled the association to devote a large part of their income to the purchase of books.

The library now consists of nearly five thousand well-selected volumes, and is the best public library south of Newark.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The Salem National Banking Company.—In 1823 a corporation was established in Salem under the title of "The Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company," of which William N. Jeffers was president, and William Mulford cashier.

Among the incorporators were Samuel Clement, Richard Craven, Daniel Garrison, Benjamin Griscom, Morris Hancock, William N. Jeffers, Joseph Kille, William Mulford, James Newell, Jonathan Richman, Jeremiah Stull, John Tuit, and Daniel Vanneman.

At a meeting of the board of directors of this corporation, held July 1, 1825, the steam-mill was ordered to be sold. It was consequently disposed of, and the banking institution continued business under successive presidents and cashiers as follows: Presidents, John G. Mason, Morris Hancock, Calvin Belden; cashiers, William Mulford, Louis P. Smith, John Elwell, George C. Runsey.

The Salem National Banking Company was organized in July, 1865, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature governing such institutions, and it is the successor, and in some respects a continuation of the old bank, at the closing out of which a dividend was declared of one hundred per cent., payable in the stock of the present institution, making an increase of capital from seventy-five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. July 1, 1882, the Salem National Bank had a surplus of thirty-five thousand dollars, and undivided profits amounting to forty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-six cents.

Among the incorporators of the present bank were George W. Garrison, Henry B. Ware, Jonathan Woodnutt, Benjamin Acton, O. B. Stoughton, Joseph Bassett, Henry M. Rumsey, John C. Belden, Jonathan House, Isaac Johnson, Edwin A. Vanneman, James Woolman, Charles Wood.

George W. Garrison was elected president, and Henry B. Ware cashier. President Garrison died Nov. 26, 1875, and was succeeded by Charles Wood, who died in October, 1877, the vacancy thus caused

being filled by the choice of C. M. Eakin to the presidency.

Jan. 3, 1871, Henry B. Ware resigned the cashiership on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Benjamin Acton, Henry M. Rumsey being elected assistant cashier. At the death of Mr. Acton, in September, 1881, Mr. Rumsey was elected cashier, and F. M. Acton was made assistant cashier.

The directors in the fall of 1882 were the following: C. M. Eakin, Henry M. Rumsey, F. M. Acton, E. H. Bassett, J. M. Carpenter, W. W. Miller, Joseph K. Riley, Richard Woodnutt, and William A. Wood.

HENRY BERT WARE, son of Bacon and Anna Jane (Rumsey) Ware, was born in Salem on Aug. 29, 1825. On the paternal side his ancestry is traceable back to as early a date as 1675, when Joseph Ware, the original ancestor of the family, emigrated to America. The maternal branch was represented in Cecil County, Md., as early as 1665.

Mr. Ware received the first rudiments of an education at the common schools of his native place, and at the age of sixteen was appointed to a cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point, where he had as classmates McClellan, Burnside, and others since distinguished in the military service on both sides during the late war. He remained at the academy for four years, making rapid progress and taking high rank as a student, until compelled to resign his position because of severe physical disability. Returning to his home in Salem, he soon after secured employment in the Salem Bank, serving as teller under his uncle, George C. Rumsey, and upon the death of the latter succeeding him as cashier, at the same time becoming a member of the board of directors. He continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the position for more than a quarter of a century, with great acceptance to the public, and to the satisfaction of the officers and stockholders of the bank. He made a model officer, being prompt, obliging, faithful, and efficient, and held a place in the confidence and regard of the patrons of the bank as unusual as it was deserved. Finally, owing to failing health, he was compelled to relinquish his duties in part and seek recuperation in travel. He visited Europe, but gained no benefit from his sojourn there, and failed also to secure any permanent benefit from the medical springs of this country. Feeling no longer able to perform the duties of the cashiership, he resigned the position Dec. 27, 1870, and retired to private life. His resignation was accepted by the board of directors of the bank with great regret, and resolutions were passed testifying to "their full appreciation of the long and faithful services of the retiring cashier, the sterling integrity of his character, and the prudence and intelligence that ever guided his action."

After leaving the bank Mr. Ware filled no other public position, except in the church, until appointed postmaster of Salem by President Grant, in March.



Signature

1875. He held this position for a few months only, passing away from the scenes of life on July 23, 1875. He was never an aspirant for public place, though lending a cheerful support to all national, State, and local movements of importance. His chief labors, outside of his banking business, were performed within the church. He was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Salem early in life, and held that position until his death. He also took great interest in the evangelical agencies connected with church work, and in the missionary and Bible causes was especially active. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Salem County Bible Society. For nearly twenty-five years he officiated as superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and by his kindly and loving administration of its affairs endeared himself to teachers and pupils alike. An invalid during nearly his entire life, and suffering from a painful and exhausting disease, he ever manifested a courteous and affable disposition, and by his kindness of heart and open generosity merited the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. His early demise was greatly regretted by many friends, and the public prints of the period contained many flattering estimates of his character and deeds. Quoting from one of these published eulogiums, a true summary of his character may be given in these words: "As a citizen, he was intelligent and valuable; as a business man, honest, correct, prompt, and reliable; as a Christian, a shining example. His virtues are a rich legacy to his children; his correct life and happy death a consolation to his widow and relatives; and his example a lesson to us all,—a never-ending sermon, full of exhortation, sympathy, and love."

Mr. Ware married, on Sept. 5, 1855, Sarah Gilmore, daughter of Thomas W. and Kezia (Gilmore) Cattell, and had a family of four children, of whom three survive, viz.: Anna, wife of John V. Craven, of Salem; Thomas Bacon, and Alexander Cattell Ware.

The Salem Board of Trade.—The Board of Trade of the City of Salem was organized Dec. 4, 1871, to give tone and energy to the efforts of the citizens in securing the advantages which the position of the city offers to commerce, trade, and manufacture, as well as to promote unity of action, and to cultivate a more intimate and friendly acquaintance among the business men of the city. The following are the names of the original members:

R. M. Acton.	Charles W. Casper.
Thomas V. F. Rusting.	Theophilus Patterson.
Henry D. Hall.	Owen L. Jones.
J. B. Heishon.	William Patterson.
C. M. Eakin.	John Mulford.
John C. Dunn.	Robert Gwynne.
Clement H. Sinnickson.	John C. Mulford.
Morris Hall.	J. V. Craven.
Henry Sinnickson.	T. T. Hilliard.
W. Graham Tyler.	Benjamin F. Wood.
Richard Grier.	Caleb Wheeler.

Joseph Bassett.	John S. Newell.
George M. Ward.	James Lindzey.
J. R. Hilliard.	Jacob M. Mitchell.
Ebenezer Dunn.	John F. Thompson.
Richard P. Hiles.	John T. Hampton.
Wyatt W. Miller.	John Hiles.
Samuel W. Miller, Jr.	B. A. Waddington.
Thomas S. Sinnickson.	David E. Davis.
James S. Johnson.	Robert Newell.
Benjamin Acton.	Charles S. Lawson.
William Bassett.	Joseph Miller.
Richard Hiles.	George B. Robertson.
Christie Bowen.	John M. Carpenter.
Richard Wister, Jr.	George A. Rumsey.
Joseph R. Lippincott.	A. H. Shape.
Joseph D. Hancock.	Dallas Sinnickson.
Joshua Morris.	Richard Wister.
Clement Hall.	Richard Woodhull.
John P. Moore.	Elijah W. Dunn.
D. W. C. Clement.	

The first officers were Richard M. Acton, president; William Patterson, Clement H. Sinnickson, and Morris Hall, vice-presidents; Thomas T. Hilliard, secretary; John C. Mulford, treasurer; W. Graham, tyler; John Lambert, Robert Gwynne, Benjamin Acton, Richard Grier, Henry Sinnickson, Henry D. Hall, John C. Dunn, Charles W. Casper, Charles S. Lawson, Owen L. Jones, Joseph B. Heishon, C. M. Eakin, J. V. Craven, and T. V. F. Rusting, directors. The following officers were elected in 1882: President, Owen L. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Henry D. Hall, B. F. Wood, J. B. Hilliard; Secretary, D. H. Smith; Treasurer, Joseph Bassett; Directors, Joseph R. Lippincott, W. G. Tyler, J. V. Craven, Thomas T. Hilliard, W. Patterson, C. M. Eakin, Charles W. Casper, Caleb Wheeler, Charles S. Lawson, A. W. Sherron, W. H. Thompson, W. Morris, Samuel Dunn, J. H. Kelly, John Lambert.

Merchants.—It is probable that the earliest merchant in Salem was Judge William Hall, who for many years was prominently identified with the leading interests of the town and county. The names of his contemporaries and other leading merchants of the pioneer period of the history of the town have not been handed down to the present generation. During the latter part of the eighteenth century such merchants as were then established in Salem kept stores of more than "general" assortments of goods, as the term is now applied, selling dry-goods, groceries, provisions, articles of household furniture and utility, as well as New England rum, apple-jack, sherry wine, and aniseed cordial, hogsheds of liquors being common freight by the Philadelphia packets. The following are the names of the more prominent of the merchants of Salem from 1800 to 1830:

Andrew Sinnickson (who began business prior to the first date mentioned), William Cattell, Thomas Jones, Thomas Bradway, Thomas Andrews, Samuel Clement, Joseph Clement, Thomas Sinnickson, William Mulford, Mulford & Cattell, John G. Mason, Jacob Mulford, Thomas W. Cattell, Cattell, Brown & Bassett, James Bartram, Bartram & Robinson, Gideon

Scull, Clement & Scull, Benjamin Acton, Patterson & Craven, Mulford & Son, Bacon & Wood, Samuel Denn, Sheppard & Wood, Henry Freas, David Bacon, Clement Hall, Smith, Fithian & Maskell, Jones & Yorke, Budd & Thackery, David B. Smith, Smith & Peterson, William J. Shinn, Shinn & Elwell, and John Elwell. Several of the above-mentioned merchants were buyers of pork, beef, grain, and general country produce. Samuel Clement and Clement & Scull were large operators in pork, buying, packing, and shipping more than one hundred thousand pounds of hams, pork, and lard annually for several years. From 1825 to 1860, Thomas W. Cattell was a very extensive dealer in lumber, making a specialty of white-pine, of which at times he handled from five hundred thousand to one million feet yearly.

The merchants who have traded in Salem since 1890 have been numerous, and as a class as enterprising as tradesmen in other sections of the country. The city now contains a goodly number of stores of all classes, many of which are extensively stocked and liberally patronized. Among the leading merchants at this time are William H. Thompson, Jonathan H. Kelly, Henry J. Freas, dry-goods dealers; A. W. Sherron, Andrew E. Taylor, Isaac B. Lawrence, Richard P. Hiles, Hiles & Son, William B. Hooven, grocers; Craven & Brother, dealers in general merchandise; Eakin & Bollinger, Joseph Bassett, Joseph R. Lippincott, druggists.

The Trades.—At the close of the Revolution good citizens generally were ready and anxious to settle down to the prosecution of their regular avocations, which had been interrupted during the trying period of the war. The blacksmith's, wheelwright's, tailor's, and joiner's crafts seem to have been well represented from 1790 to 1890. As early as 1678 a son of William Cooper, the emigrant, is said to have begun blacksmithing in Salem, but we have no data from which to give the names of other local workers in iron prior to 1812.

In somewhat irregular order follow the names of representatives of the various trades in Salem from that date up to 1890. Since the latter date merchants have been numerous and constantly changing: J. M. Bacon, Isaac Nicholson, Camp & Collins, James Camp, Edward Collins, John Lawson, Isaac Acton, James Bright, Elwood Kay, John Lawrence, blacksmiths; John Collins, William Groff, William Sherron, Peter Blackwood, Joseph Hall, J. K. Chew, wheelwrights; Aaron Bevis, Stretch & Mongar, John Bailey, William B. Stretch, Benjamin Riley, Ephraim Haines, Isaac Wilson, Solomon H. Merritt, E. Reed, J. Burnett, tailors; Stephen Mulford, Henry Ploughman, John H. Cam, John Williams, Charles Bailey, George Barr, James Logue, Samuel Mulford, William Acton, George Morrison, shoemakers; Ebenezer Smith, Thomas Sharp, Henry Dennis, Richard Jerfries, Howell Smith, Joel Emley, carpenters; James Dennis, John W. Chadliss, masons and plasterers;

Isaac T. Coffey, John and Charles Fithian, ———, David Thomas E. Mulford, Charles Clark, Boston Gosling coopers; Joseph Dewell, Horatio Lawrence, Robert Guestner, house- and sign-painters.

Early in the present century Andrew Johnson and Maskell Mulford were cabinet-makers in Salem. The latter advertised to make "small and large spinning-wheels and bedstead-posts, etc." A little later were Isaac Fleming, Thomas McDonnell, James W. Mulford, Thomas Wainwright, Elijah Gilman, Hezekiah Hews, Japhet Somers, and George Bowen, cabinet-makers or coffin-makers, or both. Horatio Lawrence, William G. Beesley, and Robert Guestner were chair-makers. Stoughton & Relden were early tin-smiths, beginning business about 1821. Bacon Ware, watchmaker, had opened a shop in Salem in 1819. Subsequent watchmakers and jewelers have been Alburts Somers, Jacob W. Mulford, Wheeler & Son, William Patterson, and others. Charles Rumsey was a silversmith and jeweler in Salem as early as 1826. J. Simpson was comparatively early, and for some years more or less extensively engaged in the manufacture of brushes. Samuel Johnson was a weaver in Salem in 1816, and Theophilus Holding in 1819. Isaac Moss and Samuel Loomis were saddlers in Salem in 1812 and 1822, respectively. Thomas Snickson, Jr., was one of the earlier of those engaged in the same industry of a somewhat later period.

Vessel-Building was begun in Salem as early as 1803, and from that time to 1849 was an important industry. Many sloops, several schooners, and other kinds of vessels were built and launched from time to time. The "Rebecca Lawrence" was built on Griffith Street, near the present terminus of First Street, in 1823, and taken to the creek on large trucks drawn by thirty-six oxen.

Early Manufactures.—The fact that Salem, by virtue of its location and surroundings, possesses many advantages which, if properly utilized, will render it conspicuous as a manufacturing town, has for one hundred and fifty years or more been recognized by the enterprising and progressive of her citizens. Tanning was probably the earliest important manufacturing industry introduced in Salem. One of the earliest tanneries was established by a man named Ware. It was a small affair, which the proprietor afterwards sold to a man named Bevan, from whom it subsequently passed to John Tyler, and it has been owned by the Tyler family from about 1790 to the present time. At an early date William Tyler built on the William Davidson property a tannery, which was afterwards owned by some of his descendants. It is said there was an old tannery on this property when Tyler bought it. J. Keebey was a tanner in Salem about the beginning of the present century. There was an early tan-yard in the rear of the large old brick house, some time owned by Anne Curry, when the Thompsons and Actons formerly did business, and another also said to have belonged to the Actons.

back of the residence of Joseph Test. Richard and Benjamin Acton and Henry and Dallas Simickson were former tanners. This branch of industry is still carried on in Salem by W. Graham Tyler.

A cupola and furnace and a factory for the manufacture of earthenware were built as early as 1803. Asher Bailey was engaged in this industry for many years, and his goods supplied the larger part of South Jersey. Benjamin Acton, Sr., and, later, William S. Diamond continued the business, which is at present conducted by Thomas M. Diamond.

The first foundry in Salem was put in operation about 1825, and ten years later was an establishment of considerable note. The proprietor was Samuel Allen, who manufactured stoves and mowing-machine castings, and did a general foundry business.

Isiah Wood, George M. Ward, Christian Book, Henry D. Hall, Thomas B. Stow, and others manufactured soap extensively between 1830 and 1850, and different persons at different periods since that date have been more or less extensively engaged in the same branch of manufacture, which is not represented in Salem at the present time. The sawing of lumber and the manufacture of fellows was carried on at the landing near the foot of Fifth Street, in a large stone building erected by Clement Acton, and which was subsequently occupied as a starch-factory. Josiah Paulin introduced the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds, and was succeeded by Jeffries & Vernon and others. The business is now continued by Woodnutt & Bacon.

As early as 1820 the manufacture of cigars and smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff was begun in Salem by Joshua Kirk, who received the raw material (tobacco in the leaf) by vessels plying regularly between Salem and Norfolk, Va. Thomas Trask, Thomas Sterritt, E. Walton, Joseph Blackwood, A. Fegenbush, and others soon afterward engaged in the same business. As far back as 1824 one of these establishments regularly employed as many as fifteen hands. These enterprises subsequently ceased. At a comparatively recent date the manufacture of cigars has been introduced by Frazier & Ferrell, John W. Stanley, and Long & Westcott, who severally employ from three to fifteen hands in the supply of a constantly increasing trade.

An early, extensive, and important industry was the manufacture of hats from the native fur, the raw material consisting of otter, muskrat, coon, opossum, and rabbit fur. Delsic Kearsbey, Caleb Wood, Enoch Reed, Clement Acton, Jervas Butcher, Joshua J. Thompson, and Thompson & Fries were successively or contemporaneously prominent in this industry from 1815 to 1855. High-crowned or broad-brimmed Quaker hats of domestic manufacture were formerly in great demand, and some of the persons mentioned had numerous assistants and apprentices.

Tyler's Tannery.—The tannery of W. Graham Tyler has been owned successively by different mem-

bers of the Tyler family since about 1790, when John Tyler, the great-uncle of the present proprietor, purchased it of a man named Bevan, it having previously been owned by a member of the Ware family. This establishment has been several times remodeled and repaired, and considerable additions have been built thereto. Its products consist of belting and harness-leather, whole hides, rough-slaughter, and kip- and calf-skins. The raw material is drawn from Salem and the adjacent country. The tan-bark comes principally from the mountain districts of Pennsylvania. The capacity of this tan yard is from two thousand to two thousand five hundred hides per year, but the local supply does not warrant such an output. The capital involved is about twenty-seven thousand dollars. This is beyond all question the oldest manufacturing enterprise now existing in Salem, and doubtless one of the oldest in South Jersey.

The Glass Industry.—The most important interest of a manufacturing kind in the city, and one of the most prominent industries in South Jersey, is the Salem Glass-Works of Craven Brothers.

This enterprise was established in 1863 by Henry D. Hall, Joseph D. Pancoast, and John V. Craven, who were associated under the firm-name of Hall, Pancoast & Craven. In 1878, Henry D. Hall withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued by Pancoast & Craven until 1879, when Mr. Pancoast died. John V. Craven, the surviving partner, thus became sole proprietor, continuing the enterprise as such until the fall of 1882, when Thomas J. Craven bought an interest in the works and business, and the firm of Craven Brothers was formed.

This firm has two extensive glass-factories on Fourth Street and another at the foot of Third Street, and employ about three hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of bottles and fruit-jars. The importance of the business of this firm among the industrial and commercial interests of Salem is shown by the fact that it directly affords a means of maintenance to a number of people equal to about one-third the population of the city.

The Salem Transportation Company, an enterprise in connection with the Salem Glass-Works, was organized in 1881, and built the tug "Anna" and two barges for the purpose of carrying freight between Salem and Philadelphia. The officers are John V. Craven, president; Thomas J. Craven, secretary; and P. Peppler, treasurer.

After the close of the late civil war, Holz, Clark & Taylor erected buildings near the foot of Broadway and established a glass-house, which was for some time extensively employed in the manufacture of hollow-ware. Subsequently this firm suspended, and the property was bought at sheriff's sale by Prior & Lambert. In July, 1879, it was purchased by John Gayner, who employs about forty hands in the manufacture of glass shades and bottles.

The Salem Oil-Cloth Works.—This enterprise, one

of the most important in Salem, was established in 1808 by the firm of Hall, Dunn & Hunt, who entered at that time upon the work of making floor oil-cloth. The works were located on Front Street, where they remained until May, 1879, when Mr. John H. Morris purchased the property on which the factories are now located.

While under the ownership and control of Messrs. Hall, Dunn & Hunt the business grew to large proportions, and new and extensive buildings were erected. Subsequently the firm underwent a change, first by the retirement of Mr. Hall, leaving the firm as Dunn & Hunt, and finally by Mr. Dunn selling his interest to Mr. Hunt, who continued the business as W. R. Hunt until his failure in December, 1877, when his uncle, John H. Morris, purchased the raw materials, and with the assistance of Mr. S. W. Dunn continued the oil-cloth works until the purchase of the property on Broadway, near the "Reybold" landing, where large buildings were erected and the entire business removed thereto. The location is particularly fortunate with reference to all the advantages offered by river navigation, freight being loaded within a hundred yards of the manufactory on vessels or the regular line steamers to Philadelphia, and by this means securing direct shipments to almost any point in the country, a matter of no little importance alike to consignor and consumer.

Mr. Morris, with all the latest improvements in machinery, a largely-increased force of men, a rich and varied assortment of elegant designs, and abundance of capital, conducted the enterprise until his death, when his son, William Morris, the present proprietor, succeeded, and the works were again enlarged to meet the increasing demand upon their manufacturing capacity. The head of this concern is a native of Salem County and a man of extensive capital. He gives his attention to the business, and the policy of its management has been liberal and just, the natural result being that no institution in the city is regarded with greater favor or respect. Mr. Morris is ably assisted in the control of affairs by Mr. Samuel W. Dunn, who for many years was one of the owners of the old works. Being thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the manufacture of oil-cloth, he is well qualified to take the immediate superintendency of the works, and to his wise and judicious management is due the success that has been attained.

This establishment covers several acres, occupied by a large three-story frame printing building, and another of the same size for painting purposes. There are several other brick buildings in use, the whole works being divided into several departments, where, with the assistance of about one hundred hands, the manufacture of oil-cloth of all kinds is prosecuted with system and celerity. Every process in the manufacture of finished oil-cloth is done here, with the single exception of the manufacture of the raw cloth. The paint, of which large quantities are used, is also manu-

factured at the works, as well as patterns and designs. The cloth in its raw state first receives a coat of paint, spread over with niceness and precision, when it is allowed to thoroughly dry, and is then again passed through the same process several times. It is then taken to the operating-room, where it falls under the manipulation of skilled printers. The printing is done with a series of blocks, each representing a color, which must be placed on with considerable care, some patterns requiring the handling of eight or nine blocks to complete them. It is at this point that the skill of the workman is thoroughly tested, as any error will damage the printing. After printing the cloth is put through a prolonged process of drying, and at the completion of the operation is varnished by machinery, then goes into the shipping department. This concern is the only one of the kind in South Jersey, and its reputation for producing first-class oil-cloth is wide-spread, reaching throughout the whole country.

The Manufacture of Ice-Cream.—It is well known throughout New Jersey that Salem County produces the best milk and cream to be found in the market. In the midst of this wealth of dairy products there has sprung into existence an industry that is annually assuming greater proportions, and already employs a large number of hands, the manufacture of ice-cream.

The oldest factory engaged in this industry is that of John P. Bruna & Co., which was established in 1852. This firm are the manufacturers of the celebrated Salem County ice-cream, which now has a standing throughout the greater part of the State and the city of Philadelphia.

The senior member of the present firm, Mr. Bruna, first commenced operations on a limited scale, and for many years manufactured only to supply a local demand. However, as the excellent quality of his cream became known the demand increased, and facilities were added to meet the growing trade.

For several years Mr. Bruna was associated with Mr. John C. Mulford, under the title of John P. Bruna & Co., and during their continuance together their cream was shipped to all prominent points in South Jersey. Subsequently the firm was dissolved, and a few years later, in 1880, the old firm-title was renewed by the association of Mr. Joshua Waddington with the business.

At the present time the factory is located in a large frame building in rear of 192 and 194 East Broadway, where the firm has facilities for the rapid manufacture of its specialty. The capacity will reach fully three thousand quarts of ice-cream per day, and during the heated term this amount is frequently manufactured, and by railroad and steamboat distributed throughout the lower portion of the State and the river towns of Delaware.

The firm is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of butter, having all the improved machinery

for producing a very superior quality of this article, and possessing a demand for the full capacity of the works. Large ice-houses in the vicinity of Salem are filled each winter, and when the supply is short, owing to a mild season, large consignments are received from Maine.

In addition to the large quantity of ice used in the manufacture of ice-cream and butter, the firm are also suppliers of an extensive custom for it throughout the city.

Mr. Bruna is one of the leading citizens of Salem, and outside of the above business is well known as the originator of enjoyable excursions from Salem and vicinity that at different times during the season visit the sea-shore. Mr. Waddington, during the greater part of his life, has been engaged in farming, and his thorough knowledge of dairying and the preparation of milk and cream for manufacturing purposes has contributed not a little to the success of the enterprise with which he is identified.

Not more than twelve years ago, J. Q. Davis, wholesale manufacturer of ice-cream, was engaged in a small building, manufacturing a limited quantity for a corresponding limited retail trade. Notwithstanding that another establishment was engaged in manufacturing a most excellent article, and producing more in a day than his trade would warrant him making in a month, he enlarged his facilities, and sought to enter the wholesale trade by personal solicitation, with the result that, as soon as the product of his small factory was tried, it was pronounced of quality equaling any manufactured. This success only stimulated Mr. Davis to greater exertions, and the next season witnessed considerable increase in his business, and the enlargement of his factory was a necessity. He then removed to desirable quarters on Market Street, convenient to the centre of the city for his retail trade. Mr. Davis erected a large one-story factory, and fitted it with a steam-engine and all the modern appliances for the business. The saloon was handsomely fitted up, and a large retail trade was soon secured. Here he continued successfully, each year bringing greatly increased demand for his ice-cream, until 1880, when he purchased the present property, at 75 Market Street, about a half-square from the former location, and rebuilt the house, made attractive ladies' and gentlemen's saloons, and erected a large building in the rear for manufacturing purposes. The improvements added to it gave a producing capacity of three thousand quarts of ice-cream daily. The first floor of the factory is devoted to ice-cream, and the second to the manufacture of butter. Like the former department, that of butter-making has all the latest improved machinery, including cooling-pans, churns, etc., and under the immediate charge of an experienced and competent dairyman. A number of hands are employed, with competent superintendents, and the whole establishment is under the experienced and practical management of Mr.

Davis himself. The trade extends throughout South Jersey, including many of the leading hotels at the watering-places on the Atlantic coast.

F. Hand & Son, carriage- and wagon-makers.—The individual members of this firm are Frank and Alexander Hand. The business was established by Frank Hand more than a quarter of a century ago, and the work turned out at this establishment finds ready sale. Coaches, carriages, phaetons, buggies, Jenny Lind, and vehicles of other styles are made. The works of the firm occupy a considerable area at 73 and 75 Fifth Street, and consist of a large three-story building, to which within a few years has been added an extensive show-room, with upper floors in use for general purposes. From eight to fifteen hands are employed.

Smith & Stepler, carriage-builders, 236 and 238 East Broadway, are prominent among the carriage-builders of Salem County. They employ several hands, and manufacture a general line of carriages and wagons, making a specialty of heavy farm-wagons, which have an extended reputation. This enterprise was established in 1850 by William Nicholson, who was succeeded by Simon B. Smith, and he by Smith & Stepler.

Fruit-Canning and Pickling.—The oldest vegetable cannery in Salem is that controlled by Owen L. Jones. It was established about twenty years ago by Patterson & Lloyd, who were succeeded by Patterson & Jones. This firm continued the business until January, 1882, when Mr. Patterson retired. Until eight years ago the works were situated on Church Street. At that time they were removed to their present location at the foot of Fifth Street. Here are occupied a large four-story brick building eighty by seventy feet, a frame store-house one hundred feet in length, and a large store-house at the wharf, the whole making an extensive and very complete canning establishment. The interior of these works is conveniently divided and arranged for the different processes of manufacture, and provided with efficient machinery and appliances. This factory is wholly devoted to the canning of tomatoes. The reputation of the tomatoes packed by this house is high, and, notwithstanding the fact that new factories are being started from time to time, the demand for them increases annually. The leading brand, the "Trophy," is sought in the leading markets of America, and has found favor in Europe. During the canning season nearly one million cans of this brand are packed, giving employment to over two hundred hands.

The Mason Pickling Company, whose business was established and is continued under the management of Mr. George M. Ward, has been in existence about eight years, and has the reputation of supplying a superior quality of goods. Beginning with small capital and limited facilities, the business grew to such a proportion that Mr. Ward was at one time

unable to supply the demand for the goods manufactured. The works, situated in the rear of Mr. Ward's residence, 75 West Broadway, below Third Street, were enlarged, and the facilities for preparation and packing were increased many fold. He makes a specialty of supplying merchants, shippers, and families with American elbow-chow, American piccalilli, choice family pickles, Bordeaux sauce, and other choice preparations in the pickling line, put up in pint and quart jars. Cucumber pickles are put up in barrels, half-barrels, and quarter-casks, in vinegar, and ready for table use. Wherever known the goods of the Mason Pickling Company are standard.

The Fenwick Canning-Works of Messrs. Starr & Brother were established in 1874 by Richard B. Starr and George Meeum. In 1875, Thomas B. Starr succeeded Mr. Meeum, and the establishment has since been owned and managed by Starr & Brother. This firm confine their operations to tomato-canning exclusively, and their "Centennial" brand of goods is equal to the very best in the country. The proprietors determined to rest their chances of success in business upon the merits of their product, which, as introduced into various markets, at once found favor with dealers and consumers, and at this time the "Centennial" tomatoes are shipped to all sections of the Union, and the firm enjoys a fine and increasing European trade. The capacity of the works is one million two hundred thousand cans per season, during which from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and seventy-five hands are employed. The works are located at the foot of Broadway, near the wharf.

Hiles & Hilliard's North Bend Canning-Works. on West Griffith Street, opposite Front, was established in 1881, on the site of Newell & Grier's hay-press and hay and grain warehouse. It has a capacity of five hundred thousand cans per season, and during the tomato season affords employment to one hundred and seventy-five hands. The "Atlas" brand of tomatoes put up by this firm already commands a steady sale throughout the United States and Canada.

The Salem Packing Company, consisting of John Lambert & Son, began business in 1881. Their factory is a two-story building, one hundred and sixty by forty-eight feet, located northwest of Griffith Street, between Third and a continuation of Second, and it has a capacity for packing one million cans per season. About two hundred thousand cans of tomatoes and some pears and peaches were put up during the season of 1881. The product of the season of 1882 was about four hundred and fifty thousand cans, and one hundred and twenty hands were employed.

Hall's Foundry.—About thirty-five years ago Bennett & Acton established a foundry at the corner of Fourth and Griffith Streets, doing farmers' jobbing, and manufacturing a limited line of agricultural machinery. Mr. Bennett was accidentally killed about fourteen years ago, and the business passed into the sole ownership of Mr. Acton. In 1878, Henry

D. Hall bought the establishment of Mr. Acton, and has since done a general iron-founder's business, making a specialty of plumbers' castings, drains, water-, and smoke-pipe, and employing at times as many as forty hands.

The White Stone Mills.—Among the landmarks of Salem there are none more familiar to the older inhabitants than the well-known White Stone Flour-Mills, situated on Front Street, near the Penn's Neck Bridge. Built by the Salem Steam-Mill and Banking Company, some time previous to 1826, on the site which that corporation bought, with the "Keybold" wharf, of David B. Smith in 1824, it has successively been purchased by subsequent owners, as follows: The Salem Steam-Mill and Manufacturing Company, March 20, 1826; William N. Jeffers, May 26, 1829; Isaac Johnson, June 4, 1832; Harvey & Peterson, Sept. 24, 1836; Minor Harvey, March 1, 1841; Joshua Waddington, Feb. 21, 1857; Keybold Brothers, March 17, 1857; Joshua Waddington, Jan. 28, 1860; John W. Mulford, Dec. 22, 1862; Joshua Thompson, Nov. 13, 1873; Lewis & Thompson, Nov. 15, 1873; Charles F. Dubois, Jan. 15, 1879; Jacob Mounce, Sept. 1, 1880, the last-named purchaser being the present owner and operator.

This mill is built of stone, as its name indicates, and is five stories high. It contains six run of stones, which are driven by a large steam-engine. Independent of a large local trade, requiring two wagons to supply it, these mills have a growing demand from Delaware City, New Castle, Penn's Grove, and Chester, which constantly taxes its utmost capacity. Mr. Dubois, a member of the firm, is in charge, and his long acquaintance with milling in all its details thoroughly fits him to produce first-class flour, which he is enabled to do with the aid of the excellent facilities at his command.

The Salem Fire Department.—The City Fire Department consists of a chief and three assistant engineers. The chief of the department is Richard T. Starr; the assistant engineers are Albert Steiner, Robert D. Swain, and William H. Stow. There are three engine and hose companies and one hook-and-ladder company, the histories of which follow:

The Union Fire Company, No. 1.—It appears that there was a fire company, having an engine in charge, prior to 1821, and at a meeting of the young men of the town of Salem, Dec. 5, 1821, for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the fire-engine company, a resolution was adopted asking the members of that company to give up the control of the engine to the young men who were about to establish the present organization. On Dec. 12, 1821, the following persons assembled and organized the present company: Josiah Miller, Jr., Sinnickson Tuft, Nathan Smart, Anthony Keechey, John Cohorn, Isaac Z. Peterson, William A. Baker, Richard P. Thompson, Jonathan Coffee, James Hall, Jacob W. Mulford, John Black, and Peter Blackwood. Josiah Miller

was elected president; Richard P. Thompson, secretary; and Isaac Z. Peterson, treasurer. Committees for various purposes were appointed and the organization was completed. At a subsequent meeting John Cohorn, William G. Beesly, and O. B. Stoughton were elected engineers. A commodious engine-house was completed in January, 1825, and the room in which the meetings of the company were held was given the name of Union Hall. The company applied to the Council and General Assembly of the State for an act of incorporation, which was passed Dec. 7, 1825. The first meeting held after being incorporated was on Jan. 9, 1826, when the following officers were elected: Richard P. Thompson, president; Samuel Sherron, vice-president; James M. Hannah, secretary; and Isaac Z. Peterson, treasurer. The following were active members at that time: Richard P. Thompson, Samuel Sherron, Isaac Z. Peterson, James M. Hannah, William G. Beesly, William T. Mulford, Jacob W. Mulford, O. B. Stoughton, John Corcoran, William A. Baker, Aaron L. Clement, John Smart, John Patterson, P. Heishon, Japhet Summers, Josiah Paulin, John B. Tuft, Jacob Elwell, Samuel Luminis, John Yarrow, Anthony Maggio, Samuel Buck, Samuel Thompson, Jonathan Wood, Seth Smith, David Morris, Joseph Jacobs, Joseph E. Brown, James Wills, William Carpenter, George Griscorn, Thomas Bond. The honorary members were B. Wright, William Bassett, Joseph Buck, J. Coffee.

In 1829 a new engine, costing three hundred and twenty-five dollars, was purchased, and the engine first in use was sold to a company at Hancock's Bridge, for one hundred and thirty dollars, during the following year. The new engine was evidently thought very powerful, as mention is made of throwing a stream over the *very top* of the spire of the court-house. The combined hose-carriage and bucket-wagon was built in the spring of 1840, at a cost of fifty dollars. At about the same time the company succeeded in getting the township committee to appropriate them one hundred dollars towards defraying expenses. This is the first record of any help from the township, all expenses being defrayed by the money received from the members of the company in dues and fines, and voluntary contributions from the citizens generally. On July 31, 1840, the engineers were empowered to enlist boys over fifteen years of age, not exceeding twenty in number, to take charge of the hose-carriage and buckets. In 1846 an engine was contracted for and built by Agnew, of Philadelphia, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars, and some years later a small suction engine was purchased in Baltimore and added to the apparatus of this company. These were, however, replaced by a fourth-class Silsby steamer in 1878, soon after the large conflagration that occurred in January that year. Since the introduction of the present system of water-works (there being sufficient force from the plug-stream to dispense with the use of

engines) the company has been divided into two hose companies, the steamer being used only to pump out cellars. There is now thirteen hundred feet of rubber hose, "Test" brand, in good order (the larger part having been purchased in 1882), in the possession of the company. The fine brick building which they occupy, on Broadway near Market Street, was built in 1869.

The Reliance Fire Company, No. 2.—In the early part of the year 1824 it was determined to procure another engine for the fire department, and at a meeting of some of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, held about April 29th of that year, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions for the purchase of an engine. This committee in a short time succeeded in collecting the sum of \$572.89. The first regular meeting of which there is record was held at the hotel of Ward Wilson on Jan. 28, 1825. Mr. Hedge Thompson occupied the chair, Aaron Ogden Dayton secretary. James Kinsey, Esq., a committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare a constitution, reported that the name of the company should be Reliance Fire Company, and a constitution was then and there adopted. At a meeting held Feb. 11, 1825, the following officers were elected: James Wainwright, president; Thomas Simmickson, vice-president; Aaron Ogden Dayton, secretary; Thomas W. Catell, treasurer; Gideon Scull, Jr., Edward Smith, John Simmickson, Joel Fithian, engineers; Henry Dennis, Lewis Mairs, Thomas Sharp, Samuel Bassett, ladder-and-hook committee; James Kinsey, Benjamin Archer, Edward Q. Keasey, Hedge Thompson, committee for security of goods. These were the first officers. In the mean time the engine had been purchased and housed in a barn in the rear of Wilson's Hotel, and the company seeing the need of a house, made application to the board of chosen freeholders for ground upon which to build, which application was granted and the house erected. In 1825 the company made application to the Legislature of the State for an act of incorporation, which act passed that body in December of that year.

In the year 1834 a bell was purchased and placed on the house. On Nov. 18, 1839, a combined hose-carriage and bucket-wagon was purchased. The first hose purchased was in April, 1845, when one hundred and five feet of leather hose was procured, costing fifty cents per foot. For some years previous to 1852 the company was not in a very prosperous condition, but early in that year a number of young men were admitted, which caused a change for the better, and on May 7th of that year it was ordered to purchase a new engine, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions for that purpose. At a meeting held May 13, 1853, it was ordered to purchase an engine costing fourteen hundred dollars. The engine was purchased at a cost of \$1793.84, and it is at the present time in the house of the company, although of no actual use, owing to the water-works system of the city, but is

doubtless in serviceable condition. In 1854 a new engine-house was built, at a cost of seven hundred dollars, which has since been replaced by a brick building, three stories high, with a tower at rear, in which hangs a bell weighing about twelve hundred pounds. The following were the officers of the company in September, 1882: A. Walton, president; Benjamin Curry, vice-president; Benjamin F. Wood, treasurer; Joel S. Bradway, secretary; William Kiger, chief engineer; Jeremiah Bacon, Jr., Howard Hewes, James McCaffrey, Frank Ahern, John Dwyre, engineers.

The Washington Fire Company, No. 3.—This company was originally known as the Fenwick Fire Company, and was organized in 1866. The first president was John Ramsey. Some time in 1880 a special meeting was called, when the name was changed to Washington Fire Company by nearly a unanimous vote of the members. The first engine in the possession of the company was the old Reliance engine, which was presented to them by the Reliance Fire Company. This was subsequently replaced by a powerful engine purchased from the Washington Fire Company of Wilmington, Del., at a cost of four hundred dollars. The first engine-house was a small affair. This was torn down in 1880, and replaced by a two-story brick building, surmounted by a cupola, in which hangs a small bell. The officers in October, 1882, were as follows: James H. Simpkins, president; Elwood Griscom, vice-president; T. C. G. Smith, secretary; Thomas Glynn, treasurer; William H. Stow, Jacob Ballis, S. French Banks, trustees; William P. Horner, John Horner, Aaron Lawrence, George Lawrence, George Zaiser, engineers.

The Liberty Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, was instituted in 1866, but was made a permanent organization on Feb. 19, 1867, when the following officers were elected: Edward Calhoun, president; John Haverstick, vice-president; George M. Diamond, secretary; Albert Steiner, treasurer; William H. Kiger, Charles H. Thompson, C. A. Julius Johnson, William H. Bennett, Joseph H. Bilderback, directors; Clement H. Fogg, George Hogan, Charles Fox, trustees. The following are the successive presiding officers: Charles Fowler, William H. Parks, John Hopkins, William H. Parks, Henry J. Hall, William M. Pyott, George Mowers, Richard T. Starr, George Mowers, Henry F. Bacon, William Launer. The officers in October, 1882, were William Launer, president; Robert Gwynne, Jr., vice-president; Joseph M. Bacon, secretary; William J. Freas, recorder; Albert Steiner, treasurer; James Bacon, Charles Smith, John Hopkins, Wyatt Daines, Philip Launer, directors.

The first apparatus of the company was received June 11, 1866. This truck (and outfit) was replaced by a lighter one, which was built to order in the spring of 1881, costing five hundred dollars. The brick building now occupied by the company was built in 1868.

The Salem Water-Works.—In 1857 a charter was obtained authorizing the organization of a company, to be known as the Salem Water Company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to fifty thousand dollars, the shares to be twenty-five dollars each. It does not appear that anything of importance ever resulted from this movement. Several later agitations of the water question led to nothing practical. One notable effort to obtain a water-supply for Salem was made in 1868. The figures, however, frightened the people, and the water-works question was allowed to sleep the "sleep of death" for years.

In the year 1880 the question was again taken up. Messrs. Charles W. Casper, M. P. Grey, W. Graham Tyler, and several citizens accidentally met one day, and the conversation in some way drifted to water-works, and the three then and there resolved to agitate the question once more, and if possible push the matter to a successful ending. In some way the "water-works fever" spread, and when the first water-works meeting was held in the Council chamber, on Monday evening, Aug. 23, 1880, it was well attended by prominent and representative citizens. Different systems of water-works were discussed, and the Holly system was recommended by an agent of the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., who was present. The matter was not allowed to rest here, and those who took part in the first meeting got up a petition and presented it to the City Council at its meeting held Aug. 28, 1880.

The Council unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the holding of an election on Sept. 21, 1880, as to whether the city would avail itself of the act of 1876, entitled "An Act to enable cities to supply the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water."

The result was five hundred and twenty-one for and one hundred and twenty-one against. Majority for water-works, four hundred.

At the next meeting of City Council, held Friday evening, September 24th, a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a Water Committee, to consist of the mayor, two councilmen, and two citizens, with power to inspect water-works of other cities and ascertain what system of water-works could be most profitably used in Salem, and report the result of their examination to Council. The gentlemen composing that committee were B. F. Wood, mayor. Councilmen C. M. Eakin and George V. Anderson, and Messrs. Charles W. Casper and W. Graham Tyler. This committee reported to the City Council Feb. 26, 1881, presenting an estimate of the probable cost of constructing suitable water-works for Salem, the sum named being \$75,163.90, and favoring Laurel Run, near Quinton, as a source of supply.

The new City Council first met March 15th, and at that meeting it was unanimously decided to build water-works, the work to commence as soon as possi-

ble. The new Water Committee was also appointed, as follows: B. F. Wood, mayor, chairman; Councilmen C. M. Eakin, George V. Anderson, William H. Lawson, J. C. Belden, Jr., Charles W. Casper, and W. Graham Tyler.

This committee appointed Isaac S. Cassin, of Philadelphia, engineer of the works. The Water Committee awarded the contract for building water-works to the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., and the Common Council approved their action.

The land for reservoir, engine-house, etc., having been secured at Laurel Run, it was surveyed July 11th. The first shovelful of dirt toward the progress of the works was thrown that day. The work of building the dam and reservoir was commenced in a short time after the survey was made. The work of laying the pipe was continued through the winter, and the works were completed in April, 1882. As soon as the works were completed the mains for two weeks were subjected to a fire-pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds, so as to ascertain the "bad pipes." There were comparatively few leaks. The formal testing of the works took place on Wednesday, May 24th, in the presence of a large number of people, with a highly satisfactory result. Their capacity was found to be 1,054,080 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The water-works are under the control of a Water Committee, consisting of Mayor C. S. Lawson and Councilmen Benjamin F. Wood and Charles W. Casper, who have the general management of affairs connected therewith. Their introduction and successful operation was gladly hailed by all enlightened and enterprising citizens, and their convenience and utility for manufacturing and domestic uses receive almost hourly recognition.

Physicians.—The following, among other physicians, have practiced in Salem since 1809:

James Van Meter.	A. B. Lippincott.
Robert Van Meter.	J. H. Thompson.
T. Brown.	T. Patterson.
Benjamin Archer.	I. Preston.
Thomas Bensley.	W. Wiley.
E. Q. Keadley.	Frank Lilliback.
John B. Tuft.	W. E. Stitts.
T. Ware.	C. Sherron.
— Hitchcock.	C. G. Abbott.
C. Hannah.	— Jackson.
Q. Gibben.	B. A. Waddington.
Asa Smith.	A. F. Beckett.
— Armstrong.	

Attorneys.—Prominent among lawyers who have from time to time lived in Salem may be mentioned:

Asa Ogden Dayton.	Samuel A. Allen.
William N. Joffers.	Isaac Simonsen.
Alphonso L. Eakin.	Allen McNabb.
Richard P. Thompson.	Edward Van Meter.
F. L. McCulloch.	Clement H. Frankson.
Richard S. Field.	William T. Howard.
James M. Hannah.	M. P. Grey.
Henry T. Elliot.	George Ingdalen.
William S. Clawson.	Charles Neuman.
Andrew Conditson.	I. O. Aiken.
Anthony Keadley.	Morris H. Stratton.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Friends' Societies.—As in everything else, Friends, or Quakers, took precedence in the institution of religious services and observances in Fenwick's colony. At the house of Samuel Nicholson, on West Broadway, in 1676, the first religious organization in Salem Tenth was effected. The following is the record of this important event:

"At a meeting held last day of the fifth month, 1676, it was unanimously considered that the first second day of the week, in the 6th month, that Friends do meet in the town of New Salem, in Fenwick's Colony, and all Friends thereunto, do monthly meet together, to consider of outward circumstances and business. And if such that has been examined, and walked disorderly, that they may be in all gravity and uprightness to God, and in tenderness of spirit and love to their souls, to be admonished, exhorted, and also reproved, and their evil deeds and practices test forth against the wisdom of God, and in the authority of truth, that may answer the witness of God within them. (Signed)

"SAMUEL NICHOLSON.	"RICHARD GUY.
"ROBERT LAMON.	"ISAAC SMALL.
"EMERY WADE.	"JOHN FENWICK.
"FOWLER WADE.	"RICHARD JOHNSON.

"And others."

June 2, 1678, Richard Guy, Edward Bradway, Isaac Smart, and Edward Wade were appointed a committee to select a place for a meeting-house and burying-ground. They were unsuccessful, and at a meeting Jan. 5, 1679, Edward Wade, James Nevill, John Maddox, and George Deacon were appointed to treat with Samuel Nicholson and William Penton for their houses and plantations in Salem, and also "to see Ann Salter, widow of Henry Salter, about her lot of ground." At a meeting held in February, 1679, George Deacon, John Maddox, and Henry Jennings were appointed to take a view of Edward Bradway's house, and determine whether in their judgment it was suitable for a meeting-house. A minute was made at that time fixing upon the First and Fourth Days of the week for religious worship, the meetings to be held alternately at Samuel Nicholson's, Robert Zane's, and Richard Guy's. In December, 1680, there was another committee appointed to endeavor to purchase a lot of ground of Edward Champney, on which to build a meeting-house, and for use as a burying-ground. A suitable lot could not be procured, and in August, 1681, Samuel Nicholson and his wife, Ann, deeded the whole of their sixteen-acre town lot, on West Broadway, "for the use and benefit of Salem Monthly Meeting forever, for a meeting-house and graveyard and other purposes."

As soon as the deed for the above-mentioned property was given to the society, John Thompson, of Ellsinboro, and Robert Zane, of Salem, were appointed to repair the house and fit it for occupancy by the society. About a year later the same persons were appointed to enlarge the meeting-house by adding sixteen feet to its length and making it higher and more commodious and convenient. For some reason this was not accomplished until 1683, at which time Benjamin Acton was appointed to build the addition. There was a proposition to have the floors of the house made of boards, but that measure failed, and

Feb. 27, 1687, Benjamin Acton and Thomas Wood were appointed to have the entire building floored with clay, and to have it ready for occupancy before the Yearly Meeting should convene. This house was in use until 1700, when a brick structure was built east of the oak-tree in the present graveyard. The meeting increased in numbers so much that this house was not large enough to accommodate them, and in 1770 members of Salem Monthly Meeting bought a lot on East Broadway of Thomas Hancock and Robert Johnson, and erected thereon the commodious building now the house of worship of the Hicksite Friends, which was completed in 1772.

The first Yearly Meeting was held at Salem, April 15, 1684, and included the Friends of Haddonfield and Burlington. It was held at Salem and Burlington alternately, and was known as the Half-Yearly Meeting. It was continued some years. At a Yearly Meeting held at Salem in 1693, George Keith appeared with his friends, and laid before the meeting their proposals for the settlement of the differences among them. These were in the form of several propositions covering the points at issue, and discussing the reasons for their adoption, which led to much controversy, and finally to the separation of many members from the society. The Friends who adhered to Keith were influential in the society, and after the return of Keith to England became members of the Baptist Church. Andrew Grison became reconciled with his former friends, and died a member of the society, and many of his descendants have been active and useful members thereof.

In 1827, as is well known, the Society of Friends divided into two great parts, each claiming to hold the ancient doctrines of the sect. Both parties claim the venerable name of "Friends," but they bear titles they gave to each other. The relative strength of the two parties before and after the separation is thus set forth upon "Hicksite" authority:

"Salem Quarterly Meeting, before the division, was composed of five Monthly Meetings, ten meetings for worship, 1345 members. Salem Quarterly Meeting of Friends, since the division, is composed of four Monthly Meetings, ten meetings for worship, and 1225 members; and that of the Orthodox Friends, three Monthly Meetings, four meetings for worship, and 1225 members."

The following statement, covering the same period, is from an "Orthodox" source:

"Salem Quarterly Meeting, before the division, had five Monthly Meetings and ten meetings for worship, including 1345 members. Since the separation, Friends hold four meetings for worship and three Monthly Meetings, embracing 424 members. The Hicksites have 1145 members, and hold five Monthly Meetings."

The Hicksite branch retained and still occupy the old house of worship. The Orthodox Friends worshipped for some years in a school-house on Walnut Street. In 1855 they bought their present property on West Broadway, and in 1837 built their present brick house of worship thereon. Both societies continued the use of the old graveyard.

At this time the Orthodox Friends have one

Monthly Meeting and two meetings for worship, and a membership of fifty-three, and the Hicksite Friends have two Monthly Meetings and four meetings for worship, and a membership of two hundred. Friends early established schools in Salem, and two are now maintained by the Hicksite branch at the corner of East Broadway and Walnut Street.

St. John's Episcopal.—In the number of those who accompanied John Fenwick to America, or who afterwards joined him and helped to establish his colony at Salem, it is highly probable there were some members of the Church of England, although most of his companions were of the same religious belief as himself, Quakers, or Friends. In answer to an appeal to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Rev. John Holbrook was sent here as early as 1722. There is reason for the belief that some effort to organize a parish was made as early as 1714, but with what success cannot now be ascertained. The early records of the church are supposed to have been lost or destroyed during the Revolutionary war, when the building was occupied by British troops, and there is now no existing list of the names and numbers of the original members. It is known, however, that Benjamin Vining, Joseph Coleman, George Trenchard, John Rolfe, Alexander Grant, James Sherron, and the Dunlap family were among the first Episcopalians. An organization having been effected and the proper parish officers chosen, it is to be supposed that the name of "St. John's" was at the same time selected as the designation of the infant church, as that would be in accordance with Episcopal usage. There is a vague tradition that the first building was of wood (perhaps of logs), but after the arrival of Mr. Holbrook measures were taken for the erection of a brick church, which was accordingly built upon the spot occupied by the present church. It was situated upon the east side of Market Street (then called Bridge Street), upon a lot containing about one acre of ground, conveyed by Samuel Hedge—"in consideration of the love which he bears to the Church of England as established by law"—to Benjamin Vining and Joseph Coleman, wardens, "for the sole use and behoof of the members of the Church of England, of the church of Salem." This deed is dated Feb. 5, 1727-28, and the original is now in possession of the vestry of St. John's.

The churchyard was further enlarged in 1847 by the gift from Col. Robert G. Johnson and wife of a piece of ground containing about the sixth of an acre.

The original building was a parallelogram, twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet. In 1812, at the revival of the parish, which had been in desolation since the Revolution, a considerable addition was made to it, and it so remained until it was succeeded by the present structure. It is well remembered by many of this generation, and many hallowed memories cluster around it.

In 1826, during the incumbency of the Rev. Dr. Mason, the corner-stone of the existing church edifice was laid, with the usual ceremonies, by Bishop Doane. The architect was William Strickland, of Philadelphia. It was finished and consecrated in 1838. At that time the Rev. Edward G. Prescott was rector; Thomas Sinnickson and Daniel Garrison, wardens; Richard P. Thompson, Jacob W. Mulford, James M. Hannah, Dr. Benjamin Archer, Joseph Kille, Dr. Thomas Rowan, Col. John Sinnickson, David B. Smith, and Oliver B. Stoughton, vestrymen. In 1889 it was enlarged and greatly improved by the addition of a recess chancel, an organ-chamber and robing-room, a beautiful memorial chancel-window, and other changes, which have made it one of the most attractive churches in West Jersey. The architect was George W. Hewitt, of Philadelphia.

The following list comprises the names of the ministers who have had charge of the church from the organization of the parish until the present time. The list is probably incomplete, but it is believed to be as correct as it is now possible to make it. In the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the year 1722 it is stated that the society had paid ten pounds each to Messrs. Hesselius and Lidenius, Swedish missionaries in charge of Penn's Neck and Raccoon (as Swedesboro was then called), for occasional services in Salem. These services were doubtless rendered previous to the appointment of the Rev. John Holbrook, who was sent as the society's missionary in 1722, and so continued until 1731. Whether he died or removed is not known. He was succeeded, in 1733, by the Rev. John Pierson, who had charge of the parish until his death, in 1747. His remains, together with those of his wife and child, lie in the churchyard. After Mr. Pierson's death, and some time between February, 1748, and February, 1749, the Rev. Mr. Thompson was appointed missionary at Salem, but in the following year removed to Chester, in Pennsylvania, where the society thought he could be more useful. After his departure the Rev. Eric Unander, Swedish missionary in charge of Raccoon and Penn's Neck, preached occasionally in Salem, but after about the year 1750 the church does not appear to have had the regular ministrations of a clergyman until 1774-75, when the Rev. James Barker officiated for six months very acceptably, as is stated by the wardens, Grant Gibbon and Thomas Sinnickson. From this time until 1792, so far as is known, St. John's was without a pastor. The events of the Revolution had separated the colonies from the mother country, and one of the consequences of the establishment of our independence was the withdrawal of the aid which had been so generously extended to the struggling churches of America by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. "To the nursing care and protection" of that venerable society during the first eighty-four years of its existence most of the

Protestant Episcopal Churches in America were indebted for their very existence. In 1792 and '33 the Rev. John Grey was the minister in charge of St. John's, Salem, and St. George's, Penn's Neck, which, like all the churches established by the Swedes, had at that time been incorporated with the Episcopal Church.

There is another blank in the history of the parish from 1793 until about 1812, when, as before stated, the church was "enlarged and repaired in a neat and decorous style." It is reasonable to suppose that this was done in consequence of an increase of the congregation, and a renewal of the zeal and activity of the parish. Indeed, this is expressly stated to have been the case in a report made to the Convention in 1813 by the missionary then in charge, but whose name has not been ascertained. In April, 1814, the Rev. Daniel Higbee, formerly of St. Andrew's, Mount Holly, was chosen by the wardens and vestry to take charge of St. John's, in connection with St. George's, Penn's Neck. He officiated accordingly once a fortnight until 1818, when the church again became vacant. In 1820 the Rev. Richard F. Cadle was elected to the pastorate, and from that time there has been a regular succession of ministers. In 1824, Mr. Cadle was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Smith, and he in 1825 by the Rev. Christian F. Cress, who was followed in 1829 by the Rev. Henry M. Mason, D.D. From 1837 to 1841 the Rev. Edward G. Prescott was rector; after him, until 1848, the Rev. William B. Otis; until 1853, the Rev. John S. Kidney, D.D.; from 1853 until 1857, the Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, D.D.; from 1857 to 1867, the Rev. Thomas F. Billopp; from 1867 to 1871, Rev. William A. Holbrook; from 1871 to 1882, Rev. George W. Timlow, D.D. The Rev. Charles M. Perkins is the present rector. The members of the corporation at this time are, besides the rector, Dr. J. H. Thompson and J. Howard Sinnickson, wardens; Andrew Sinnickson, De Witt Clinton Clement, George A. Runsey, George Mecum, John P. Bruna, W. Graham Tyler, Samuel Scott, and Martin P. Grey, vestrymen.

First Baptist.—Some time in 1688, Rev. Elias Ketch, pastor of the Baptist Church at Pennypack, Pa., visited this part of West Jersey, preached at Salem, Penn's Neck, and Cohamsey, and found a number of Baptists there.

About 1692, John Holme settled on Alloways Creek, a few miles from Salem. The same year Rev. Thomas Killingsworth moved into the immediate vicinity of Salem. Obadiah Holmes had moved into the Cohamsey country in 1655. These three were all men of sterling worth and of commanding position in the community, and earnest, working Christians. They gave a happy moulding influence, and contributed no little character and efficiency to the Baptists of West Jersey in their early history.

After the coming of Mr. John Holme and Rev. Thomas Killingsworth services were held quite regu-

larly at their houses. There were also yearly meetings held during part of this time. "The usual way of keeping them was two days at the house of Mr. Killingsworth and one day at the house of Mr. Holme." Services were continued somewhat in this way till the death of Mr. Killingsworth, which occurred in 1709. Some time after his death regular services were discontinued for a considerable time. "After some time Rev. Timothy Brooks, then pastor of the Cohansey Church, kept meeting among them somewhat regularly till his death in 1716." As they were still without a meeting-house, these services were held at private houses. Samuel Fogg, Daniel Smith, Edward Quintin, and others freely opened their houses for this purpose. After the death of Mr. Brooks it does not appear that there was regular preaching by any Baptist minister for about twenty years. "During this time most of the old members died off, but others were converted and united with the Cohansey Church. These, with those favorably disposed to Baptists, continued to travel to Cohansey to meeting until about 1741, when a few more members were added to the Cohansey Church from the vicinity of Alloways Creek and Salem, who, being desirous to have gospel preaching sometimes, did prevail with Mr. Nathaniel Jenkins, then the pastor at Cohansey, to come to them occasionally and assist them."

Mr. Abram Garrison, Mr. Robert Kelsey, and Mr. Job Sheppard, of Cohansey, after some private trial by the church were admitted to the ministry, and they, especially Mr. Garrison, visited the Baptists here.

And now, as meetings were more frequent, the common hearers likewise increased, so that some convenient place for meetings was thought necessary, whereupon a proposal was made among them for building a meeting-house. A quarter of an acre of land was given for that use by Mr. Daniel Smith, between Salem and Alloways Creek, at a place called Mill Hollow, and a meeting-house was built thereon in 1743. Mr. Sheppard alone for some three years held monthly services here. In December, 1748, by the urgent request of the brethren about Salem and Alloways Creek, Mr. Sheppard moved his family from Cohansey to Alloways Creek, and from that time, for the space of nearly six years, meetings were kept every week except when providentially hindered.

Not long afterward the question of separating from the Cohansey Church and organizing a church at Mill Hollow came up for serious consideration. Finally the brethren at Cohansey were addressed on the subject and gave their assent, and on the 17th day of May, 1755, a church was organized there.

The following were the nineteen constituent members, and their names are found signed to the church covenant:

Job Sheppard.
Catherine Sheppard.
Edward Quintin.

Temperance Quintin.
Edward Keasley.
Prudence Keasley.

Abner Sims.
Sarah Sims.
John Holme.
Daniel Smith.
Seth Smith.
Samuel Sims.
Joseph Southen.

John Whitall.
Sarah Smith.
Phoebe Smith.
Rachel Southen.
Patience James.
Kerenchappach Blackwood.

Rev. Job Sheppard was their first pastor, and continued in the pastorate until his death, March 2, 1757. The second pastor was Rev. John Sutton. He came in 1761, and remained only a few months. Rev. John Blackwell, the third pastor, came in 1763, and did not stay more than six months. In February, 1768, Rev. Abel Griffith became the fourth pastor, and remained until some time in 1775. His pastorate was followed by an interval of almost nine years before another pastor was chosen. Patterson Vanhorn, the fifth pastor, began his duties in March, 1784, and closed them at his death, Sept. 10, 1789. The sixth pastor, Rev. Isaac Skillman, came Sept. 18, 1790, and remained during the balance of his life. He died June, 1799. Two years later, Rev. Horatio Gates Jones began his labors in Salem as the seventh pastor. During the interval of pastorates Rev. David Cooper and Rev. Mr. Jarman successively supplied the pulpit. Mr. Jones left in 1805 on account of ill health. After his resignation the church was without a pastor nearly five months, during which the pulpit was filled for a time by Revs. David Cooper and Obadiah B. Brown. The eighth pastor, Rev. Thomas Brown, was ordained at Salem, Feb. 15, 1806. In 1808 he accepted a call elsewhere. In eight months after Mr. Brown left Salem, during which time the church depended upon transient supplies, Rev. Joseph Sheppard, the ninth pastor, was called to the pastorate (March 28, 1809), and was ordained April 29th following. He continued the pastorate till April 1, 1829. The tenth pastor, Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, served the church from May, 1829, to April 1, 1835. Rev. Thomas Wilks, the eleventh pastor, served from July 1, 1835, to March 1, 1836; Rev. Samuel Nightingale, the twelfth pastor, from March 25, 1836, to Sept. 25, 1837; the thirteenth pastor, Rev. Samuel Smith, from Jan. 20, 1838, to Nov. 20, 1841; Rev. Silas C. James, the fourteenth pastor, from Jan. 1, 1842, to March 25, 1844; the fifteenth pastor, Rev. John W. Gibbs, from April 20, 1844, to April 1, 1847; Rev. James Smith, the sixteenth pastor, from April 1, 1847, to March 17, 1849. Rev. Robert F. Young, the seventeenth pastor, commenced his labors Oct. 1, 1849, and remained till Oct. 1, 1854. Aaron Perkins, D.D., the eighteenth pastor, was installed Feb. 1, 1855, and remained till July 1, 1859. The nineteenth pastor, Rev. John R. Murphy, entered upon the pastorate Oct. 1, 1859. He was succeeded by the twentieth pastor, Rev. Dr. Sanford, who began his labors Feb. 16, 1872, and died Oct. 31, 1874. Rev. C. E. Cordo was called, and became the twenty-first pastor, April 4, 1875, and resigned Oct. 14, 1877. Rev. J. B. English, the twenty-second pastor, began his labors Feb. 24, 1878, and remained till Oct. 13

1879. Rev. H. A. Griesemer, the twenty-third and present pastor, was called Jan. 19, 1881.

The Sabbath-school connected with the church was commenced about 1819, and has generally been well sustained, and has proved an important aid in the work of evangelization. There was a Union school some years before 1819, in which members of the church were active workers. In 1850 an infant class was organized, thus securing the earlier attendance of the children on Sabbath-school instructions. There have also been various auxiliary organizations at different times in the history of the church.

July 4, 1869, letters were granted to seventy-two members of this church, of whom thirty-five were males, for the purpose of organizing another church. Subsequently these brethren were recognized as the Memorial Baptist Church, and as such their organization has since been known.

The church and congregation met June 17, 1786, at the meeting-house at Mill Hollow, and resolved to become incorporated under this general law, and duly elected as trustees Thomas Sayer, John Holme, Benjamin Holme, Anthony Keasbey, Samuel Vance, John Briggs, and Howell Smith. July 3, 1786, these trustees were sworn into office, formally effecting the incorporation, under the name of the "Trustees of the Anti-Pedobaptist Society meeting in the town of Salem." This remained the corporate name until 1860, when, by an act of the Legislature, it was changed to "First Baptist Church of Salem."

The building of the second house of worship was probably begun in 1786. It was probably first occupied some time during 1789. Previously the church purchased a parsonage property.

The temporalities of the church were thus reported in 1790: "1. The chief is a plantation of one hundred acres, with a good house and out-buildings on it, valued at twenty-five pounds per year. 2. A tenement on the meeting-house lot, now let for twelve pounds. 3. The old meeting-house and lot near Quinton's Bridge."

After several efforts to retain the property and cancel the debt on the second meeting-house, the parsonage was sold between 1791 and 1799. The edifice on Yorke Street was a substantial brick house, with galleries on three sides. It was occupied by this church until 1846, and afterwards as a place of worship by the Second Baptist Church. In 1854 it was sold and torn down. The two lots first purchased on Yorke Street measured about two acres. A purchase in 1791 added over an acre to these grounds.

The town of Salem grew up nearer the creek than was anticipated when the second meeting-house was built, and thus in process of time that house was left quite in the suburbs of the present city.

October 26th the trustees were directed to take a deed of the lot upon which the third meeting-house now stands, and a committee of twenty was appointed to solicit funds for building the house. March 16,

1844, the building committee was appointed, and the work on the house was duly commenced. The house was dedicated Dec. 12, 1846, and thenceforth was the appointed place of the meetings of the church. Thus, after occupying their second house of worship about fifty-six years, and after nearly five years' consideration and labor in reference to another house, the church is found in their third and present meeting-house. This house, located on Broadway, in the very centre of the city, on a lot one hundred by three hundred feet, is a substantial brick structure, seventy-five by fifty feet, with pulpit recess and front portico. It is surmounted by a tower, containing bell and clock. In 1881 this building was improved at a cost of four thousand dollars, and a chapel was built in the rear at an expense of six thousand dollars.

The present membership of this church is about five hundred and twenty-five. The Sunday-school has fifty-three officers and teachers and about two hundred and sixty-five scholars. Its library contains four hundred and sixty-one volumes. The superintendent is R. E. Boon.

Memorial Baptist.—This church was organized July 7, 1869, with the following constituent members, seventy-two in number, dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Salem:

Thomas B. Stow,	Elizabeth Casper
Elizabeth Stow,	N. R. Tron.
Max Stow,	Thomas Butler,
Epbraim J. Lloyd,	Mary Butler,
Elizabeth Lloyd,	Reuben J. Foss,
Thomas M. Lloyd,	Mary E. Foss,
Matthaeus L. Lloyd,	Sarah A. Foss,
Jesse F. Bodden,	Edmund Smith,
Ellis Bodden,	Charles Counselor,
George W. Bodden,	Samuel Habermayer,
Charles F. Bodden,	Zelpha Habermayer,
Ellis T. Bodden,	Anna Bodden Casper,
Robert M. Y. Pierce,	Anna W. Tron,
Smith Piddgach,	John Q. Davis,
Buchel Stanger,	Jedediah Davis,
Mrs. L. Bodden,	Nathaniel McNeil,
Miss E. Bodden,	Horatio Davis,
Joseph M. Bodden,	Anna C. Davis,
Henry F. Bodden,	Anna A. Davis,
W. H. Balanger,	Henry J. Foss,
Harriet Bodden,	John S. Bacon,
William R. Foss,	Sarah C. Bacon,
Isaac K. Potter,	John S. McCune,
Maggie C. Butler,	Mary A. McCune,
Martha Robinson,	Albert Steiner,
Richard G. Strick,	John R. Stanger,
Ellen F. Strick,	Eliza J. M. Habermayer,
Joseph Butler,	Samuel Armstrong,
Emma Bodden,	Hannah Armstrong,
Albert L. Bodden,	Jane Mulford,
Anna W. Bodden,	Rachel Primrose,
Thomas S. Walker,	Joseph Grimes,
Sarah S. Walker,	Abigail Griley,
Ann Walker,	Enoch C. Mulford,
Thomas J. Walker,	Martha S. Mulford,
S. W. Hackett,	Lydia McNeil,

The corner-stone of the church on East Broadway was laid Aug. 3, 1879. The lecture-room was dedicated Jan. 1, 1871, and the audience-room upon the completion of the house of worship not long after.

ward. This building is of brick, and cost two thousand three hundred dollars. It was repaired in 1881 at an expense of two thousand two hundred dollars. Previous to its completion and opening meetings were held in the court-house.

The pastoral roll of this church is as follows: First preacher, Rev. R. F. Young; first minister, Rev. H. H. Rhces, called Aug. 22, 1860, succeeded by Rev. H. G. Mason, July 8, 1870; Rev. A. C. Williams, March 12, 1876; Rev. C. W. Ray, Feb. 23, 1879; Rev. C. E. Corbo, Dec. 12, 1880, serving at present.

The first Sunday-school superintendent was Mr. C. C. Pierce. The scholars now number one hundred and sixty-eight, and the library contains four hundred and twenty-four volumes.

First Presbyterian.—In 1812, St. John's Episcopal Church in Salem, which had fallen into ruins, having become a burrow for rabbits and a resting-place for swallows, was repaired, and from 1812 to 1820, Presbyterian ministers preached as occasion offered, and Episcopalians and Presbyterians worshiped together. In 1820 the Presbyterians were excluded. They therefore withdrew and held religious meetings for a time in the academy building and in the court-house. At the suggestion of Col. Johnson, preparations were at once made to organize a Presbyterian Church and erect a building for its worship.

Col. Johnson and these gentlemen entered with enthusiasm into the enterprise of establishing a Presbyterian Church in Salem. Their energy and liberality were shown in the fact that four hundred dollars were collected in one day,—a large sum for the times and for the few who were interested,—and in the further fact that the corner-stone of the new building was laid March 6, 1821, and the building itself was completed and opened with religious services July 14th of the same year. This building was of brick, thirty by fifty feet, with a gallery across the northern end. It was located on what is now Grant Street, and on the southern side of the Presbyterian cemetery. Col. Johnson contributed half an acre of ground for its site, which is now part of the cemetery. He also gave twelve hundred dollars, or nearly one-half of the cost of the building, which was two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars. The remainder was contributed by the Van Meter brothers, Messrs. John Congleton, and Matthias Lambson, various citizens of Salem, both town and county, and others.

Besides half an acre of land and nearly half the cost of the building, Col. Johnson gave the mahogany pulpit now in use in the lecture-room; Dr. R. H. Van Meter gave the stove, Mrs. Ruth Van Meter gave the pulpit hangings, and a bookseller in Philadelphia gave the pulpit Bible. When the building was erected Grant Street was not laid out. It was approached from a road that entered Market Street between Mackell Ware's house and the Episcopal Church. It pointed north therefore, and not south as afterward, while the steeple was also on the north end.

In 1821 or 1822 pews with cushions were put in it, the seats having previously been plain benches with backs. The cost was six hundred and sixty-two dollars. These pews are now in use in the lecture-room.

In 1835, as the congregation increased, it was again improved and enlarged; twenty feet were added to the length, making it seventy feet long, and giving room for twenty new pews. The floor was raised three feet, and the ground under the front end was dug out four feet, forming a basement lecture-room, which was used for Sabbath-school and weekly meetings. These improvements cost three thousand dollars.

In 1838 an organ was placed in it at a cost of four or five hundred dollars, of which Calvin Belden gave one-half. Public worship was held in this old church for the last time the second Sabbath of October, 1856, but its bell continued to call the people to worship in the new church until the last Sabbath in December, 1857. This bell was sold to the Fenwick Fire Company.

The first Presbyterian Church in Salem was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 13th of November, 1821, four months after the dedication of the building.

The church was organized with six members, and the following persons were transferred to this church by the dissolution of the church at Penn's Neck: Sarah Lambson, Sarah Kean, Martha Burden, John Congleton, Sarah Congleton, and Sarah Lumdy. Robert H. Van Meter, Samuel Burden, Robert McMillen, and Lydia McMillen were among the earliest. The following were ordained as ruling elders, viz.: Samuel Burden, Robert McMillen, and Robert H. Van Meter.

Jan. 24, 1822, an election for trustees resulted in the choice of James Bartram, Dr. James Van Meter, Dr. Edward J. Keasbey, Joel Fithian, Samuel Copner, Samuel Dunn.

The Presbytery furnished supplies for the pulpit until the fall of 1822. The trustees then employed Rev. Moses T. Harris, from Philadelphia, who performed pastoral duties until October, 1823. In November, 1823, Rev. John Burt was invited to preach, as stated supply for six months. At the end of this time he received the unanimous call of the congregation to become their pastor, and was ordained and installed June 8, 1824. The congregation agreed to give Mr. Burt three hundred dollars and his fire-wood, and find him a house to live in.

During Mr. Burt's ministry a pastor's library, valued at fifty dollars, adapted to his special taste and wants, was presented to the church by Elias Bondnot, Esq. A Sabbath-school library, valued at twenty-five dollars, was also presented by Miss Ellet, of New York. Some of the books of the pastor's library remain, while those given by Miss Ellet formed the nucleus of the Sabbath-school library.

In 1829, after the dismissal of Mr. Burt, Rev. A.

H. Parker became stated supply for one year. It was during Mr. Parker's ministry the church received a legacy of nearly one thousand dollars in bank stock from Mr. John Congleton. The church building was also repaired at this time.

Mr. Parker was succeeded in 1832 by Rev. Amos Babbitt, who continued as stated supply for eighteen months. After him came Rev. Thomas Amerman, of New York, who remained only five months. These three last-named ministers were stated supplies and not settled pastors.

Rev. Alexander Heberton, of Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., was installed as pastor Dec. 15, 1834. Mr. Heberton's ministry continued six years. During this period the church building was enlarged, carpeted, rededicated, and an organ was purchased and placed in it. Mr. Heberton's salary was three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year.

Very soon after Mr. Heberton left, the Session invited Rev. J. I. Helm to preach to the congregation. Mr. Helm began his labors June 25, 1840, and continued as stated supply until Oct. 1, 1842. Then a call was regularly made out for his services as pastor, and he was installed Oct. 17, 1842.

Mr. Helm's pastorate continued nearly twelve years, including his term as stated supply. During this time a library for the use of the congregation was established, chiefly through his efforts. Miss Prudence J. Kenney bequeathed one thousand dollars towards the erection of a new building that was in contemplation. Dr. James Van Meter also bequeathed a farm in Pittsgrove township, the income of which is to be perpetually used to sustain the preaching of the gospel. Dr. Van Meter's will was not witnessed, and the legacy could not, therefore, be legally claimed; but his son, Dr. Thomas J. Van Meter, gave a deed of the property to the church, in accordance with his father's wishes.

In 1847, and largely through the efforts of the ladies of the congregation, the building was purchased which is now occupied as a parsonage. The cost was two thousand eight hundred dollars. Twelve hundred dollars were raised by a general subscription, and six hundred dollars contributed by the ladies' sewing society. This sum of eighteen hundred dollars was paid when the deed was drawn; the balance, one thousand dollars, was paid at different times, but the mortgage was canceled May 4, 1852.

Mr. Helm was dismissed April 20, 1852. Rev. Daniel Stratton, of Newberne, N. C., was called at a meeting held June 23, 1852, and was installed Oct. 14, 1852. His ministry continued fourteen years, and ended with his death, Aug. 24, 1866.

The present beautiful building was erected during Mr. Stratton's ministry. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 17, 1851. Records of the church, religious and city papers, with other documents of interest were deposited in a case, surmounted by a white stone slab, in which was cut

the date of the founding and building of the church. This was the corner-stone. The architect was John McArthur, of Philadelphia; the mason, Richard C. Baifinger, of Salem; the builder, A. Van Kirk, of Trenton. Its dimensions are forty-eight feet wide by eighty-six feet long; height of steeple, one hundred and eighty-four feet; cost, twenty-seven thousand dollars. It was dedicated Oct. 15, 1856. The names of those who gave the largest amounts for this building are Calvin Belden and family, Reuben Hinckman, Rev. Daniel Stratton and family (including one thousand dollars from Miss H. E. Hancock), Mrs. Margaret Ramsey and family, Thomas W. Cattell and family, and Dr. Thomas J. Van Meter and family. The sums contributed by these donors amounted to \$13,773.50. Sabbath-school was first held in the new building the second Sabbath of November, 1856. November 11th the first weekly lecture was held in it, and Thanksgiving was observed in it November 20th. Dec. 28, 1866, the congregation elected Rev. F. W. Brauns, of the Presbytery of Baltimore, as their pastor, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, with the use of the parsonage. Mr. Brauns was installed April 29, 1867, and after a ministry of sixteen months accepted a call to the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati.

In 1867 the ladies, with the consent of the trustees, and aided by a committee of gentlemen, repaired and enlarged the parsonage, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The church was without a pastor for six months after Mr. Brauns left. During this time the pulpit was supplied under direction of the Session. Jan. 25, 1869, the congregation unanimously called Rev. William Bannard, D.D., of the Presbytery of Albany, N. Y. He was installed April 27, 1869. His ministry has thus far extended over thirteen years. The church building has been improved and repaired at a further cost of four thousand dollars, while a goodly number have been added to its membership, and its prosperity has at least equaled that of any previous period of its history.

The Sabbath-school has been an important element in the success and growth of this church. The present library contains four hundred volumes. Mrs. Ruth Van Meter, the first superintendent, held the office until the election of Calvin Belden, who resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Henry B. Ware, who died in July, 1875. W. N. Bannard was elected in October, 1875, and served until Aug. 3, 1879. The present superintendent, Richard Kelty, was elected Dec. 28, 1879. The school has on its roll one hundred and twenty-three scholars and teachers, of which its infant class numbers fifty.

The property of this church may be summed up as follows: A house of worship, which cost originally twenty-seven thousand dollars, and has been refitted at considerable expense; a parsonage worth six thousand dollars; a farm in Pittsgrove valued at ten

thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of five hundred dollars; and a fine cemetery on Grant Street. The officers of the church have been as follows: Elders, Samuel Burden, Robert McMillan, Robert H. Van Meter, Robert G. Johnson, James Van Meter, David Johnson, Isaiah Wood, George C. Rumsey, Calvin Belden, John Wetherby, Henry Freeman, Thomas W. Cattell, Moses Richman, Henry B. Ware, Reuben Hinchenman, John P. Moore, Quinton Gibbon, Henry M. Rumsey, William B. Robertson, Thomas B. Jones, William Richman, Benjamin R. Kely; Trustees, James Bertram, James Van Meter, Edward J. Keasbey, Joel Fithian, Samuel Copuer, Matthias Lambson, Samuel Dunn, Thomas F. Lambson, George C. Rumsey, John Lawson, Charles Hannah, William J. Shinn, Calvin Belden, Thomas W. Cattell, Thomas J. Van Meter (declined), Reuben Hinchenman, George B. Robertson, John Lawson, William Patterson, William B. Robertson, Maskell Ware, D. Welcott Belden, John V. Craven, Albert W. Sherron, Henry M. Rumsey, John P. Moore, Charles W. Casper, Caleb Wheeler, John C. Belden, Henry D. Hall, George Hires, Clifford M. Sherron, B. F. Wood.

First Methodist Episcopal.—Methodism was introduced in Salem about 1774, when Daniel Ruff visited the town and preached in the court-house.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem was founded about 1784. The men chiefly engaged in the work were Henry Stubbins Firth, John McClaskey, Cornelius Mulford, Hugh Smith, Benjamin Abbott, Isaac Vanneman, John Murphy, and Levi Garrison.

In 1784 the first house of worship of this church was built, largely by the liberality of Henry Stubbins Firth, on Margaret's Lane, now Walnut Street. The Methodists asked assistance from members of other religious denominations, among them persons belonging to the Society of Friends. The matter was discussed in the Friends' Quarterly Meeting, some Friends objecting to contribute, believing that they could do so only in violation of the testimony that the society always held against aiding "a hireling ministry." It was stated in the meeting that the preachers of the "new sect," as the Methodists were called, received only a passing support for their services; and after a general expression of opinion it was decided by the society that such members as felt free to contribute might do so unreservedly. After the church was completed and dedicated, Benjamin Abbot was baptized therein; for, although he had then been preaching twelve years, in consequence of the ministry not having been ordained he had not been baptized.

Up to this time Salem had been a preaching station on the West Jersey Circuit. In 1788 the Salem Circuit was formed. Rev. James O. Cromwell was appointed presiding elder, and Joseph Cromwell, Nathaniel B. Mills, and John Cooper were appointed to the circuit. In 1789, Salem Circuit had Simon Pile,

Jethro Johnson, and Sylvester Hutchinson as preachers. This was in all probability a "six weeks' circuit," embracing all West Jersey below Burlington. During this year there was a powerful work of regeneration on the circuit, which increased its class and church membership from six hundred and eighty to nine hundred and thirty-three, the latter number being reported in 1790. During that year the circuit was divided and Bethel Circuit was formed, Joseph Cromwell and William Dougherty riding the now smaller Salem Circuit. Judging from the returns in the minutes of the Annual Conference, there was not much done for the succeeding five years. In 1796 Salem Circuit returned four hundred and seventy-six members. Rev. John McClaskey was presiding elder; the preachers were Robert McCoy and Peter Vannest. In 1797, William McLennan and Benjamin Fidler rode Salem Circuit, which reported a membership of four hundred and fifty-two. The preachers of Salem Circuit in 1799 were Richard Swain and Wesley Budd. The latter was denominated "a masterly preacher." He was a man of a cultivated mind, quick discernment, and an extensive knowledge of human nature, but, unhappily, he is said to have afterwards made a shipwreck of his character, happiness, and hope. In 1800, Richard Swain and R. Lyon were appointed to the Salem Circuit.

About this time the Salem station was largely increased in membership. Among the new converts were three brothers, Jacob, William, and Maskell Mulford, who came to Salem from Greenwich, Cumberland Co., where their parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. From this date the congregation increased steadily and quite rapidly, and in time the old frame building on Walnut Street was not large enough to accommodate them, and in 1826 they concluded to erect a brick edifice, which was completed and dedicated in 1838. The attention of the writer has been drawn to a document, of which the following is a literal copy, which will be found quaintly interesting and historically valuable in this connection. It is written on what was once evidently the fly-leaf of an old account-book, and on the back are the words, "To whom may find it":

"SALEM, February 21st, 1838.

"We the under sign was the carpenters that finished the Methodist E. Church in Margaret's Lane."

"Charles W. Bennett the Arch. Joel C. Emley master-workman the town built the temple."

"Rev. John Smith (was the station minister) Emley & Smith the under in Salem at the finishing of the Church."

takers
 { Charles Sharp } help to
 { John H. Kelly } finish
 { Horace Lawrence }
 Painter }

David E. Williams began the church in March, 1836. Rev. Abraham Owen was then stationed at Salem as the minister.

It was in 1828 that Salem became a regular station. At that time one hundred and five members were re-

ported. Rev. John Ledman was the first pastor. His successors have been Revs. Thomas Ware, 1827; John Butts, 1828; Abraham Owen, 1835; Jefferson Lewis, 1837-59; Thomas McCarroll, 1839-42; George F. Brown, 1842, 1843; D. W. Bartine, 1843-45; S. Y. Monroe, 1845-47; James H. Dandy, 1847-49; James O. Rogers, 1849-51; Jefferson Lewis, 1851-53; W. E. Parry, 1853-55; George Hughes, 1855-57; Samuel Vansant, 1857-59; John W. Hitchman, 1859-61; R. V. Lawrence, 1861-63; J. B. Graw, 1863-65; H. M. Brown, 1865-68; P. Cline, 1868-70; W. W. Christie, 1870-72; J. W. Hickman, 1872-75; Willis Reeves, 1875-78; William E. Boyle, 1878-79; B. C. Lippincott, 1879-81; and G. H. Neal, the present pastor, since 1881.

In 1882 the church numbered about four hundred members, the Sunday-school three hundred and fifty scholars and thirty-six officers and teachers. The Sunday-school library contained four hundred and seventy-five volumes.

Broadway Methodist.—The lot upon which this church was built was purchased in 1850, the church edifice commenced in 1858, and finished the succeeding year. It is a handsome and substantial brick structure. On Feb. 22, 1859, it was organized by one hundred and fourteen persons, members of the Walnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, now called the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first minister until the following March, under the presiding elder, was Rev. George W. Finlaw. The first from Conference was Rev. W. H. Jeffrys, who remained two years. His successors, with their respective terms of service, have been as follows:

Revs. R. A. Chalker, two years; C. E. Hill, two years; C. K. Fleming, two years; J. S. Heisler, three years; C. K. Morris, three years; W. H. Pearne, two years; C. W. Heisley, three years; J. R. Westwood, three years; R. Thorne, Jr., the present pastor, is now in the second year of his service.

The following have been the superintendents of the Sunday-school since its organization:

T. V. F. Rusling, N. Dunn, E. W. Dunn, J. R. Lippincott, and E. Patterson, who now holds that office.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic.—The first Catholic service in Salem was conducted May 17, 1848, by Rev. E. Q. S. Wadron, of Philadelphia, in a room of a private house. After this Salem was visited about once a month by different priests from Philadelphia, until near the close of the year 1851, though at times appointments were not kept and meetings were somewhat irregular.

Late in 1861, Rev. John McDermott was sent by the bishop to be the first resident priest. The room formerly in use being now too small to accommodate the congregation, a hall over a blacksmith-shop at the corner of Griffith and Ward Streets was used. Some of the early members were Patrick Stewart, Patrick McDonald, Dennis Mahoney, Patrick McCabe, Jer-

miah Murphy, Patrick Gunn, Richard Crean, Jeremiah Riordan, David and Edmund Hays, Martin James, and Thomas McGrath, James Ryan, Thomas and Michael Murphy, John Foley, Walter and Patrick O'Brien, William O'Brien, Patrick Row, James Denning, Michael Hogan, Patrick Littleton, Jeremiah and Daniel Sullivan, Christian McAleer, Patrick Carroll, Patrick, John, Michael, and Thomas Coffee, Samuel Donahue, Matthias and Peter McFee, Peter Callahan, Richard Smith, Michael Maher, John Hoffman, John Cunniskey, John McBride, and other members of most of the families to which these persons belonged.

Rev. John McDermott remained three years and a half. His successors and their several terms of service have been as follows: Revs. Cornelius Cannon, fifteen years; Secundinus Pattle, six years and a half; James McKernan, three years and a half, leaving in November, 1879, and the present pastor, Rev. P. J. Dennis.

The corner-stone of the house of worship of this church was laid in the spring of 1852, and the building, a beautiful and capacious stone structure, was completed and dedicated before the close of that year. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty, and is valued at five thousand dollars. There is a graveyard in the rear. In 1853 the house adjoining the church was bought as a pastoral residence. Some time afterward an adjacent house was purchased, and the two were connected by converting the alley which formerly separated them into a hallway, opening into either. The parsonage is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The school-house was built in 1853. It is a frame building, standing within the church grounds, and is valued at eight hundred dollars. A day-school and a Sunday-school are taught. The pupils number eighty-five. The teachers are two Franciscan Sisters, belonging in Philadelphia. The pastor is always superintendent of the Sunday-school, the library of which contains three hundred volumes. The total membership of St. Mary's is about four hundred and fifty. A frame chapel was built in Woodstown by this parish, aided by local Catholics, in 1872. Prior to that time services had been held in a private house. The congregation there numbers about one hundred and fifty.

Colored Churches.—The large colored population of Salem early found means to organize a religious society of Methodist faith, which came in time to be known as the United Societies. A meeting-house was built about 1802, but was never entirely finished, and was destroyed by fire. The society later purchased the old Mill Hollow Baptist house, and moved it to a lot on East Broadway which was given them by Robert G. Johnson. It is now used as a school-house for colored children, having been replaced by a brick structure.

In 1837 there was a division in the society, and a large number of the members withdrew and organ-

ized a new church, which has had a continuous existence. Its house of worship is in the township of Elsinboro, just outside of the city limits.

LODGE AND SOCIETY HISTORY.

Salem Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., was probably the first secret society organized in Salem. It resigned its charter some time after 1820, in consequence of the adverse influence of Anti-Masonic sentiment during the few years following the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan. Communications were held in the building now the store of William H. Lawson, on West Broadway, which was formerly known as "Masonic Hall."

Excelsior Lodge, No. 54, F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted under a charter granted Jan. 19, 1868, to Joshua J. Bates, W. M.; Thomas V. F. Rusling, S. W.; George W. Robertson, J. W.; Oliver B. Stoughton, Treas.; Samuel G. Cattell, Sec.; William H. Jeffries, S. D.; Isaac C. Peterson, J. D.; T. Jones Yorke, M. C.; and Adam H. Sickler, Tyler. Excelsior Lodge meets in the Garwood building, and is (September, 1882) officered as follows: W. H. Lawson, W. M.; John H. Kelty, S. W.; Benjamin Wescott, J. W.; Joseph Bassett, Treas.; Joseph D. Ferrell, Sec.; John Lambert, C.; Stiles McKenry, S. D.; Clement Kelty, J. D.; John Perrine, Henry F. Bacon, and John G. Garwood, M. S. of C.; John G. Garwood and J. J. Thompson, Stewards; George Morrison, Tyler; and William H. Lawson, George Hires, Jr., and Charles S. Lawson, Trustees.

Washington Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., was organized July 21, and chartered Aug. 3, 1843. The first officers were Isaiah Wood, N. G.; Thomas W. Mulford, V. G.; John Hambley, P. G.; William C. Mulford, Sec.; Charles W. Roberts, Treas. The officers serving in September, 1882, were John L. Haynes, N. G.; James J. Tyler, V. G.; William Ough, Treas.; Charles F. Lippincott, Rec. Sec. Meetings weekly in Garwood's building.

Fenwick Lodge, No. 164, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 18, 1871. The following were the charter members:

T. V. F. Rusling.
William B. Robertson.
Charles H. Chew.
Samuel Prior.
Charles C. Clark.
Charles S. Lawson.
John W. Long.
Maurice B. Elton.
John P. Brana.
John S. Armstrong.
William H. Metlack.

Benjamin Acton.
Joseph Bassett.
Joseph Miller.
Samuel Scott.
Alfred L. Sparks.
Samuel W. Dunn.
Charles W. Casper.
Frank M. Acton.
William M. Kiernann.
George P. Ozden.
William R. Hunt.

The following were the first officers: Frank M. Acton, N. G.; William M. Kiernann, V. G.; John W. Long, Sec.; Charles W. Casper, Treas. The officers in September, 1882, were as follows: A. C. Young, N. G.; J. H. Bacon, V. G.; George A. Githens, Per. Sec.; Charles W. Bell, Rec. Sec.; Frank M. Acton, Treas. This lodge meets every Tuesday evening in Garwood's building.

Active Lodge, No. 2101, G. U. O. of O. F. Colored, was organized April 19, 1880; meets on the first and third Mondays of each month in Garwood's building. The following were the charter members: T. H. Lee, G. H. Giles, D. D. Turner, M. S. Major, R. E. Moore, W. G. Major, G. W. Craig. The first officers were George H. Giles, N. G.; T. H. Lee, V. G.; D. D. Turner, Per. Sec.; W. G. Major, Treas. The following are the names of the successive presiding officers: G. H. Giles, T. H. Lee, M. S. Major, R. E. Moore, J. P. Giles. The officers in September, 1880, were J. P. Giles, N. G.; George Jackson, V. G.; D. D. Turner, Per. Sec.; W. G. Major, Treas.

Salem Encampment, No. 10, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted Dec. 26, 1844. Subsequently it ceased to work, and surrendered its charter in 1856, but resumed again upon the revival of its charter, reorganizing Dec. 21, 1859. At this time the charter members were William P. Chattin, Robert Gwynne, T. V. F. Rusling, William Ough, John Lord, Charles L. Scott, John Miller, Patrick Rocap, and Charles H. Chew, all members of the encampment under the former organization. The following were the officers in September, 1882: C. P., John W. Foster; S. W., William H. Crow; J. W., William Launer; H. P., William Ough; Treas., F. M. Acton; Scribe, George A. Githens; O. S., Alexander Haud; I. S., B. C. Curry; G., J. C. Hornblower.

Salem Degree Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 22, 1872, with William B. Robertson, D. M.; Joseph D. Ferrell, D. D. M.; William R. Kelty, Sec.; and Charles W. Casper, Treas. Both of these bodies meet in Garwood's building.

American Star Council, No. 21, O. U. A. H.—This council of the order of United American Mechanics was chartered May 1, 1868, and meets in Washington Hall. The original members were:

William Cruvey.
William H. P. Ward.
S. D. Edwards.
Samuel F. Hill.
George M. Foster.
Adam C. Knight.
Samuel L. Bell.
Charles B. Acton.
Mason M. Bennett.
William S. Davis.
Washington Wright.
William H. Bennett.
Benjamin L. Cook.
Edward G. Ward.
John Truay.
George W. Jess.
Charles H. Williams.
William Carmelha.
Andrew D. Jackson.
John Carmelha.
Samuel H. Bates.
Joseph H. Bowen.
Francis J. Reinforced.

Goldsmith P. Hall.
James E. Lubwick.
Benjamin C. Currie.
John L. Brown.
Robert D. Swain.
John Ridgway.
Charles B. Sanders.
Charles F. Nichols.
Charles P. Miller.
Wilbur Chew.
Samuel L. Corliss.
Richard M. Simpkins.
John Q. Davis.
Ephraim Wright.
John C. Colgan.
William Wiesler.
Robert Yonker.
Miller P. Garrison.
Burris Plummer.
Benoni Mills.
Thomas J. West.
Samuel Davenport.
Isaac S. Mayhew.

The following officers were serving in September, 1882: C., T. J. West; V. C., W. M. T. Maslin; R. S., Ephraim Wright; A. R. S., J. R. Davis; F. S., George

A. Githens; Treas., Joseph Bassett; Incl., George Dicks; Exam., George Dunn; I. P., William G. Clark; O. P., Charles Wolverton.

Forest Lodge, No. 7, K. of P.—Forest Lodge was instituted Feb. 27, 1868, with the following-named charter members:

Benjamin F. Wood,
William Sunshay,
Francis I. Bennett,
Charles S. Mullica,
William S. Burgess,
Spencer C. Challis,
Pemberton Pierce,
John S. McCune,
Charles H. Chew,
William B. Robinson,
John C. Cote,
Elnathan Vanneman,
Samuel Cole,
James J. Thompson,
Samuel Hall,
Nicholas R. Treven,
Edward P. Hiles,
Henry J. Treas.,
David H. Bagg,
John T. Overwood,
George P. Treven,
John G. Ballinger,
William H. Pierce,
John Hill,
Albert Steiner,
Harold S. Packard,
William C. Connelley,
Isaac B. Lawrence,
Charles S. Bacon,
Edward Smith.

Henry F. Steiner,
Samuel Upham,
Joseph C. Becker,
John E. Belline,
John R. Carpenter,
Stephen C. Galloway,
Charles C. Bailey,
George Bacon,
Isaac N. Mott,
William Benson,
Samuel Rutherford,
John S. Bacon,
Robert S. Bunting,
Benjamin C. Gosh,
Leander Boylston,
Charles M. Ballinger,
Samuel R. Bunting,
John M. Juddell,
William R. Stump,
Joseph W. Allen,
William Benson,
Cordian Schaefer,
William R. Matlack,
John M. Wright,
Smith B. Sackler,
Charles F. Brown,
William Nicholson,
Orlando B. Hancock,
William P. Robinson,
George C. Brown.

The first officers were as follows: Charles H. Chew, V. P.; Benjamin F. Wood, C. C.; William Sunshay, W. C.; Francis E. Bennett, M. at A.; Pemberton Pierce, K. of R. and S.; John S. McCune, M. of F.; Spencer C. Challis, M. of E.; William S. Burgess, O. G.; Charles S. Mullica, I. G.; William R. Matlack, John G. Ballinger, John S. Bacon, Trustees. The officers serving in September, 1882, were William Launer, P. C.; A. B. Kirk, C. C.; John W. Stanley, V. C.; John P. Price, K. of R. and S.; Joseph Miller, M. of E.; J. Milton Townsend, P.; Wilbert Reeves, M. at A.; A. H. Stevenson, I. G.; Charles Opal, O. G.; J. A. Davis, William H. Lasher, R. D. Swain, Trustees. This lodge meets in Washington Hall.

Salem Conclave, No. 36, Independent Order of Heptasophis, was instituted Oct. 11, 1881, with charter members as follows:

Benjamin F. Wood,
Joseph Bennett,
Charles Treven,
William H. Thompson,
R. A. Washington,
Benjamin Robinson,
John G. Ballinger,
William F. Springer,
Walter W. Acton,
Joseph Miller,
David Engelstein,
William P. Robinson.

Stiles McHenry,
William H. Lawson,
Richard T. Starr,
J. C. Hornblower,
William H. Lasher,
O. C. Abbott,
Joseph D. Foxall,
Charles T. Lytle, Jr.,
Christian S. Taylor,
Samuel W. Dunn,
D. Davis Smith,
John T. Greenwood.

The following-named officers were serving in September, 1882: A., W. H. Lawson; P. A., C. S. Law-

son; Prov., J. C. Hornblower; Sec., J. D. Ferrell; Fin., Charles F. Lippincott; Treas., W. W. Acton; Prel., Christian Schafer; Ins., W. P. Robinson; W., Stiles McHenry; S., D. Harris Smith; Trustees, R. T. Starr, W. H. Thompson, and J. C. Hornblower. The conclave meets in Garwood's building.

Lafayette Post, No. 69, G. A. R.—Lafayette Post was organized by Col. A. S. Noro, May 25, 1882, with the following-named officers, yet serving (September, 1882): P. C., Daniel Whitney; S. V. C., Benjamin Dilmore; J. V. C., Robert J. Summerill; Q. M., Joseph Bassett; C., Joseph Rich; Surg., William B. Willis; O. of the D., F. M. Acton; O. of the G., John S. Eva; Q. M. S., Alfred B. Shute. Meetings are held in Reliance Hall.

Alloyays Tribe, No. 7, I. O. of R. M., meets in Reliance Hall. It was instituted Sept. 25, 1853, with the following charter members: Charles Daniels, David R. Reed, Elnathan Vanneman, Joseph B. Biddle, Patrick C. Rocep, Thomas Lazalere, Calvin B. Camp, and Thomas Mason. The first officers installed were David B. Reed, S.; Charles Daniels, Sen. Sag.; Elnathan Vanneman, Jun. Sag.; Joseph R. Biddle, Proph.; Martin Miller, K. of W.; Patrick R. Rocep, C. of R. In September, 1882, the officers were as follows: S., John Hopkins; Sen. Sag., George Campbell; Jun. Sag., Samuel Rutherford; Proph., Frederick Smith; C. of R., John C. Cote; Asst. C. of R., William Lecker; K. of W., Clinton Kelly.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 15, Lady Masons, was instituted in October, 1871, with the following-named charter members:

Mary Ann Rich,
Mary Ann Ward,
Susan Treven,
Alice H. Edwards,
Sallie E. Mills,
Janet Jones,
Susan C. Edwards,
Rebecca W. Swain,
Ann E. Jones.

Abigail Porter,
Emeline Biddle,
Lydia Dale,
Sarah Smith,
Fehish Calloun,
Mary A. Sanders,
Jemima Kelly,
Maggie Pyatt.

Meetings are held in Garwood's building.

Martha Washington Council, No. 3, Daughters of America, was instituted under a charter granted June 16, 1863. The following were the charter members:

Sarah P. Mason,
Theresa Hill,
Candace R. Corlies,
Jana Belline,
Sarah Treven,
Martha Bennett,
Rebecca Daniels,
Mary B. Stapher,
Anni Wright,
Maggie Anderson,
Emeline Miller,
Harriet Nichols,
Abbie Hurley,
Mollie Davis.

Mary Jane Jannison,
Lydia Smith,
Emeline Biddle,
Susan Davenport,
Sallie Mills,
Rebecca W. Swain,
Sally Stratton,
Roetta Mills,
Amanda Mills,
Sarah E. Finch,
Sarah Fox,
Anne C. Lindback,
Rachel Mand.

This society meets in Washington Hall.

The United Firemen's Beneficial Association, of Salem, was instituted May 12, 1871, with the following constituent members:

A. Stedon.
J. Hughes.
A. B. Hall.
R. D. Swan.
J. P. Bacon.
H. J. Hall.
A. B. Stephenson.
J. C. Smith.
W. D. Watkins.
C. M. Bacon.
J. Washburn.
J. Penning.
T. Kelly.
J. B. Parsons.
F. Spence.
A. Foster.
C. I. Plumer.
E. Linsley.
W. S. Gibson.
J. S. Bacon.
J. Lawson.
P. Stedon.
J. Sheppard.
W. H. Bates.
J. Catteray.

H. L. Bacon.
J. J. Walker.
J. Bates.
R. Leonard.
W. H. Eikel.
C. M. Foster.
S. H. Gate.
J. Dink.
T. M. Birchard.
T. J. West.
W. Mullin.
E. Sues.
G. Campbell.
J. Connelley.
J. D. Mullin.
J. H. Bailey.
A. Olson.
M. Sharp.
J. M. Miller.
R. T. Starr.
J. W. Smiley.
L. H. Bacon.
S. L. Ziegler.
J. Hughes.

J. Freas, Isaac Z. C. Gosling, Joseph H. Bell, Edw. H. Dare, executive committee.

The Salem Social Club has rooms on East Broadway, next door to the Nelson House. It was organized March 15, 1877, with I. O. Acton as president, D. Harris Smith as secretary, and John C. Bell, Jr., as treasurer. The officers for 1882 were I. O. Acton, president; J. K. Chew, vice-president; R. Gwynne, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Salem Lecture Hall.—A small hall over the shop on the "Star Corner," another over the court-house, and Rumsey's Hall, on East Broadway, were for many years the best accommodations Salem afforded for amusement eaters and drinkers. The last is a commodious hall, but was thought to be scarcely in keeping with the enterprise and progress of the city. Five years previous to 1881 the advisability of erecting a new public hall was advocated, but it was not until April of that year that any measures to that end were actually taken, when four citizens solicited subscriptions to build a hall which it was intended should be a credit to the city. April 13, 1881, a stock company was formed under the laws of the State, to be known as "The Salem Lecture Hall Company." Its members were:

The following were the first officers elected: R. D. Swan, president; H. J. Hall, vice-president; David Carney, recording secretary; A. B. Hall, financial secretary; Albert Steiner, treasurer.

The Fenwick Club.—This is a social organization, and its membership is limited to twenty. It was formed Oct. 25, 1884, with the following members:

Thomas Simmickson,
John H. Simmickson,
Col. J. C. Simmickson,
Samuel H. Clifton,
Andrew Thompson,
Jonathan Ingraham,
Leicester Yates,
Thomas James Yellie,
James H. Hirsch,
Dr. J. H. Thompson.

Samuel Harbert,
Mason Van Meter,
Benjamin Acton,
Jacob W. A. Ford,
George W. Garrison,
Samuel Prior,
Charles Bartholomew,
Richard P. Thompson,
James Brown.

Constant M. Eakin,
Thomas Simmickson, Jr.
Joseph Barrett,
J. C. Belden, Jr.,
Jonathan Ingraham,
J. V. Craven,
E. B. Barrett,
George Thompson,
W. H. Thompson,
W. Graham Tyler,
Dr. H. H. Smith,
F. M. Acton,
J. R. Lippincott.

R. T. Stuart,
William Morris,
Richard Woodmont,
Benjamin Acton,
Clayton Wright,
George Hines,
M. P. Gray,
A. H. Sharp,
Thomas B. Starr,
R. F. Wood,
S. W. Jones,
Elen Meena.

The officers elected were Jacob W. Mulford, president; Jonathan Ingraham, secretary; Benjamin Acton, treasurer. The officers for 1882 were Mason Van Meter, president; John V. Craven, secretary; Frank M. Acton, treasurer. The rooms of this club are in Mitchell's building.

The Jefferson Club was organized Nov. 17, 1881. This is a social club, composed of young men of the Democratic party, and is the headquarters of that party in this city. They occupy the second floor of Sheron's building. The following were the first officers: Joseph M. Bacon, president; Henry F. Bacon, Edward Calhoun, vice-presidents; Frank P. Casper, secretary; R. Gwynne, Jr., corresponding secretary; James A. Riordan, financial secretary; P. J. Driscoll, treasurer; William J. Freas, George M. Morris, J. Schwartz, Isaac Z. C. Gosling, Joseph H. Bell, executive committee. The officers in October, 1882, were as follows: Joseph M. Bacon, president; Henry F. Bacon and Edward Calhoun, vice-presidents; Frank P. Casper, secretary; R. Gwynne, Jr., corresponding secretary; Edward Calhoun, financial secretary; Leander Schwartz, treasurer; George M. Morris, William

Constant M. Eakin was elected president; D. Harris Smith, secretary; F. M. Acton, treasurer; and Constant M. Eakin, B. F. Wood, Thomas Simmickson, Jr., W. H. Thompson, and J. C. Belden, Jr., directors, and all have so served continuously since. The hall on Walnut Street, is a brick structure fifty feet by eighty, elegant of exterior and interior, and is supplied with the conveniences common to all first-class theatres throughout the country. It cost twelve thousand dollars, and was opened Dec. 27, 1881. On Dec. 26, 1882, the interior was nearly destroyed by fire. It was immediately repaired, and was reopened in August, 1882.

Hotels.—The Garwood House, on Market Street, is the oldest public-house in Salem. In 1800 it was kept by James Sheron. It has since been kept by Thomas Parke, P. D. Parke, Calvin Camp, and J. G. Garwood. The next in order of age is the Nelson House. Its successive keepers have been William Conroy, Michael Hackett, David Nichols, Ward Wilson, Isaac Hackett, Benjamin T. Mulford, John Mulford, Joseph Davis, Peter Kane, Samuel Kane, William H. Nelson, Richard Saffor, Samuel Thayer.



Robt. G. Johnson

Jackson Bryant, and Charles C. Ford. Schaefer's Hotel was opened by Charles Schaefer, the present proprietor, in 1865. A hotel known as the Mansion House has been kept by Isaac Hackett, B. Smith, William Walraven, Benjamin Lore, and Mrs. Lore. A public-house was kept on Market Street by Ward Wilson, in a building now a dwelling. Thomas Andrews and John Collins successively kept a tavern in a house on Broadway opposite Front Street, recently torn down. Isaac Wilson kept the "Yellow House," on Broadway below Front Street.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. ROBERT GIBBON JOHNSON.

Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson, the subject of this memoir, was born at Salem, N. J., July 23, 1771, and died at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1850. He was descended from a long line of English ancestry, the first of the name on American soil being his great-grandfather, Richard Johnson, who was among the earliest settlers in what, under the Proprietorship of Fenwick, was known as Salem Tenth. He emigrated from Surrey, England, in 1674, the year previous to the arrival of Fenwick, the great Proprietor, and became the purchaser of a large tract of land in that portion of West New Jersey which Lords Berkeley and Carteret had granted to John Fenwick, the Chief Proprietor.

Richard Johnson must have been imbued with the spirit of adventure so rife in the seventeenth century, for he came hither the sole male representative of his family at the early age of twenty-five years; was possessed of abundant means, and was the scion of an old and honorable family of landed gentry. A sufficient guarantee of this fact is the silver seal, engraved with the "Johnson Coat of Arms," still preserved by his descendants. He represented the western division of New Jersey in the Provincial Assembly during the years 1797-8-9; was appointed judge of the courts of Salem County by Gen. Robert Hunter, and continued in that office until the time of his death, which occurred in 1719. He was also an influential member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, and took an active part in erecting the first brick meeting-house in their ancient graveyard in 1700, to which he subscribed £15. There he and his wife, Mary Grover Johnson, were afterwards buried. His quaint old home-stead, erected in the year 1699, is still standing, and is owned and occupied by his descendants of the fifth generation.

Robert Johnson, the only grandson of the preceding Richard and father of Col. Johnson, was also a prominent man of his generation, and was born in the year 1727. His parents dying in his infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, John Pledger, on the Netherland plantation, which was the original tract

of land purchased by the emigrant John Pledger, ancestor of the above. Robert Johnson's attachment to the spot where his childhood and infancy had been spent was so great that, when he arrived at years of maturity, he purchased it from his uncle's heirs, and thenceforward made it his home, and dying bequeathed it to his descendants. It has only recently passed out of the family, having been in their possession for upwards of two hundred years. He married for his second wife Miss Jane Gibbon, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Gibbon, of Salem.

Robert Johnson held the judgeship of Salem County for eighteen years. His first appointment, in 1763, came from under the hand and seal of William Franklin, the last colonial Governor under George I., and his final one, in 1776, from William Livingston, the first Governor under the American independent Constitution of New Jersey. He continued to hold the office until 1787, and died a few years later in his seventieth year, leaving a widow and two children, viz.: a daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Capt. Andrew Simnickson, and an only son, the subject of this memoir.

Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson was the only child of Robert Johnson and Jane Gibbon, his wife. He was born on the Netherland plantation, about one mile distant from Salem, July 23, 1771.

His early school-days were passed in Pitt's Grove, under the care of the Rev. William Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman, who planted in the tender mind intrusted to his care those germs of Christian faith and Presbyterian polity which in his after-life led to the development of the Presbyterian element in his native town. He was afterwards placed under the care of Mr. William Thompson, of Newark, Del., and remained with him until prepared to enter the freshman class in Princeton. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him September, 1799, by the venerable Dr. John Witherspoon, then president of Princeton College. He graduated with the intention of prosecuting the study of the law, but the whole tenor of his life was at this time providentially changed, and his parents being extensive land-owners, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which remained his chosen occupation for half a century.

In the twenty-third year of his age he was appointed paymaster of the Second Regiment of the New Jersey brigade, commanded by Gen. Joseph Bloomfield (afterwards Governor of the State), to aid in suppressing the revolt in Western Pennsylvania, commonly called the Whiskey Insurrection.

In 1796 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the loan-office, a position involving great honor and trust; and in the same year received a commission from Richard Howell, then Governor of the State, as captain of a troop of horse; and two years later, from the same officer, a commission as major of cavalry. His father having died about this time, he removed with his mother into the town of Salem, and

occupied the dwelling of his maternal great-grandfather, Alexander Grant. In 1798 he was married to Miss Hannah Carney, daughter of Thomas Carney, Esq., of Penn's Neck, a young lady of great personal attractions and handsome fortune; and a few years later built the handsome residence on Market Street, which he occupied during his whole after-life. His wife dying young, he again married Miss Juliana E. Zantzing, daughter of Paul Zantzing, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Barton. Of his four children by his first wife, two only survived him, viz., Anna G. Hubbell, widow of F. W. Hubbell, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the late Col. Robert C. Johnson, of Salem. In 1809, Col. Johnson received from Governor Williamson a commission as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and in 1817 the rank of full colonel was bestowed upon him. In 1833 he was appointed judge of the courts of Salem County, a position which he held for several terms. He was also for many years trustee of the college at Newark, Del., and director and trustee of the theological seminary at Princeton. He was also a member of the State Legislature in 1825.

Col. Johnson, while filling public offices, was not forgetful of the interests of his native town, nor of his duties as a Christian. For many years of his life he was a regular attendant upon the Episcopal Church in Salem, and contributed to its support, and while he felt a respect and reverence towards all denominations that profess the name of Christ, his convictions had for a long time led him to prefer the Calvinistic doctrines and simplicity of worship adopted by the Presbyterian form of belief; but it was not until the year 1820 that he, with a few other gentlemen, saw the pathway open to the formation of the First Presbyterian Church in Salem. He donated half an acre of his ancestral property to the enterprise, and the foundation of a modest church edifice was soon laid. In the following year (1821) the little church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. He shortly afterwards connected himself with the church, was appointed first elder in 1823, and continued to be its benefactor. The primeval church has long since disappeared, and given place to a more pretentious building, in better keeping with the march of improvement, the spirit of the times, and the increase of the congregation; but the little "God's Acre," the quiet resting-place of the sleepers awaiting the resurrection morn, will ever remain a monument to the honored donor.

Col. Johnson has also the honor of being the *first local* historian of his native county, and for many years the only one.

The "History of Salem," by Robert G. Johnson, published in 1839, is a standard local work. Although a small volume, it embraces in a concise manner the history of over one hundred and fifty years,—from the year 1663 to the year 1839.

The value of this little book cannot be overestimated, for in it Col. Johnson has rescued from ob-

livion many notable facts and incidents, thus rendering them historic, and giving as a legacy to future generations a memorial of the deeds and memories of their ancestry.

He was a born antiquarian, and at an era when a love and reverence for things and ideas of the past were considered a subject for derision; but in defiance of the views of his neighbors he collected together many rare and valuable manuscripts, which, except for his fostering care, would have been lost to the present generation. He had long been an ardent and enthusiastic advocate of the scheme for forming an historical society in New Jersey, the constitution of which was framed in the year 1845. He was elected its first vice-president, which office he held until the time of his death, and he entered heartily into the operations and interests of the society, notwithstanding his advancing years. His original biographical sketch of "John Fenwick, Chief Proprietor of Salem Tenth," read before a meeting of the Historical Society at Elizabethtown, in 1846, is rich in valuable information and historic incident of those early times when the beautiful and cultivated State of New Jersey was a teeming wilderness. On this occasion the thanks of the society were presented to the venerable vice-president "for his interesting memoir, and for the example set, so worthy of imitation by all the members, of devotedness to the best interests of the society."

He was a most active and generous contributor, and his donations to the archives were not only valuable, but varied and numerous. We may note a very few of the most curious:

"John Fenwick's will, dated Aug. 7, 1683."

"Certificate of John Fenwick's membership of the church whereof Mr. John Goodwin is pastor, Feb. 4, 1649."

"Three original letters to John Fenwick from his wife, Mary, bearing dates Aug. 27, and Aug. 31, 1678, and February, 1679, London."

"The counterpart (signed by Penn) of release from John Fenwick to William Penn of all his interest in West New Jersey, excepting 150,000 acres, dated March 23, 1682."

"Three deeds from the Indians to John Fenwick for lands in West New Jersey."

"The grants and concessions of Lords Berkeley and Carteret to the inhabitants of New Jersey, February, 1664-65, the original copy on parchment, a roll nearly nine feet long."

"An exemplification at the request of John Fenwick, Esq., of the grant from Charles II. to James, Duke of York, of New Jersey, beautifully engrossed on parchment."

This noble life was, however, drawing to a close. He met with the Historical Society at Morristown during the fall session for the last time, and journeyed Eastward with the intention of visiting friends in New England; he was seized with a sudden illness, and



Mr. S. S. S. S. S.

breathed his last at New Haven, Conn., September, 1850, aged seventy-nine years, in full confidence and trust in his Redeemer. He lived to a ripe old age, enjoying moderately good health, and in the full vigor of his mental faculties. He was a man of varied literary tastes and proclivities; had gathered around him a copious and select library, and was in the enjoyment of the friendship and constant correspondence of men of kindred spirits, such as Rev. Drs. Miller, Ely, Janeway, and Murray, of the Presbyterian Church, Bishop Croes, and Dr. Staughton, also Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Nicholas Vandyke, and many others, distinguished in their various professions and the literary world.

The hospitality and heartfelt welcome which was ever to be found within his cheerful mansion was freely opened to all, strangers as well as friends, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay. His kindness and benevolence of heart were well known and appreciated, and many are still living to whom he extended the hand of patronage and sympathy. He was keenly alive and active in the employment of every means that would raise the mental and moral status of humanity, and as one of the few objects towards that end, he was one of the chief promoters of the establishment of a "public library" in Salem, which has now become quite a flourishing institution. He was also remarkable for his physical culture, and was during his life a skillful and intrepid equestrian. Even after he had reached his "threescore years and ten," he still took great delight in horsemanship, and rode in the same erect and fearless manner that had characterized his youth.

His venerable appearance is still familiar, with his silvery locks, old-fashioned queue, and ruffles, a style of dress to which he remained attached, and which seemed so congenial with his dignified mien and noble bearing; but his personal attractions lay chiefly in his refined and courteous manners, his placid countenance beaming with that love and charity which were the gentle reflux of his happy Christian spirit. His remains rest with those of his forefathers, who sleep in that beautiful spot dedicated to the repose of the dead which surrounds St. John's Episcopal Church in Salem.

THOMAS SINNICKSON.

Thomas Sinnickson was a lineal descendant of the seventh generation of Andreas Sinnickson, originally spelled "*Seneca*" (as stated by Companion Holm, in his "History of New Sweden"), the original ancestor of the family in this country. The family is of Scandinavian origin, and one of the oldest in the southern section of New Jersey. They emigrated from Sweden, it is supposed, in 1638, and settled in Delaware, and subsequently, about 1645, came over into New Jersey. The line of descent down to and including the subject of this sketch is, viz.: Andreas,

Andreas², Andrew³ (whose patronymic, by deed dated in 1688, is spelled *Senixson*), Sinnick⁴ (by deed in 1730 Sinnickson), Andrew⁵, Andrew⁶, and Thomas⁷. Andreas Sinnickson², following the humane and honorable policy of the Swedes in their treatment of the aborigines, purchased a large tract of land in that section of the country known under the Indian name of "Obisquahasis," and now known as Lower Penn's Neck, of the natives about the above year, 1645, and made his settlement thereon. Soon after the arrival of John Fewwick, in 1675, to take possession of his tenth of West Jersey, he secured of the new proprietor a quit-claim of his tract in consideration of the payment of a yearly rental of three shillings. Generation after generation of the family continued to occupy this and other lands acquired by them in Penn's Neck, and some of the descendants of the first settler are still in possession of portions of the ancestral tract.

From the time of their first settlement the Sinnicksons have manifested the strongest and brightest characteristics of the Scandinavian race, and have held a prominent and honorable relation to the material, social, and educational development of the section of country in which they located. Since the early part of the eighteenth century the representatives of the family have been engaged not only in agricultural, but other pursuits in life.

Andrew Sinnickson⁷ held office under the colonial government, filled the position of judge of the court and justice under George III., and during the trying days of the American struggle for independence was in earnest sympathy with the cause of liberty and justice. He died Aug. 20, 1790, aged about seventy years, leaving to his heirs a large and valuable landed estate.

Thomas Sinnickson, his eldest son, performed active service in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. Because of his writings and bitter opposition to British tyranny, he was outlawed by Lord Howe, and a reward offered for him dead or alive. At the organization of the national government he was a warm supporter of Alexander Hamilton, and the leader of the Federal party in his section during the administration of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented Salem County in the State Legislature, was a member of the First Congress of the United States, which met in New York City, and also of Congress from 1796 to 1798. For a number of years he was treasurer of Salem County, justice, and judge. He resided during the greater portion of his life in Salem, where he also engaged in mercantile business. He left a large real and personal estate. Thomas Sinnickson, son of Andrew⁶ and Margaret Johnson Sinnickson, was born on the ancestral estate of his family in Lower Penn's Neck on Dec. 13, 1785, and died in Salem on Feb. 17, 1873. His father was a man of sterling character, an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and during life devoted his attention

solely to the cultivation of his landed estates. His maternal ancestor, Richard Johnson, was one of the earliest colonial judges of Salem County. He received only a limited English education, supplemented by slight instruction in the Latin language, and left school at the early age of fourteen. Entering the store of his uncle, Thomas Sinnickson, as a clerk, he remained with him for several years in that capacity, and subsequently was admitted into partnership with him. He retired from business early (1819), devoting himself during the remainder of his life to the management of his patrimonial property and to agricultural pursuits, in which he took great pleasure. During his entire life, after attaining manhood, he held an intimate relation to the development of the material and social affairs of his native county, holding many positions of trust and responsibility. He served as the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, and also as a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, the highest judicial tribunal of the State. He represented Salem County in the State Legislature, and subsequently as a member of the National Congress at Washington. He was possessed of a fine physique and strong nerve, for which he was largely indebted to his Scandinavian ancestry. His judgment in both public and private affairs was excellent, and he acted as the adviser of many of his friends, and as trustee, guardian, and administrator of several estates. He was a man of strict honor and integrity, a consistent member and judicious officer of St. John's Episcopal Church of Salem for many years, and was held in general respect and esteem throughout a long and busy life. Politically, he was one of the leaders of the old Federal party in Salem County for many years, and subsequently an eminent Whig and Republican, and a warm supporter of the Union cause during the second national struggle for independence. He married, Oct. 18, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Brinton Jacobs, of Chester County, Pa. She was born Aug. 3, 1786, and died Aug. 19, 1849. Their children were Dr. John J.; Margaret, who married Thomas J. Yorke, of Salem; Charles, for many years a coal merchant in Philadelphia; and Andrew, a well-known and respected lawyer in Salem.

CHARLES PERRIN SMITH.

Charles Perrin Smith, late of Trenton, N. J., where he resided for more than a quarter of a century, was born in the city of Philadelphia. His father, George Wishart Smith, of Virginia, married Hannah Carpenter Ellet, of Salem County, N. J. At the period of his marriage he was a resident of Talbot County, Md., but subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where his demise shortly occurred. His mother returned to Salem, N. J., where she continued to reside until the close of life.

Mr. Smith's paternal branch descends from the

founders of the commonwealth of Virginia. They intermarried with the Calverts, Singletons, Moseleys, Dudleys, Hancocks, Lands, Scantlings, Perrins, Wisharts, and other prominent families.

George Wishart Smith was the son of Perrin Smith and Margaret Wishart. His grandparents were Charles Smith and Margaret Perrin. The origin of the Perrins of Virginia is associated with the Huguenot colony of that State. Samuel, eldest brother of Gen. George Washington, married the widow of a Virginia Perrin.

The Wisharts were early in the colony. Margaret Wishart's brother Thomas lost his life in the army of the Revolution, and another brother, George, was captured by the enemy and never returned. Perrin Smith suffered greatly in the destruction of property by the conflagration of Norfolk, the despoiling of his plantation, and the carrying away of his negroes by the British and refugees. George Wishart Smith was an officer in the Maryland line during the war of 1812-15, and actively engaged in resisting the enemy on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and their advance upon Baltimore. He took part at the head of his command in the repulse of the enemy at St. Michael's, by which action that part of the State was relieved from further invasion.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch, on her paternal side was a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, two of Penn's most distinguished coadjutors and intimate friends (*vide* "Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage," Watson's Annals, Proud's History, etc.). The former was the first President of Council and Governor for about nine years, or as long as he would serve; and the latter treasurer of the province, member of Council, and first shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Watson says, "The name of Samuel Carpenter is connected with everything of a public nature in the early annals of Pennsylvania; I have seen his name at every turn in searching the records. He was the Stephen Girard of his day in wealth, and the William Sanson in the improvements he suggested and the edifices which he built. . . . He was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and after William Penn the wealthiest man in the province."

Governor Thomas Lloyd was an eminent member of the Society of Friends, who left Wales on account of religious persecution, and, with his family, joined Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania. He was possessed of very superior attainments, and enjoyed the advantages of collegiate education at Oxford University. His mother was Elizabeth Stanley, of the distinguished Stanley-Derby family; and his father, Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, a descendant of Aleth, Prince of Dyfed, and the long line of British princes, whose records, yet extant, on the column of Eliseg, date back to the middle of the sixth century *vide* Burke's Genealogy, Powysland Historical Collection.



Charles Perrin Smith

etc.). Their alliance with Norman Earls, the Lords De Charletons and Powys, was through Sir Roger Kynaston, knight, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Grey; and with Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, through his daughter Antigone, wife of Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Poyys, and mother of Lady Elizabeth Kynaston. The Lloyds were also descended through the Greys, De Charletons, and Hollands, Dukes of Kent, from Margaret, daughter of Philip le Hardie, King of France, and queen of Edward I. of England. Their genealogy, as presented in the Kynaston (Hardwick) pedigree, Montgomeryshire Historical Collection, etc. (transferred to the Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage), seems complete as it is unchallenged. The Lloyd of Dolobran shield of arms (1650) displays fifteen quarterings, including the Stanley arms of six quarterings (*vide* autotype copy in "Powysland Collection," vol. ix. page 339). The annals of the race abound with references to Crusaders, knights banneret, the battle-fields of Agincourt, Poitiers, Crécy, and many other events illustrating the most brilliant chapters of English history.

Governor Thomas Lloyd's daughter Rachel married Samuel Preston, of Maryland, but who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Carpenter, Penn's coadjutor. Thence through the Ellets, recently of engineering and ram-fleet fame, to Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet's maternal branch descends from John Smith, Fenwick's colleague in the settlement of West Jersey, a man of large possessions. He is said to have also been one of Fenwick's executors. Thus the family is historically descended from the founders of three American States, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. With this preliminary reference to its origin, we will proceed to give a summary of the life of one of its descendants.

The subject of this sketch removed to Salem, N. J., at an early age, where he became thoroughly identified with the community. The considerable means inherited were placed by the executor in the Bank of Maryland at Baltimore, and in the course of a few days lost by the total failure of that institution. The tenor of his life was thereby changed, and he was thrown upon his own exertions for a livelihood. During his minority he enjoyed the social and educational advantages of the community; he accustomed himself to writing for the press, and was officially connected with the Lyceum, at that period scarcely inferior to any institution of the kind in the State. Whatever, under Providence, he subsequently achieved was through indomitable zeal and self-reliance, prompted by conscientious appreciation of duty. Upon attaining his majority he became editor and proprietor of the *National Standard*, and also soon afterwards of the *Harbisonian*. Through industry and perseverance, without either financial or editorial assistance, he

achieved success, and liquidated the incumbrance upon his establishment. He fully participated in the enthusiasm and duties of the Harrison Presidential campaign. Among other measures he earnestly advocated the policy of encouraging manufactures in Salem, the erection of the lunatic asylum at Trenton, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the more thorough establishment of common schools, and furnishing of relief and employment to the poor. He availed himself of every occasion to inculcate principles of temperance and morality. He was originator and president of the Whig Association of Salem, took a prominent part in organizing the Salem Insurance Company, and also the Building Association (of each of which he became a director), and the first to advocate the formation of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was the secretary. His almost unanimous election as member of the board of freeholders, and appointment as director in a Democratic city, was deemed no ordinary compliment. He was captain of the National Guards, at the time the only military organization south of Trenton, and also judge-advocate of the Salem Brigade. At the period of the famine in Ireland he recommended the establishment of an efficient relief committee, and fully identified himself with all efforts in achieving substantial results. During the war with Mexico he advocated furnishing troops and supplies to conquer an early and honorable peace.

In 1843 he was united in marriage with Hester A., daughter of Matthew Driver, Esq., of Caroline County, Md. In 1844 the editor of the *Standard* was confronted by a formidable opposition, upon which was conferred all the official patronage of the county, but it had the effect of developing additional energies, and eventually extending the influence and prosperity of his journal. His advocacy of political principles was enthusiastic; the county, which had previously been regarded as very doubtful, became reliable, and for seven years followed the lead of the *Standard*. The editor was ever desirous of moderation, but he declined no challenge, and when necessary his blows were trenchant and effectual. He served on the Whig County Committee for about eleven years, and whenever important or difficult work was to be accomplished he hesitated not to assume the burden and responsibility, let who might hold back. Many acts indicative of zeal and energy might be adduced, but lack of space forbids. When an alleged alliance between the Democrats and managers of the leading railroad corporation of the State became apparent by the nomination of John R. Thomson for Governor, the *Standard* was the first to sound a general alarm, and seconded by the Whig press, a furor of opposition was raised, which resulted not only in Mr. Thomson's defeat, but in placing every branch of the State government in the hands of the Whig party. Never was there a victory more complete.

It was during an annual visit to the sea-shore, in

1847, that he gathered a large amount of valuable information in reference to the then exceedingly inefficient condition of the so-called life-saving service. It was dependent upon volunteer boat crews, imperfect apparatus, and widely-scattered stations. Mr. Smith's statements, based upon facts thus directly obtained from practical surfmen, were published in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and there are reasonable grounds for the opinion that the renewed interest and favorable action of Congress, which soon afterwards followed, was measurably promoted through this agency. He also, the same year (1847), wrote and published articles in favor of the construction of a railroad from Salem to Philadelphia.

Accepting the advice of personal and political friends, he permitted his name to be presented to the Whig County Convention of 1848 in connection with the nomination to the surrogacy. He was unexpectedly and strongly, but unsuccessfully, opposed in convention by the influential chairman of the Whig County Committee, who was himself the only other candidate for the nomination. This opposition was carried into the canvass, and greatly aided the Democratic candidate. Thus in the usually closely-contested county, and the total absence of party means and appliances, the threats and predilections of the chairman of the committee and his especial party allies were but too well founded. Notwithstanding these discouragements the candidate performed his entire duty. He was defeated by an exceedingly small majority, "with his back to the rock and his face to the foe." It was generally admitted that he suffered neither in influence or reputation. The vote cast for him was, with but two exceptions, the largest ever before cast for any candidate in the county.

In 1851 he retired from the editorial profession, but his interest and exertions to forward public measures were in no manner abated. About this time he made a tour of some six thousand miles through the West and Northwest, of which he published a graphic account, replete with statistics and other valuable information. It was at the period of organizing the Territorial government of Minnesota, under Governor Ramsey, when the Indians were aggressive, and evidences of civilization beyond St. Paul very few. At the First District Convention of 1852 he was urged to accept the nomination for Congress, and notwithstanding the fact that he was not nor could not be a candidate, Salem County cast for him all of her votes.

Still further impressed with the importance and feasibility of developing the resources of West Jersey by the construction of a railroad, he resumed his advocacy of the measure by writing and publishing a series of carefully prepared articles. These he followed by calling a public meeting *entirely upon his own responsibility*. It required great effort to command success. He was secretary of the meeting, and also chairman of a committee charged with the duty of holding meetings in other counties of the district.

He continued to publish articles in advocacy of the measure. At one of the subsequent meetings, before invitations had been issued for stock subscriptions, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, through its agents, assumed charge of the enterprise. Under their auspices followed not only the divergence of the route without regard to the interests of Salem,—a divergence which left that city far in the rear of other towns,—but a clear and successful effort to use the influence thus acquired for ulterior purposes. It was generally understood that such of the members of the subsequent Legislature who aided in forwarding those purposes by their votes would be rewarded by re-election. Accordingly, Senator Wallace was re-nominated by the Democrats of Salem County; the Temperance party, fanned into unusual activity, nominated a wealthy merchant and practiced public speaker, and the subject of this sketch (who had been vigorously proscribed by railroad influence, and for a long period withstood the assaults of six compliant newspapers) was unanimously nominated by the Whigs and National Americans on the first ballot. He had no aspirations for the position, but was willing to join issue against these formidable odds to test public sentiment. Besides the above-mentioned influences, he had to contend with the opposition of Whig railroad adherents and the so-called "Native Americans," who ineffectually opposed his nomination in convention. The Whig County Committee was also so greatly influenced by railroad interests that they either rendered the organization inoperative or aggressive. The election followed, and victory won! Against the Whig senatorial candidate broke the full force of the tempest. The vote of the Democratic city of Salem was particularly gratifying. His majority there was *twice as large as ever before cast for any candidate under any circumstances*. The "History of the West Jersey Railroad" (Camden, 1868), of a semi-official character, while seemingly willing to ignore outside influences, states, "Mr. Charles P. Smith, editor of the *Standard*, took a very active part in the incipient movements, acting as secretary of the first meeting," etc. Again, "The series of articles calling attention to the subject were written by Mr. Charles P. Smith." . . . "Mr. Smith also called the meeting on his own responsibility." Also, "Mr. Charles P. Smith, when senator, gave the matter (the Salem branch) his personal attention, and his name appears as one of the incorporators." [After the lapse of many years it has at length been found necessary to adopt very nearly the same route contemplated by the original friends of the road.]

Upon the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, at the request of the "Opposition" caucus, repaired to the "Native American" conference, and after many hours' exertion retired, accompanied by a member of Assembly from Cumberland and another from Salem, thus affording the Opposition the requisite majority to elect Mr. Parry Speaker, and secure all the other ob-

cial of Assembly. This was the senator's first service in Trenton. He hesitated not to risk his status in the party as the only means of securing for it a substantial triumph. In the Senate he was assigned positions on the educational committee and treasurer's accounts. As there was no comptroller, his duties in the treasury were arduous and responsible. It was measurably through his influence as a member of the educational committee that the bill to establish the State Normal School was reported and passed. At the ensuing session his services were equally efficient in saving the measure from repeal. Among his most important bills were those against bribery at elections, and providing employment for the poor. He earnestly advocated the construction of the "Air-Line Railroad," not in opposition to any other corporation, but as necessary to the development of the interior of the State. The measure had been sanctioned by the Assembly, and after much opposition obtained a footing in the Senate. When the time for final action arrived the Senate chamber was densely crowded by officials and attachés of the joint companies; the Assembly was nearly deserted, and the Speaker upon invitation took his seat at the side of the president of the Senate. There were but three avowed friends of the measure among the senators, and it became necessary for the senator from Salem to advocate the bill. Senator Franklin was selected to reply, but after a few sentences he advanced across the chamber, and taking the senator from Salem by the hand, complimented him on the success of his effort. The vote stood nine for the bill, lacking but two of a majority. In this contest the inexperienced senator from Salem was combated for many weeks by not only the personal efforts of the railroad managers and attorneys, but all other influences and appliances usual on such occasions. He was without any extraneous assistance, and not even acquainted with the corporators named in the bill.

The senator from Salem declined following the lead of special bank agents, having twenty-one applications for rechartering in charge, but discriminated in favor of localities where banks were unquestionably required. He was chairman of a committee to investigate charges of bribery, and he introduced and secured the passage of a bill to equalize the price of public printing with that paid throughout the State. Another of his measures was the enactment of the charter of the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, the only route then permitted by the controlling influences of the Legislature. He introduced resolutions and was chairman of a joint committee to ascertain and recommend measures for the better protection of life and property on the coast, and opened correspondence with the Governors of the sea-board States to secure their influence with the general government. He also collected an additional amount of information in regard to the requirements of the service from practical men residing near their coast.

This he embodied in a report, including full consideration of the subject of erecting a breakwater on Crow Shoal, near the mouth of Delaware Bay. The report was published in Washington and elsewhere, and attracted the attention of government. Most of the suggestions were subsequently adopted.

As somewhat indicative of influence and industry, it may be stated that during his senatorial term he secured the enactment of twenty-one laws, besides the adoption of various resolutions, all introduced by himself. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of measures introduced by others. Among the subjects in reference to which he addressed the Senate were the frequent exercise of the veto, bribery at elections, the Air-Line Railroad, the popular reference temperance bill, the printing bill, a bill to protect traders against absconding shipmasters, and the indiscriminate chartering of banks. His remarks were generally published throughout the State.

In 1856 he was appointed a member of the National American State Committee. The same year, as a delegate to the "Fusion State Convention" and a member of the committee to select permanent officers, he nominated and, against determined opposition, succeeded in reporting Hon. William L. Dayton as president of the convention. Mr. Dayton's decidedly *Republican* speech on taking the chair first turned the attention of the Republican party to him as an available candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and he was soon afterwards nominated.

In the course of the legislative session of 1857, Governor Newell nominated Hon. William L. Dayton for the position of attorney-general, and the subject of this sketch as clerk of the Supreme Court,—the former as a Republican, and the latter as a Whig and National American. He removed to Trenton in 1857, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Henry W. Green. This terminated Mr. Smith's senatorial duties. His record indicates that his consistency and integrity of purpose were fully maintained; and it is scarcely necessary to say that during the remarkable period he was not overawed by threats or swayed by favors.

In 1859, Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the "Opposition" State Executive Committee. His colleagues were Richard S. Field, Jacob W. Miller, John P. Jackson, George S. Green, Andrew K. Hay, Parker Gummere, and Edward K. Rogers. He was successively reappointed (with the exception of one year when he declined) for ten years, most of the time filling the position of chairman of the committee. The term included the entire period of the war of the Rebellion, and involved a degree of labor and responsibility which few were willing to share.

In 1859 a meeting was called at New Brunswick by the "Native Americans" to select time and place for nominating an independent gubernatorial candidate. This meant the defeat of Governor Olden and election of the Democratic candidate. Mr. Smith

determined, against strong protestations, to attend and influence the action of this convention. He planned the movement, summoned his friends, repaired to New Brunswick, and after a vigorous and exciting contest adjourned to Trenton, where they finally succeeded in securing the indorsement of Mr. Olden, the "Opposition" candidate. A portion of the "Americans" reassembled and nominated Peter I. Clark, who, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Smith, gave his unqualified adhesion to Mr. Olden. Governor Olden was elected, and became the war Governor of New Jersey. Defeat in preliminary measures would have brought Mr. Smith's political career to a close; and New Jersey might have proved anything but loyal in the great emergency which so soon followed. The *State Gazette* at that time did not hesitate to acknowledge the obligation the Opposition party of the State was under to Mr. Smith and his colleagues, who had achieved this important service.

Prior to the assembling of the Chicago Convention in 1860 there was a determined effort made in New Jersey to obtain delegates in favor of William H. Seward for the Presidency. Mr. Smith, deeming it impossible to attain success with this candidate, conceived the plan of influencing the State Convention in favor of Mr. Dayton, and thus holding the vote of the State until it could be made available in behalf of some other candidate. He submitted the plan to Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, who agreed to co-operate, and it was successfully carried out. Had it not been for this incipient movement in New Jersey, and its heroic consummation by Mr. Dudley at Chicago, Mr. Seward would certainly have been nominated, and almost as certainly defeated. President Lincoln recognized New Jersey's services by nominating Mr. Dayton as Minister to France, and Mr. Dudley as consul at Liverpool. All the details of this matter have hitherto been published, and their correctness in every respect is unimpeached.

Governor Newell's administration was confronted by a hostile Senate, who refused to confirm his several nominations for the position of chancellor, and for a year the State was without an official of that description. Mr. Smith, on his own responsibility, suggested the name of Chief Justice Green for the position, obtained his assent, and paved the way for confirmation through his intimacy with Mr. Herring, president of the Senate. At the ensuing session joint resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the election of the judiciary and State officials by the people, and possibly other radical changes, were not only sanctioned by the Senate, but reached the third reading in the Assembly. The defeat of this measure was brought about through Mr. Smith's tact and energy after all others had abandoned opposition as futile. He also initiated the proceedings, and assisted very fully in carrying out the details, which resulted not only in the discomfiture of the "Native

American" factionists of the First District, but in securing for Mr. Lincoln's administration a Union representative in Congress.

Mr. Smith's duty at the outbreak of the Rebellion was clearly defined. He was an ardent friend of the Union from the first, offering resolutions in the City Hall meetings as early as January, 1861, calling upon the government to vindicate its authority and adopt stringent measures to save the Union. He employed his entire personal and official influence in encouraging the wavering, calling public meetings, and appealing to the patriotism of the people through the medium of the press. When Mr. Lincoln paused at Trenton on his way to be inaugurated in Washington, Mr. Smith was selected to take charge of the official delegation from Philadelphia, and he otherwise fully participated in the ceremonies at the State capital.

On the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Smith formally addressed a letter to Governor Olden, earnestly proffering his services to the State and nation for *any duty* whereby they could best be rendered available. The Governor accepted his offer, and promised employment. It having transpired that Fort Delaware was liable to be captured by disloyalists, Mr. Smith was dispatched to Philadelphia to take such action in arousing the authorities as he might deem necessary. Through his representations, based on information of a reliable nature transmitted to him, the fort was garrisoned by the Commonwealth Artillery, and the danger averted. He also procured tents for the unsheltered regiments through Gen. Patterson, and medical and surgical supplies through Gen. Wool. The following service was referred to by the adjutant-general in his annual report: Mr. Smith was hastily dispatched to New York, and under extraordinary circumstances procured nearly twenty-five thousand rounds of musket-ball cartridges and one hundred thousand percussion-caps for the four regiments already *en route* for the seat of war, and placed it on board the flotilla at midnight during the prevalence of a severe storm. The ammunition, transportation, etc., were only obtained through most persistent efforts, and *solely upon his personal responsibility*, at a time when neither the New York authorities or railroad companies would extend credit to the State. He was frequently dispatched to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on important missions passing down the Potomac in front of the enemy's batteries, visiting our camps in Virginia, and, in brief, proceeding everywhere and doing everything required of him. He made a midnight trip to Washington while the enemy were crossing the Potomac above that city, and rumors of burning bridges and cavalry raids were rife along the route, and he disregarded warnings to leave Washington while there was yet time until he had faithfully performed his duty. His visits to the War Department were *consistently successful*, and on one occasion, as informed

he saved for the State seventy-five thousand dollars through tact and energy in obtaining interviews with the Secretary of War at critical and seemingly impossible periods. These journeys were generally *under escort*, and were always successful. Governor Olden, in expressing his acknowledgments, emphatically remarked, "You have performed for the State important service, and relieved my mind of great anxiety;" and again he was characterized in the Executive Department as one who never failed. Among other services he was instrumental, at the request of the Governor, in retaining Hexamer's famous battery in the service of the State after it had resolved, and was already striking tents, to take service in New York. A very brief delay, and the heroic record of this battery would not now form one of the most brilliant chapters in the military history of the State.

Mr. Smith was a member of an important committee of the great Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, a member of the Camden Auxiliary Sanitary Committee, and, under appointment, organizer of the Trenton branch of the New Jersey Sanitary Commission. As indicative of Governor Olden's confidence, he intrusted to him the nomination of officers for one of the best regiments raised in West Jersey, and he named all, save chaplain and surgeon, from colonel to quartermaster's sergeant. His recommendations for other regiments were invariably successful, and not a few of our gallant officers were indebted to him for substantial favors. In addition to his official and political duties, he accepted command of the Trenton Artillery, a well-disciplined corps raised at the State capital for any emergency. It was at that time the only organization of the kind in the State, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the members were not only highly patriotic, but in full accord with Governor Olden's administration. Assisted by Mr. Joshua Jones, he organized the Union League of Trenton, and his efforts to sustain it were unceasing. His name is the first on the roll of about one thousand members, and at times he filled nearly every official position. Mr. Smith was also vice-president of the State Loyal League, and frequently for a considerable period performing executive duties of that important association. It is unnecessary to refer more particularly to his services, suffice it to say he responded to every call, and assumed every responsibility required. They were performed unostentatiously, without the stimulus of promotion, public recognition, or reward of any kind, save the consciousness of patriotic duty; and it may properly be stated that all the expenses incurred were discharged from his private means, the State not even having been asked or expected to furnish traveling commutation. At the darkest period of the war, when the most confident doubted a favorable result, prompted alone by patriotic motives, he invested all of his available means in government funds.

In 1862, Governor Olden renominated Mr. Smith, as a Union man, to the position of clerk of the Supreme Court, assuring him he had entertained no other purpose from the first.

The close of the Rebellion found the Union party in greatly improved condition, not only on account of the return of the soldiers, but the *felat* ever attendant upon success. Mr. Smith originated the plan, and carried it fully into effect, of collecting the names and address of eight thousand and doubtful voters, to each of whom he personally addressed, through the mail, most patriotic appeals. He also effected a *perfect organization* of the party by the selection of an approved committee in every ward and township of the State. At the ensuing gubernatorial convention Marcus L. Ward was nominated against great opposition. During the canvass the chairman of the State Committee, in the performance of undoubted duty, found it necessary to assume a position which, however prejudicial it may have been to his personal interests, unquestionably insured Mr. Ward's election and saved the party, whereupon those who had failed to co-operate with him demanded his supersedure as clerk of the Supreme Court. The gage thus cast down by what had become a powerful official oligarchy was taken up without a moment's hesitation. Whether it was the unusual spectacle of an individual contending single-handed against the combined official influence of the State, or from whatever cause, it soon transpired that the mass of the Union party and the legal profession, whom he had so long served, were unmistakably in accord with him. In due time his testimonials were forwarded to Governor Ward. They embraced (with but three exceptions) the *unanimous* recommendation by counties of the bar of the State, irrespective of party affiliation, the *unanimous* recommendation of the Union editors of the State, the cordial recommendation of the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and citizens of Trenton; also of the senators and members of Assembly of the First Congressional District and the county of Mercer, the most prominent Union men and officials of various counties, and of every township of Salem County *en masse*; the *unanimous* recommendations of the justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Errors, of the State and City Union Leagues, the Union State Executive Committees, etc. Included in the testimonials were those of the chief justice, chancellor and two ex-chancellors, six ex-Governors and three prospective Governors, ex-United States senators, and, in brief, every possible influence save that which had combined to effect his supersedure. These testimonials substantially bound are cherished with honest pride as a *diploma* for the faithful performance of responsible duties, and far more acceptable than the retention of any official or political position. They are remarkable for containing the autographs of nearly every member of the bar, the entire judiciary, and every Union editor of the State

at an exceedingly interesting period of her history. Their presentation to the Governor was followed by a single interview, and that by renomination and unanimous confirmation. The Republican party now had control of *every branch of the State government*. It was emphatically at the zenith of power, and under ordinary circumstances the supremacy might have been indefinitely prolonged. The chairman of the State Executive Committee, after repeated and disheartening efforts to discharge his duty to regular gubernatorial and congressional candidates, against not only entire lack of co-operation, but positive obstruction on the part of those who assumed to control the influence while they avoided the responsibilities of the party, repeatedly but ineffectually tendered his resignation. In no manner is he to be held responsible for the disasters which subsequently ensued.

Among other duties discharged by him was that of taking charge of and entertaining Secretary of State Seward, Private Secretary Lincoln, and others of the government committee on the occasion of the reception of Minister Dayton's remains on their arrival from Europe.

Mr. Smith was appointed and took charge of the ceremonies incident to entertaining and escorting the delegation of loyal Southerners through New Jersey; and in 1855 he was chairman of two important committees to receive and entertain the returning soldiers at a grand banquet in Trenton. He also, through the medium of the press and a public meeting, entirely on his own responsibility, broke the Republican legislative caucus, and prevented the annexation of Mercer County to a hopeless Democratic congressional district. To this entirely unselfish act the Republicans are indebted for subsequent success in the Second District. Immediately after the disastrous election of November, 1867, Mr. Smith assumed the responsibility (although not that year a member of the committee) of inaugurating a movement in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The object was to re-establish confidence in the thoroughly demoralized party. The movement met with considerable opposition, and was denounced by correspondents of the New York press. Mr. Smith struggled against all obstacles, performed personally nearly all of the details of duty, and achieved great success. The Trenton Opera-House was crowded by an audience of fifteen hundred, and the programme fully carried out. Gen. Grant then and there unquestionably received his first nomination for the Presidency. It is unnecessary to follow the subject of this sketch through a period of subsequent efforts to maintain the success and integrity of the party. His term as clerk of the Supreme Court having expired in 1872, he gladly relinquished the position (the duties of which had increased fivefold to a Democratic successor, thus yielding to the fate of war, but not to injustice. Every department of his intricate and responsible office was left in perfect order.

The passage of the act for compulsory education, and the last and seemingly impossible vote requisite to sustain Governor Bedle's veto of a bill involving the unnecessary expenditure of several millions of dollars, are due to Mr. Smith's efforts. He was also appointed to succeed Governor Olden as one of the commissioners to enlarge the State-House. Although the appropriation was exceedingly small, the edifice was not only substantially constructed, but an unexpected balance of appropriation returned to the treasury. The commissioners received no compensation, but were commended by the Governor in his annual message. He also participated in the Centennial celebration in Trenton; the plan and, with incidental aid, most of the details (except those especially pertaining to the ladies) were intrusted to him. The affair was regarded as the most brilliant and successful of the kind ever attempted in the State.

Mr. Smith's early editorial training wedded him to the pen, and in his leisure hours he gladly turned to literature. Besides contributing to the press, he has achieved literary reputation in this country and Great Britain. Among flattering recognitions may be mentioned his election as a member of the distinguished Powysland Historical Society of Wales, corresponding member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Many of the principal colleges and public libraries solicited and received copies of his historical, genealogical, and biographical works. He visited Wales in response to cordial invitation from the secretary of the Powysland Society, and was entertained and conducted through the most attractive portions of that beautiful and historically interesting country. He has been remembered as a friend by the soldiers, who have made him honorary member of several of their associations, and decorated him with their badges; and on personal grounds he was tendered the position of aide-de-camp by the Governor.

After retiring from office he twice made extensive tours through the most interesting portions of Europe (of which he published accounts), and also various journeys in the United States and Canada. He was always fond of aquatic life, and on board of his yacht cruised ten summers through the sounds and bays and along the Atlantic coast, thereby becoming familiar with the sea in all its phases. He was very domestic in his habits, in the later years of his life rarely taking part in public affairs unless impelled by a sense of duty. His fondness for art induced him to decorate his home with many specimens, and an extensive library afforded him a resource of pleasure he was loath to relinquish. He was long a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for several years a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. In the midst of a busy life he was called away on Jan. 27, 1883, and an active and useful career was closed. The entire bar of the State was summoned by the clerk of the



Robert Taylor
Emory & T. A. T. A.



John B. Moore

supreme Court to attend his funeral at Trenton, the senate also adjourned for the same purpose, and a large number of prominent and distinguished men honored the occasion with their presence.

REV. DANIEL STRATTON.

Rev. Daniel Stratton was for about fourteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salem.

The present church building was erected during his ministry. On the right hand of the pulpit in this church is a mural tablet inscribed as follows:

Our Pastor,
To the
Rev. Daniel Stratton,
for fourteen years
the faithful and beloved
pastor of this Church,
this Memorial is erected
by his beloved
Congregation.
Born Sept. 28, 1814
Died Aug. 24, 1866.
He being dead
yet speaketh.

Mr. Stratton was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County (sixteen miles from Salem), Sept. 28, 1814. He entered the sophomore class at Princeton in 1830, and was graduated when nineteen years of age, in 1833. He began his course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1834, but was compelled by ill health to leave in his third year and go to Union Seminary, in Virginia, where he finished his studies, and was licensed to preach April 13, 1837, by the Presbytery of West Hanover, in that State.

In the mean time he had taught for nearly a year at the academy in Salem; and in the fall of that year he married Miss Eleanor C. Hancock, eldest daughter of Morris Hancock, Esq., of that city.

He began his work as a preacher of the gospel at Newberne, N. C., where he stayed for fifteen years, when he was called to the Presbyterian Church in Salem, and came back to finish his course where he had begun it.

His ministry of fourteen years in this city was a very successful one, and the memorial inscription above quoted represents more nearly than is sometimes the case the true feeling of the congregation to which he had so long ministered.

The best results of the life-work of so faithful and earnest a pastor and preacher as Mr. Stratton is not to be seen at all in this world; but the silent eloquence of such a life as his is more efficient than that of any spoken words.

Mr. Stratton died on the 24th day of August, 1866, and was buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church, not far from the school where he had taught and the church that he had attended thirty years before.

JOHN POWELL MOORE.

John Powell Moore, son of John Powell and Jane Westcott Moore, was born in Sayre's Neck, Fairfield township, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 16, 1832, and was the second of several children. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the family an old one in Cumberland County.

With only a common school education to prepare him for the business of life, Mr. Moore, in 1850, at the age of eighteen, removed to Salem, N. J., and entered the store of Thomas W. Cattell, a hardware merchant on Market Street, who was also at that time postmaster. In that position he remained for several years, faithfully discharging his duties to his employers and winning the approbation of the public by his application to business, his uniform urbanity of manner, and correct moral department.

In 1856, J. P. Moore and Samuel G. Cattell entered into partnership with Thomas W. Cattell, under the firm-name of Thomas W. Cattell & Co. Mr. Samuel Cattell retiring from the business after a few years, the firm continued as Cattell & Moore until 1866, when Alexander G. Cattell, Jr., took the place of Thomas W., and the firm became Moore & Cattell. At the expiration of three years the partnership ended, and John P. Moore assumed the business, in connection with the agency of several life and fire insurance companies, and remained at the old stand until his death, Jan. 2, 1879.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Moore confined himself closely to business, and held aloof from public and political affairs. Outside of mercantile pursuits, he devoted all his energies to the support of the cause of religion and the interests of the First Presbyterian Church of Salem, with which he united March 31, 1858, during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Stratton. In that relation he was active, efficient, and useful, and was ordained elder of the same church Oct. 9, 1864. He took great interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and was teacher in the adult department for many years. He was especially successful in interesting young men in the church, and by a peculiar magnetism impressed them with the importance and value of religion as a factor in the successful pursuit of the affairs of life. Through his influence many young men were led to unite themselves with the church, his class of eight joining it about the same time.

Later he was made superintendent of the primary department, which position he faithfully filled as long as his health permitted. He had the rare gift of interesting as well as instructing the little ones, and he fully realized how important the trust committed to his care.

For a number of years he was secretary of the Salem County Bible Society, and held many offices of trust in the church. He led an active and useful life, and in the community in which he dwelt was held in great respect for his integrity and upright-

ness, and his sprightly and genial manner. He was devoid of all ostentation, and strove only to perform the humble duties of a good citizen, lending a cheerful support to all worthy enterprises, yet uniformly declining public places and honor.

In 1872 he was awakened to the fact that he was an invalid, and until the time of his death he devised ways and means to at least keep pace with fatal disease, spending many months from home and business, and finding great benefit from a sojourn in a more healthful climate.

His decease, while still in the prime of life, occasioned universal regret to the friends among whom he lived and labored, and by whom his rare qualities and wide usefulness will be affectionately cherished as long as the incense of memory burns on the altar of hearts that loved him.

He married, Dec. 29, 1858, Mary V., daughter of Job and Catharine A. Stretch, of Salem County, who survives him at this date (1893) with four of their seven children, viz.: Harriet Newell Moore, Jane Westcott Moore, John Powell Moore, Frederick Brauns Moore.

THOMAS JONES YORKE.

Thomas Jones Yorke was a descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Yorke, the ancestor of the present Yorke family in the United States, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1723, and passed the greater part of his life in the iron business at Pottstown, Pa. He was a justice of the peace of Pottstown in 1745, and in 1759 was appointed by Governor Denny judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1747 he served as lieutenant-colonel in the French and Indian war, and in 1755 and 1758 represented Berks County, Pa., in the Provincial Assembly. Soon after he removed to Philadelphia, and was appointed to a judicial position by the English government. He was married three times, and left a large number of descendants. The line of descent, down to and including the subject of this sketch, is Thomas¹, Andrew², Louis³, and Thomas Jones Yorke⁴. The family was an old and prominent one in English history, Beverly Hall, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, being the family seat. Thomas Yorke, an ancestor of the emigrant, served three times as high-sheriff during the reign of Henry VIII., and Joseph Yorke, uncle of the emigrant, was Lord Mayor of Dover, and ambassador to The Hague in the reign of George II.

Sir John Yorke, Knt., was Lord Mayor of London, and was one of the trustees named in the will of Richard Whittington (so well known in nursery story) to manage his hospital. He had ten sons, two of whom, Edward and Edmund, became vice-admirals in the English navy, and received the honor of knighthood. There is little doubt that Thomas was descended from one of the sons above named, as he (Thomas) named his eldest son, who

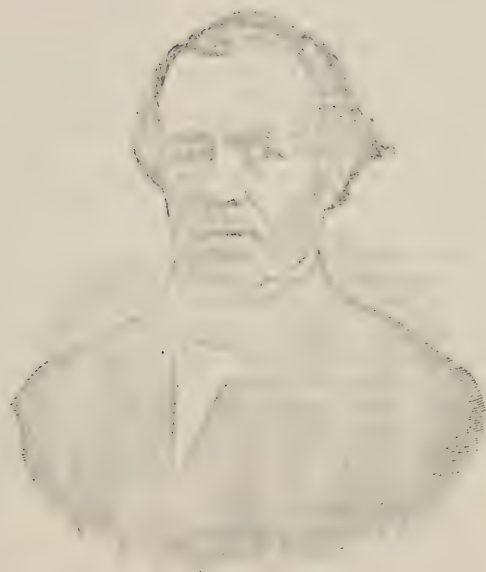
was wounded in a naval engagement early in the Revolution, Edward. He was connected with Lord Gambier, one of the Lords Admiralty of England.

Andrew Yorke, grandfather of our subject, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1742, and located in Salem, N. J., in 1773. He engaged in trade in the old brick building that is still standing on the corner of Yorke and Magnolia Streets. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he took an active part in favor of the colonies, and was married to Gen. Newcomb during that trying struggle. He died at Salem in 1794. Louis, his second son, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Jones, an early merchant of Salem, and soon thereafter located in the village of Hancock's Bridge, where he engaged in store-keeping. He died in Philadelphia in 1809.

Thomas Jones Yorke, son of Louis and Mary Jones Yorke, was born at Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., on March 25, 1801. Having received a substantial English education at the Salem Academy, he entered the store of his grandfather, Thomas Jones, in Salem, as a clerk, and in 1817 the counting-house of James Patton, a leading shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Four years later he returned to Salem, and entered into mercantile business with his uncle, Thomas Jones, Jr., under the firm-name of Jones & Yorke. This business he continued until 1847, when the pressure of other affairs, public and private, compelled him to relinquish it. Having held various local offices in Salem County, his broader public career was begun in 1835, when he was chosen to represent the county in the State Assembly. The year following he was elected member of Congress from his district, taking his seat in 1837, and continuing a member until 1843. During his term of office occurred the famous "Broad Seal war," and it was also while he was in the House that Morse made his application to Congress for aid in building the first line of telegraph. He was one of the number who voted for the appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the construction of the Baltimore and Washington line. In 1853 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and was made secretary and treasurer of that organization. He held these offices until 1866, when he was elected president of the road, and continued to direct the affairs of the company with great success until 1875, when he resigned from official connection with the road, continuing, however, to remain a director. In his management of the affairs of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and of the West Jersey Express Company, both of which organizations he was also president, he maintained a policy of liberality and progressiveness, and urged the same spirit in the conduct of the West Jersey Mail and Transportation Company, in that of the Salem Railroad Company, the Swedesboro Philadelphia Ferry Company, and the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, in all of which corporations he was a director.



J. Jones Yorke



William Loring Garrison

Besides holding the various positions already mentioned, Mr. Yorke was for more than twelve years president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem County, and discharged the duties of the place with ability and success. During the late war he was in warm sympathy with the Union cause, and supported with a willing hand all measures of a progressive and elevating character in the community in which he lived until his demise, on April 4, 1882. He was twice married,—first to Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Smith, of Bucks County, Pa., who died young, leaving one son, Louis Eugene Yorke; and, secondly, to Margaret Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jacobs Simmickson, of Salem, who survives him. Of this union were born five children, viz.: Mary A., widow of De Witt Clinton Clement, of Salem; Elizabeth S.; Thomas J.; Margaret J., who became the wife of Dr. J. B. Parker, of the United States navy; and Caroline P. Yorke, who married William F. Allen.

His eldest son, Louis Eugene Yorke, was educated as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., and was subsequently employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and in 1899 was engineer on the Bergen tunnel. Resigning that position, he entered the United States volunteer army as a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York, and served with that organization during the term of its enlistment. He subsequently entered the regular army, and was commissioned a captain in the Fourteenth United States Regiment. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, was wounded in the Arkansas campaign, and at the end of the war, when holding the brevet rank of colonel, resigned his commission and resumed his profession. He died in Cincinnati in 1873.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

The Carpenter family of Philadelphia and Salem County, N. J., trace their origin in this country to a period about the close of the seventeenth century. The Philadelphia branch are descended from Samuel Carpenter, and the New Jersey family from Joshua, the brother of Samuel. Watson's "Annals" informs us that Samuel Carpenter was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and with the exception of his associate, William Penn, was at one time the wealthiest man in the province. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of Penn's commissioners of property. His brother Joshua was also a prominent early resident of Philadelphia, and an engraving of his elegant residence, which occupied a portion of the site of the Arcade building, is to be seen on page 376 of Watson's "Annals."

Joshua Carpenter subsequently removed to the State of Delaware, where he ended his days. His grandson William married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Powell, and had four children, viz.:

Mary, Powell, William, and Abigail. Of these, William married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ware, born March 2, 1743, and a few years after that event rented a large farm in Elsinboro township, Salem Co., of Samuel Nicholson, Sr. There he passed the remainder of his life. His children were seven in number, viz.: Samuel, Mary (who married Thomas Hancock, of Elsinboro), Abigail (who became the wife of John Goodwin, of Elsinboro), William (the subject of this memoir), Elizabeth, (who married William Thompson), Powell, and Sarah Carpenter.

William Carpenter, to whom these lines are dedicated, was born in Elsinboro township, April 4, 1792, and died May 13, 1866. He received only a common school education, and was thrown upon his own resources early in life by the sudden death of his father. After experiencing the trials and privations incident to a life of hard labor and close attention to the arduous calling of a tenant-farmer in those days, he finally located on the Thomas Mason property in Elsinboro, and resided thereon for the long period of twenty-one years. He then purchased, in 1846, the Samuel Brick farm, in the same township, now occupied by his son, William B. Carpenter, and lived there until his removal later in life to Salem, where he closed his days. He was a man of decided convictions, plain in his tastes and habits, straightforward in his dealings, of strict integrity, and held in general respect throughout a long and busy life. He was a regular attendant upon the meetings of the Society of Friends. He married Mary, daughter of Abner and Mary Bessley, and had children,—Elizabeth W. (wife of Joseph P. Thompson), Powell (deceased), Anna M. (deceased), William B., Morris H., and John M. Carpenter.

RICHARD MILLER ACTON.

Richard Miller Acton is a descendant in the sixth generation of Benjamin Acton, the ancestor of the family in Salem County. The line of descent is Benjamin¹, Benjamin², Jer³ (1695), John⁴ (1728), Clement⁵, Benjamin⁶, and Richard M. Acton⁷ (1810). Benjamin¹ is believed to have emigrated from London about the year 1677, and soon after that date is mentioned in connection with the public affairs of Fenwick's colony. He was a tanner and carrier by trade, an occupation in which many of his descendants also engaged, and also a land surveyor. In connection with this latter calling he is very frequently mentioned in the early records of the colony. He purchased a lot of sixteen acres of John Fenwick, on Fenwick Street, now East Broadway, and erected his dwelling-house thereon, where he continued to reside until his demise. He was elected the first recorder of the town of New Salem at the time of its incorporation, in 1695, and in 1705 was one of the commissioners and surveyors in laying out a public road from Salem to Maurice River. In 1709, in connection with John Mason and Bartholomew Wyatt,

Sr., he laid out a public highway from Hancock's Bridge to the town of Greenwich. He subsequently did a large amount of surveying for the heirs of William Penn in Salem Tenth, besides being busily engaged in other public and private surveys throughout his life. He married in 1688 or 1689, and had children,—Elizabeth (1690), who married Francis Reynolds; Mary (1692), who became the wife of William Willis; Benjamin, Jr. (1695), Lydia (1697), and Joshua (1700).

Benjamin, eldest son of Clement and Hannah H. Acton, father of the subject of this sketch, married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth W. Miller, of Mannington, and had a family of ten children, viz.: Richard M., born Feb. 2, 1810; Clement, born Jan. 8, 1813; Benjamin, born September, 1814; Hannah Hall, born Feb. 10, 1816, married Samuel P. Carpenter, of Mannington; Elizabeth W., born Sept. 28, 1818, became the wife of Franklin Miller, of Mannington; Charlotte, born July 9, 1821, married Richard Wistar, of Mannington; Casper W., born Sept. 18, 1823; Letitia, born July 17, 1825, married John Wistar; Sarah Wyatt, born Sept. 3, 1827, became the wife of Eunior Reeve; and Catharine, born June 22, 1829.

Richard Miller Acton was born in Salem, Feb. 4, 1810. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of his native place and at the Friends' Academy at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the tanning and currying trade at Wilmington, Del. After attaining his majority he returned to Salem, and establishing business for himself on the corner of Market and Howell Streets, continued to follow the occupation of a tanner and currier until 1847. For a portion of this period his brother Benjamin was associated with him as a partner. Since that date he has lived in retirement in his native place, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits and to the discharge of the public duties that devolved upon him. He has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, and for more than twenty years served as a member of the board of trustees of the public schools of Salem, a portion of that time holding the position of president of the board. He was appointed by Governor Randolph a member of the State Board of Education of New Jersey, and served in that body for several years. He has been a director of the Salem Library Association since 1845, and is president of the association in 1883. He is also president of the Salem Gas Company. He was for many years a director of the Salem County Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the Salem Railroad Company, now under lease to the West Jersey Railroad Company. Politically, he has served on the board of chosen freeholders, and in other local offices. In 1864 he was elected to represent Salem County in the Senate of the State, and discharged the duties of that important place with fidelity and to the general satisfaction of his constitu-

ency for three years. During the trying days of the great Rebellion he supported the Union cause by vote and influence, believing that the integrity of the nation was assailed and our national liberties threatened. In religious affairs he has been a life-long member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. He is recognized as one of the most useful and estimable of the citizens of Salem, and is held in general respect. He married, on April 14, 1835, Hannah Hancock Mason, of Elsinboro township, and a descendant of John Mason, who emigrated from England to America in 1683, and soon after located at Salem, where he became one of the large land-owners of the new colony. In 1696 he erected a substantial brick dwelling in Elsinboro township, where he removed, and which is now owned by Mrs. Richard M. Acton. Of the three children of Richard M. Acton and Hannah H., his wife, only one survives, viz., Mary Mason, wife of William C. Reeve, of Salem.

JOHN HUMPHRIES MORRIS.

The Morris family has been prominently identified with the county of Salem since its first settlement. Christopher Morris, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, resided at Sharpstown at an early day, where he filled official station for many years, and was a man of influence and prominence. He had three children,—William, Rachel, and Martha. The former was the father of our subject, and for a long period of time carried on the business of a merchant and general trader at Sharpstown. He also engaged in farming, and was a man of character and influence. He married Elizabeth Humphries, and had a family of eight children, of whom John H. Morris was the oldest.

The latter was born in Penn's Neck township, Salem Co., July 21, 1814, and died Sept. 17, 1879. He enjoyed only an ordinary English education, and was early inured to a life of toil upon a farm. Soon after attaining his majority he began farming on his own account in Mannington township, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he retired from active labor and took up his residence in Salem. In December, 1877, he purchased the interest of W. R. Hunt, successor of Hall, Dunn & Hunt in the oil-cloth works which they were operating in Salem, and embarked in the business of a manufacturer. In May, 1879, he purchased the Fenwick Oil-Cloth Works, at the foot of Broadway, and, assisted by the practical advice and experience of S. W. Dunn, erected on their site the extensive buildings now occupied by the Salem Oil-Cloth Works. There he engaged in the manufacture of oil-cloth until his demise, when he was succeeded by his son, William Morris, the present owner.

Mr. Morris never aspired to public place, although he filled the leading offices of his township during his residence there. He was a warm supporter of the war, and in earnest sympathy with the Republican



Richard W. Adams



John H. Morris



John Tyler

party throughout his life. He was a man of decided convictions, earnest, energetic, and industrious, inclined to economy and frugality, and of modest pretensions and tastes. In all his business transactions he ever manifested the strictest integrity, and was held in general respect for his uprightness of character. He married Mary H., daughter of Mark Stretch, and had a family of four children, of whom only William Morris attained adult age. The latter has inherited his father's estate and business as well as many of his sterling characteristics. He married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Waddington, and has one daughter, Mary H. Morris.

JOHN TYLER.

The Tyler family of this country are descended from ancient English stock, their ancestors having come with William the Conqueror into England, and fought at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Six hundred years later three brothers of the name emigrated to America, one of whom settled in New England, another in Virginia, becoming the ancestor of ex-President John Tyler, and the third, William, located in West Jersey about 1688. He purchased of John Champney a large tract of land on the north side of Monmouth River, part of the two thousand acres deeded in 1676 by John Fenwick to James Champney and his wife, Priscilla Fenwick Champney. He was the ancestor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this sketch, the line down to and including John Tyler being as follows: William Tyler¹, William², Samuel³, William⁴, and John⁵.

William Tyler¹ brought with him to this country a certificate from his friends and neighbors in England, certifying that "he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world, he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness prosecute his intended voyage." He married, in 1676, Joanna Parson, and had four children born in England, namely, Mary (1677), William (1680), John (1682), and Joanna (1684). His first wife died soon after their arrival in this country, and he married a second wife, Elizabeth, who bore him three children,—Catharine (1690), Philip (1692), and Elizabeth (1694). He engaged in farming and tanning throughout his life, and died about 1701. By his will he bequeathed a large landed estate to his sons, William and John, and left the former as guardian of the younger children.

William Tyler² married Mary Abbott, sister of George, the emigrant, and had six children, viz.: William³ (1712), Edith (1714), Rebecca (1716), Mary (1718), James (1720), and Samuel (1723). He died

in 1733, leaving to his children a large landed property.

Samuel Tyler, youngest son of William Tyler² and Mary, his wife, was born Oct. 26, 1723. When about eighteen years of age he apprenticed himself to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanning business. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he sold his property on Alloways Creek, inherited from his father, and purchased the property at the upper end of Salem, since known as Tyler Street. In the deed of purchase, dated 1746, the house is called "a new brick house," making it at the present time more than one hundred and thirty-seven years old. Here he carried on the tanning business. In 1751 he married Ann Mason, granddaughter of John Mason, the emigrant, and had five children, viz.: William⁴ (1752), John (1753), Mary (1756), Samuel (1758), and Rebecca (1764). He died Nov. 26, 1778, and his wife Feb. 23, 1777.

William Tyler³ administered upon his father's estate, and, according to the law as it then existed, was entitled to all the real estate. He was not unmindful, however, of his brothers and sisters, but assigned them a share of their father's property. In 1792 he married Beulah Ridgway, who died shortly after without issue. In 1796 he married for a second wife Catherine, daughter of Hugh Low, of Philadelphia, of whom were born John (1797), Hannah G. (1798), Hugh L. (1800), Mary (1801), Annie (1805), and William (1806). He was a man of retiring disposition, of few words, and was considered honest and impartial in his dealings with his fellow-men. He died in 1823, and his wife in 1825. The latter was a discreet and sensible woman, of warm sensibilities and devoted piety.

John Tyler, son of William and Catharine Low Tyler, the subject of this memoir, was born May 28, 1797. He received only an ordinary English education, and about the time of attaining his majority entered the employ of his uncle, John Tyler, in Salem, to learn the tanning business. He continued with his uncle until the death of the latter, and shared in the distribution of his estate. During the greater part of his life he carried on successfully the tanning enterprise established by his uncle, and for a period of nearly sixty years occupied the family mansion on Fifth Street, adjoining the tannery. He was a man of decided convictions, plain in his habits and tastes, a regular attendant upon the First Day meetings of the Society of Friends, and held in general respect and esteem for his integrity and uprightness of character. Never demonstrative or ostentatious, he took an active interest in public affairs, supporting the men and measures he believed best for the general good, yet declining to occupy public office himself. He was one of the active promoters of the Salem Library Association, and president of that organization for a number of years. He was also one of the organizers of the Salem Gas Company, and treasurer of the

company from the time of its establishment until his death. He took much interest in the project of introducing water into Salem, advocating the artesian system of boring. He was also fond of tree-culture, ornamenting and beautifying his surroundings by setting out young trees and otherwise improving his property to gratify his natural taste. In his younger days he was fond of walking, and upon one occasion made a pedestrian excursion into Canada from Salem. He was a close observer of things and events around him, devoted to travel, a great reader, and possessed of an excellent memory.

He had a thorough knowledge of the origin and line of title of the real estate of his locality, and knew the metes and bounds of many of the county estates. His recollection of local historical facts was also extended and correct, and he was especially familiar with the early history of West and South Jersey. He passed away, amid general regret, on July 31, 1880. He married, in 1832, Dorothea Graham, daughter of Joseph Hoskins, originally from New Jersey, but a subsequent resident of Radnor, Pa., where she was born. The two children born of the union were Catharine Low Tyler, who died unmarried, and W. Graham Tyler. The latter served as president of the Board of Education for a number of years, is treasurer of the Salem Gas Company, a director of the Salem Library Association, and a member and officer of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Salem. He carries on the tanning establishment that has been operated by the family so many years on Fifth Street.

CHAPTER LXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF ELSINBORO.

Geographical.—Elsinboro is located in the southwest part of the county, and is bounded north by Lower Penn's Neck and the city of Salem, east and south by Alloways Creek, and west by the Delaware River. Reedy Island lies opposite its southern extremity.

Topographical and Statistical.—This is the smallest of the townships of Salem County, containing only seven thousand eight hundred and eight acres, much of it marsh and "marsh-meadow" land, and fifty-six farms. The soil is similar to that of neighboring townships, and the variety of produce common to the latter is grown. In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate was \$423,714. The value of personal property was \$186,849. The total taxable valuation was \$495,568. The total indebtedness was \$123,995. The number of voters was one hundred and fifty-one. The poll-tax amounted to \$144, the school tax to \$1253, and the county tax to \$1189.

Original Purchases and Settlement.¹—Robert Windham bought of John Fenwick one thousand acres of land, bounded on the north by Salem, and on the west by Salem Creek. This purchase was made in 1675. On that property a colony of English from New Haven, Conn., made a settlement in 1640, but it was of short duration. The Indians greatly harassed the colonists, and the following year the pleurisy became an epidemic among them. Some historians have written that more than one-half of the colony fell victims to the malady, and the remaining part left and returned to New England.

It appears that when Robert Windham died he left one daughter. She married Richard Darkin, a young man who had recently arrived from England. Richard was one of the most active and useful young men in the colony. He was a zealous Friend, and took a conspicuous part in the religious meetings of his sect.

Richard Darkin in his will left his land to his two sons, John and Joseph Darkin. John, the eldest, had the homestead. In 1720, John erected a new brick dwelling, which is still standing. Joseph Darkin, the youngest son, built a brick dwelling on his share of his father's property, which is yet in tolerable repair.

The Windham estate was all kept in the family during four or five generations, and at this time there are about four hundred acres held by Robert Windham's descendants.

Adjoining the Windham estate is a tract of land called Middle Neck, containing about five hundred acres. It was purchased by Isaac Smart, who came to this country in company with Fenwick. Soon afterward he built a house and settled there.

Richard Guy, cheesemonger, from the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, England, one of the earliest emigrants, purchased one thousand acres of land of John Fenwick, bounded on the northeast by Isaac Smart's land, and southwest by Delaware Bay, extending down the bay to Fort Elsborg.

In 1682, Richard Guy sold one-half of the said tract to John and Andrew Thompson, two hundred and fifty acres to each, and they settled thereon. John, the eldest, erected a brewery and manufactured beer extensively and, it is said, profitably for the Philadelphia and New York markets. John, grandson of James Thompson, sold the land that he inherited, and removed to Delaware. The property Andrew Thompson purchased is owned by one of his descendants at the present time.

Richard Guy sold the balance of his land to Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who erected a country seat near the bay, and a few years afterwards sold the property to Redros Morris, son of Lewis Morris, of England, who bought a large quantity of land adjoining his first purchase, and died in 1791, leaving

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

² Much of the material for this chapter was contributed by Theodore Shourd.

three sons, Joseph, David, and Lewis Morris, who each inherited four hundred acres. Joseph and Lewis Morris left children. David married and had children, but they died before their father, who left his farm to his half-brother, John Hart. In 1763, Hart sold it to Col. Benjamin Holme. There is but a small portion of the Morris land that is not now owned by any of his descendants.

Roger Milton owned a considerable tract adjoining the Morris land.

There was a survey made in 1686 of two thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, including what is now known as Mason Point and other lands and meadows adjoining, and it was called "Anna's Grove." John Mason purchased one thousand acres of this land. The upland is considered as fertile as any in the county of Salem. Mason built a large brick mansion in 1704. One-half of the original Mason estate belongs to the family at the present time.

Adjoining Mason's land William Hancock purchased a large tract of "Anna's Grove," and in 1705 built a large brick dwelling not far from John Mason's mansion. Only a small portion of said land belongs to the family at this time.

Samuel Nicholson, the eminent pioneer, purchased two thousand acres of the Proprietor in 1675, adjoining Anna's Grove on the southwest, John Smith's land on the northeast, and the lands of Robert Wintham on the west. Samuel and his wife, Ann, left Salem and settled in Elsinboro. Their place of residence was near Alloways Creek. He died in 1693, devising his real estate to his eldest son, Samuel, and his youngest son, Abel Nicholson.

Samuel Nicholson died when a young man, and left his share of his father's estate to his brother, Joseph Nicholson, who had married, and resided near Haddonfield. In 1696, Joseph sold more than one-half of his land to George Abbott, the progenitor of the Abbott family, who later made other purchases of land of the Nicholsons. The property was held by the Abbott family for five generations.

Samuel Stubbins bought the balance of Joseph Nicholson's estate, built thereon, and ended his days there. His son, Henry Stubbins, became the owner, and he having no children left the farm to his nephew, Henry Stubbins Firth.

John Smith, of Amblesbury, came to this country in 1675, and purchased two thousand acres of the Proprietor. About two-thirds of this land lay in Elsinboro, the remainder in Lower Alloways Creek, the township line running obliquely across the tract. There are living numerous descendants of John Smith, but none of them own any part of his original purchase.

William Hancock, son of the pioneer William Hancock, of Lower Alloways township, having at the death of his mother inherited her personal property and no real estate, purchased five hundred acres of

land in Elsinboro, adjoining lands of John Mason on the south, Samuel Nicholson on the east, Rudoe Morris on the west, and Isaac Smart on the north. In 1705 he built a large brick house, which was torn down a few years ago by Richard Grier, the present owner of the property, and a large frame house was erected on its site.

There are several ancient houses in Elsinboro. Among them are the following: Amos Harris', built by John Darkin about 1720; Richard Waddington's, built by Isaac Smart in 1696; Richard M. Acton's, built by John Mason in 1696, the addition in 1704; and a house built by Abel Nicholson in 1722, now in tolerable repair.

Prominent families in Elsinboro from 1800 to 1830 were the Carpenters, Counsellors, Corlisses, Dullases, Foggies, Fosters, Goodwins, Holmeses, Harrises, Halls, Hancocks, Freases, Kirbys, McGuays, Millers, Morrises, Nelsons, Scattergoods, Sheppards, Thompsons, Tindalls, Waddingtons, and Wards.

Revolutionary History.—Among the names of those designated by Col. Mawhood, in his historical letter to Col. Hand, written at Salem in the early part of 1778, as especial objects of his unmanly vengeance was that of Col. Benjamin Holme, of Elsinboro, one of those to whom was directed the threat to "burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children, to beggary and distress." This gentleman was a strong and influential Whig, and an officer in the "rebel" service so dreaded by the enemy that Lord Howe offered one hundred pounds for him "dead or alive."

Chagrined at his lack of success at Quenton's Bridge and elsewhere in Salem County, Col. Mawhood sent a party of soldiers from Salem on an excursion into this township, and, probably in pursuance of special orders, they went to Col. Holme's farm, four miles out of Salem, drove his wife and family out of doors, pillaged his property, and set his dwelling on fire, thus, so far as Col. Holme was concerned, executing Mawhood's threat as literally as possible.

After peace was declared the colonel re-erected his buildings, resumed possession of his property, and lived to an advanced age, much respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

A clock, which was taken out of the house by Col. Mawhood prior to the destruction of the buildings, and by him carried to New York, was years afterwards found there and bought by a descendant of Col. Holme, and is now owned in the family, and stands in a residence in Salem, keeping as good time as upon the day of the raid into Elsinboro.

Organization.—The Indian name of all or a portion of Elsinboro was "Woots-sang-sing." It was originally called Elsborg, its present name having been derived from that of the Swedish fort, "Helsingborg," or "Elfsborg," early erected within its limits.

It was one of the constituent townships of Salem County; its original boundaries are not recorded, but they are said to have embraced only eight hundred acres at a period probably considerably anterior to its survey into a township. It was incorporated by a revised "Act incorporating the inhabitants of townships," approved April 14, 1846.

Civil List.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1799-1809, 1816-21, Samuel Brick.	1850-52, Joshua Waddington.
1809-19, John G. Holmes.	1853, Richard Carter.
1820-28, Anthony Nelson.	1854-60, Ebenezer P. Wallen.
1829-37, Clement Hall.	1861-71, Samuel Powell.
1838-50, William H. Nelson.	1872-78, Evan Loper.
1841-43, John H. Patrick.	1879-81, James B. Nicholson.
1844-45, Jonathan Sattergood.	1882, Joseph H. Steward.

ASSESSORS.

1799-1801, Morris Hall.	1848-50, Richard Waddington.
1802, Thomas Mason.	1851-55, William J. Goodwin.
1803-10, William Mayman.	1856-58, 1860-61, 1875, Joshua Waddington.
1811-15, Joseph Hall.	1862-67, Samuel Powell.
1816, Benjamin Griceon.	1868, Morris Hall.
1817-20, Anthony Nelson.	1869-65, 1874, Wm. B. Carpenter.
1821-24, Clement Hall.	1874-75, 1876, James Patrick.
1825-27, George Carter.	1877, George J. Patrick.
1828-30, William Hall.	1878-80, Morris H. Foster.
1831-41, Thomas Shumard.	1881-82, Edward S. Carr.
1842-43, John Powell.	
1844-75, John H. Patrick.	

COLLECTORS.

1799-1811, Thomas Henscock.	1818-20, William T. Goodwin.
1811, Thomas Mason.	1821, Mark Mason.
1812, Anthony Nelson.	1822, David Hines.
1816-17, John Thompson, Jr.	1823-25, John P. Hines.
1818-20, Benjamin T. Hall.	1826-27, Charles H. Thompson.
1820-26, Samuel Foyceon.	1828-30, John P. Hines.
1827, Isaac L. Grier.	1831-36, John M. Brundage.
1828-30, William Carpenter.	1837, David Hines.
1831, Richard Foyce.	1838-37, William Morrison.
1832-33, David Stretch.	1838-40, Isaac Nelson.
1834-35, Thomas Shumard.	1841, Henry Foster.
1836-41, John Powell.	1842-43, Richard M. Acton.
1842-47, 1872-75, Joseph Foster.	

CONSTABLES.

1799, Edgar Brown.	1831, Andrew Thompson.
1800, John Waller.	1832, Hiram Pybelly.
1801, Joshua Thompson.	1833, John Hall.
1802, David Maul.	1837, John M. Simeonson.
1803, J. L. Sayre.	1838, Joseph Holmes.
1804, Samuel Brick.	1839, Benjamin S. Holmes.
1805, William Goodwin.	1840-41, Ebenezer Foster.
1806, Samuel Hall.	1842-43, Joseph Smith.
1807, Joseph H. Loper.	1844, 1865-69, David Maul.
1808, John G. Holmes.	1850, John Morrison.
1809, Samuel Maul.	1851, 1869-70, 1873-75, Cornelius.
1810, Samuel N. Thompson.	1876-80, William H. Brewer.
1811-12, Davis Nelson.	1881-82, Joseph Foster, Jr.
1817-18, Samuel Ward.	1887-90, John M. Brundage.
1819-16, William Pybelly.	1861, Hiram Shoemaker.
1817, Andrew Smith.	1862, George Stretch.
1818, 1820-22, 1824-26, E. Powell.	1863, Joseph Smith.
1820, Benjamin T. Hall.	1864, Thomas Waddington.
1822, Thomas Waddington.	1865, Samuel Hall.
1823, James L. Kemp.	1877-78, D. W. C. Taylor.
1826-27, William Hall.	1879-80, Samuel Powell.
1830, 1832-33, Joseph Foster.	1881-82, John P. Fox.
1831, David Stretch.	

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1799-1801, William Goodwin.	1817, Thomas Foyce.
1802-1809, 1810-11, Thomas Hancock.	1817-20, 1825-28, Henry Nelson.
1810-1809, 1821, 1827, 1830-32, C. Hall.	1821-21, 1826-28, Joseph Waddington.
1809-14, 1811-14, Joseph Hall.	1829, 1830, Scudder.
1809-14, 1811-14, Joseph Hall.	1829-32, Charles B. Reeves.
1812, 1813, 1814, Larkin Nicholson.	1832-33, 1836-37, 1838-39, William B. Carpenter.
1809-1809, 1810-11, Richard Smith.	1839-40, Joseph Foster.
1810-15, Jonathan Waddington.	1842, 1843, John D. Hines.
1806-22, John Thompson.	1843-45, Lewis M. Goodwin.
1819, Samuel Brick.	1846, Shagard Harris.
1810-11, John G. Holmes.	1847, William Brown.
1814-15, Benjamin Griceon.	1848, 1849-50, Joseph Foster, Jr.
1815, 1826, Andrew Thompson.	1850, Richard Cook.
1816-17, Davis Nelson.	1851, James Robinson.
1818-17, 1819-20, William Hall.	1852, John G. Taylor.
1819-21, 1820-21, Aaron Waddington.	1853-59, Casper W. Thompson.
1818-22, 1825-26, Samuel Hancock.	1860-69, David Combs.
1818-22, 1825-26, Samuel Hancock.	1869-62, Hiram Harris.
1823-24, 1825, Henry Foyce.	1870-71, Morris Goodwin, Jr.
1825, 1826, William Pettit.	1872-73, John S. Newell.
1825, 1827, William Carpenter.	1875, 1876-77, 1878-82, A. Smith Reeves.
1826-27, David Grier.	1873, Joshua Thompson.
1828, William Thompson.	1874-75, Richard Brown.
1829, 1830-31, Andrew Smith.	1876-77, 1878-79, Samuel Powell.
1830-31, Morris Hall, Jr.	1880, 1879-80, Joshua Waddington.
1832-33, John Powell.	1881-82, Samuel P. Smith.
1832-33, William Nelson.	1883-84, Samuel P. Smith.
1833-34, Thomas Shumard.	1885-86, 1877, John G. Holmes.
1834-35, Joseph Hall.	1887, Francis G. Wallen.
1835-36, Thomas Shumard.	1888, William T. Goodwin.
1836-37, Samuel Lippincott.	1889-90, William M. Acton.
1837-38, Joseph Hall.	1891-92, 1893-94, Aaron Harris.
1838-39, John G. Holmes.	1893-94, 1895-96, R. Henry Holmes.
1839-40, Joseph Hall.	1897-98, John Combs.
1840-41, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 36	

1829, Anthony Nelson.
 1847-52, 1853-58, Aaron Washburn.
 1861.
 1870-75, William Pettit.
 1876-81, 1882, Henry Brock.
 1884, John Thompson.
 1885-89, 1890-91, Andrew Smith.
 1892-93, David Grier.
 1894-95, 1896-97, Wm. Carpenter.
 1898-99, 1900-01, Joseph Brock.
 1902, 1903-04, William Thompson.
 1904, John M. Smith.
 1912-13, 1917, 1922-23, Benjamin S. Holmes.
 1924-25, William H. Nelson.
 1926-27, 1928, 1929, Richard Washington.
 1930-31, Clement Hall.
 1932, Joseph Durham.
 1933-34, Charles B. Reeves.
 1935, John H. Dines.
 1936, John H. Patrick.
 1936-38, Samuel Powell.

1840-41, William G. Davis.
 1870-71, Jonathan H. Jones.
 1872, John W. H. Jones.
 1873-74, Hiram Shumacher.
 1875-76, James Jones.
 1877-78, David Ross.
 1879-80, Joseph Washington.
 1881-82, Morris Goodwin, Jr.
 1883-84, 1885-86, Samuel P. Smith.
 1887-88, John W. Patrick.
 1889-90, Charles Loper.
 1891-92, Morris Faxon.
 1893-94, Joseph M. Washburn.
 1895-96, Charles H. Ewell.
 1897-98, David Loper.
 1899-00, John G. Roberts.
 1901-02, Joseph M. Washburn.
 1903-04, Foster, Jr.
 1905, Isaac Allen.
 1906, Henry Nelson.
 1907, B. Frank Holmes.

CHAPTER LXVII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK.¹

Geographical.—This township forms the southwestern extension of Salem County. Its boundaries are as follows: Elsinboro, Salem, and Quinton on the north and northeast; Stow Creek and Greenwich (Cumberland Co.) on the south and east; and Delaware River on the south and west.

Topographical and Statistical.—In form this township is very irregular. It has an area of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five acres, considerable of which is unfit for cultivation, twelve thousand acres being salt marsh, lying along the Delaware between Alloways and Stow Creeks. Three thousand acres is reclaimed meadow-land. The surface is level, the soil is a dark loam, and in some parts clay abounds. In the western portion peat-beds have been worked. The township contains one hundred and sixty-four farms, and the usual variety of grain and vegetables is produced.

Lower Alloways Creek township is drained by Alloways and Stow Creeks in the north and south respectively, both flowing into the Delaware, which washes its western boundary, and also receives as tributaries, within the borders of the township, Mad Horse and Hope Creeks, and other small streams having their source in the marshy belt bordering the river.

Good roads are plentiful in the tillable major portion of the township, and the inhabitants, numbering thirteen hundred and seventy-four in 1880, are enterprising and progressive, and possess a degree of activity and intelligence necessary to insure the success of a community.

The real estate of Lower Alloways Creek township was assessed at \$653,770 in 1881, the personal property at \$380,784, and the total indebtedness was \$249,715. The number of voters in the township was 339. The poll-tax amounted to \$300, the school tax to \$1281, and the county tax to \$1882.

Original Purchasers and Early Settlement.—The largest portion of this township was purchased from the Proprietor by those who came to America from 1676 to 1683.

Henry and Anne Salter bought 10,000, Edward Wade 1000, Robert Wade 500, William Hancock 1000, Christopher White 1000, Edward Bradley 1000, and John Malstaff 1000 acres.

Below the Salter line, adjoining Stow Creek, William Bradley, son of Edward, purchased 500 acres. John Smith, of Amherbury, owned 700 acres north of Alloways Creek, adjoining Smith's land.

John Fenwick deeded 2000 acres to his daughter Priscilla, the wife of Edward Champney. Edward and his wife sold several hundred acres to George

Public Schools.—It is thought that there have been educational advantages in Elsinboro for more than one hundred and fifty years. As long ago as that there was one school near the centre of the township. The names of teachers are not remembered. It was a "pay school," supported by tuitions or equivalent contributions.

Elsinboro, under the public school law of the State, is divided into two school districts, each and numbered as follows: Union, No. 2, and Elsinboro, No. 3.

Church History.—There is only one church edifice in Elsinboro, a small building almost on the border of the city of Salem, in which worship a small congregation of colored Methodists, mostly resident in Salem.

Throughout the township the various religious denominations are represented, but church-goers are compelled to attend divine services either at Salem, Hancock's Bridge, Quinton, or Allowaystown.

There was a Friends' Meeting, which disbanded more than one hundred years ago.

Industrial Pursuits.—Farming and market gardening form the chief pursuits of the people of Elsinboro. Much of the land is not tillable on account of its swampy nature, but many thousand acres have been reclaimed by judicious drainage, and measures employed for keeping the tide from overflowing them. "Tide-banks" were thrown up in Elsinboro at a very early date.

On Mill Creek a tide-mill was early constructed by David Morris and Thomas Hancock. It was not in operation more than fifteen or twenty years.

At one time, in a comparatively early period in its history, there were four breweries or distilleries in the township, known as John Thompson's, Nicholson's, Morris', and George Abbott's.

¹ By M. O. Roff.² Contributed by Thomas Grier, Esq.

Deacon. The land was bounded on the west by John Smith's land. George Deacon sold his land to Abel Nicholson, about 1685, and removed to Burlington County.

Abel Nicholson left the Deacon property to his son, John Nicholson.

Edward Wade disposed of all of his land in Alloways Creek township, transferring 300 acres to his nephew, Charles Oakford, 500 acres to Nathaniel Chambliss, and the residue to William Waddington, a young man who had recently arrived from England, and who was the progenitor of the large family of the Waddingtons who reside in Salem County at this time. Part of the family sold the homestead about fifteen years ago.

Robert Wade, brother of Edward, sold 500 acres to Anthony Page, and he in 1685 sold the same tract to Joseph Ware for forty-seven pounds. The greater part of it is owned by members of the Ware family at this date.

Edward Wade deeded 150 acres to his brother, Samuel Wade, who became quite a distinguished man in the first settlement of this county, and whose sons, Samuel and Joseph Wade, were the progenitors of some of the most prominent men ever reared in South Jersey.

William Hancock arrived in this county in 1677, and took possession of his allotment, which was surveyed for him by Richard Hancock, who at that time was Fenwick's surveyor. William Hancock died in 1779, and left two sons, John and William Hancock. He left all his real estate to his widow, Isabella Hancock, and she subsequently sold one half of the Hancock allotment to John Maddox, and he sold part of it to his son-in-law, James Denn, and the balance to Jeremiah Powell, in 1701. No part of the Denn property is in the family at this date. Jeremiah Powell, Jr., sold some 300 acres, in 1733, to Edward Chambliss Hancock. Part of the Jeremiah Powell purchase, lying on the creek, is still owned by the Powell family.

Isabella Hancock left 500 acres of the allotment to her eldest son, John Hancock. The latter built the bridge across Alloways Creek, opposite his property, about 1705, and in 1707 the Salem County Court appointed commissioners to "lay out a public highway from Salem, by John Hancock's new bridge, to the town of Greenwich." John Hancock died a young man. He left one son, William Hancock, who possessed more than common abilities. In addition to what he inherited, he accumulated large landed estates in Elsinboro and Lower Fenwick's Neck, and was one of the leading politicians of his time, serving as a member of the Legislature for twenty years in succession. He was killed in his own house by the British in 1778.

Christopher White's estate adjoined Hancock's on the east. He too was an important man at the time of the settlement of this township. He built on his

property, in 1690, the first large brick dwelling in South Jersey. The brick of which it was constructed were brought from England. It was taken down, in 1851, at which time there was not a crack in the wall. The property was inherited by his grandson, John White, who sold it to Joseph Stretch, about 1730, and removed to Mount Holly, Burlington Co.

Edward Bradway's allotment lay to the east of White's land. It appears that Edward Bradway never resided on his property in Lower Alloways Creek. He deeded three hundred acres of it to his daughter Mary, wife of William Cooper, the balance to his two sons, Edward and William Bradway, who sold a large portion of it to John Beasley, whose name attached itself to the locality long known as Beasley's Neck. None of the property remains in either the Bradway or Beasley families.

There is no evidence that John Malstaff ever resided on his land. He sold it to different parties. Richard Johnson, of Salem, bought five hundred acres, which extended into what is now Quinton township.

Anna Salter sold part of her ten thousand acres to different persons. Neal Daniels was a large purchaser. Among the buyers were the Barbaurs, Nathaniel Chambliss Hancock, John Mason, and John Thompson, of Elsinboro, and John Briggs, but fully one-half of the Salter allotment passed into the possession of "squatters."

Isaac Sharp, of Mannington, purchased nineteen hundred acres of Anna Salter, the greater part of it salt marsh, lying on the bay side, and one hundred acres of "fast" land.

The above-described allotments and purchases are believed to include all of the land in Lower Alloways Creek township, and it is thought all of the prominent settlers have been mentioned.

Following are the family names of prominent residents of Lower Alloways Creek township from 1680 to 1820: Allen, Abbott, Bradway, Butcher, Bowen, Brown, Baker, Carl, Corliss, Reasten, Denn, Dubois, English, Fogg, Finlaw, Findley, Fox, Garrison, Gibb, Grier, Hildreth, Harris, Hancock, Hewes, Jayne, Jaggard, Morrison, Maskell, McCallister, Mulford, Nelson, Powell, Plummer, Peterson, Steward, Stretch, Singkins, Smith, Shourds, Thompson, Tracy, and Turner.

Organization. -- The territory now embraced in Lower and Upper Alloways Creek and Quinton was formerly known as "Mannmouth Precinct," and originally contained sixty-four thousand acres. In 1769 an act was passed by State authority giving the inhabitants of Alloways Creek, as the territory had then come to be known, power to divide the township, a measure which was effected by the following named commissioners, the last mentioned of whom acted as surveyor: Benjamin Thompson, of the Upper District; John Stewart, of the Lower District; and Elzabian Davis, of Cumberland; and since that time

there have been two townships, known as "Lower" and "Upper Alloways Creek," the former being recognized as the parent division. The name Alloways was given in memory of Alloways, the Indian chief.

Civil List.—Unfortunately, there are no township books of record to be found in the office of the present township clerk, except the minutes of the meetings of the township committee since 1860, and inquiry of the clerk and of other well-known citizens fails to elicit any information as to the existence of earlier or more complete records.

The Township Committeemen since the date named have been as follows:

1820, 1820. Samuel Patrick.	1827-29. Enos P. English.
1820-21, 1826. Robert Butcher.	1829. Job Stretch, Jr.
1829-31. Abner Patrick.	1829-30. Charles Hires.
1830, 1830. Thomas Shourds.	1830-32. Wadsworth Bradway.
1830-32. Lewis S. Carl.	1831-33. Luke S. Fogg.
1831-32. James Baker, Jr.	1831-33. 1837-38. Wm. H. H. Carl.
1831-32, 1834-35, 1839-40. Richard Irelan.	1831-32. Richard 1830-31.
1832-33. James T. Robinson.	1831. Richard M. Davis.
1832-33, 1838. Jesse Patrick.	1831-32. Job S. Dixon.
1833, 1837-38, 1841-43. Jas. Baker.	1834-36. Edward W. Smith.
1833. Edmund Cox.	1834-35, 1837-38. Morris Fousar.
1833-35, 1837-38. Peter Harris.	1834-35. Thomas A. Maskell.
1834-35. James H. Fogg.	1836. Richard Fousar.
1834. William Fousar.	1836-38. Quinton F. Harris.
1835, 1837. Jeremiah Powell.	1837-39. Henry Elwell.
1835, 1837-38. Amos Harris.	1839-40. Wm. W. Field Patrick.
1837-39, 1839-40. Ephraim Carl.	1839. Luke S. Fogg.
1837-39. Joseph B. Findlaw.	1839-40. Washington B. Bradway.
	1839. Longman Allen.
	1841-42. Mark T. Hildard.

Burial-Places.—The Society of Friends opened the first burial-place in the township, in 1684, north of Alloways Creek. The second was opened by the Presbyterians, on Stow Creek, about 1760. About 1770 the Baptists established a cemetery adjoining the one last mentioned, which has long included it. The Friends purchased land and opened a second graveyard near Harnersville, about 1780. About 1830 the Methodists prepared a burying-ground between Hancock's Bridge and Harnersville, near the latter place. It is thought that early in the history of the township burials were made by some families on their homesteads. Such graves, if any there were, have disappeared.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Hancock's Bridge.—The most important point in Lower Alloways Creek township, historically and in some other respects, is Hancock's Bridge, a village pleasantly situated on Alloways Creek, distant five miles south from Salem and fifty-four miles south from Trenton. It contains a post-office, a Friends' meeting-house, a Methodist Church, a cannery establishment, two stores, an undertaking and furniture-shop, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, and a goodly number of dwellings, the most interesting structure being the old Hancock house, in which occurred the atrocious massacre by the British during the Revolution, elsewhere referred to in this work at length.

There have been three stores, old and well known, kept at Hancock's Bridge, which have, from their location, come to be known as the "upper," "middle," and "lower" stores. The former is now closed. Among merchants who have traded there have been Thomas Reeves, Dubois & Van Meter, John H. Lambert, William Bradway, Richard Waddington, John Welch, Luke S. Fogg and John H. Patrick, Samuel Patrick, William Waddington, Edward S. Carl, Carl & Hires, and Carl & Brother. The following are well-remembered occupants of the "middle" store: Charles Mulford, William Bradway, Plummer & Thompson, William Morrison, Jarvis Hires, Evan Jenkins, James Bradway, Charles M. Carl, Abner P. Fox, and Githen & Irelan. James Butcher is the present one. Martin Bradway, William C. Laning, Jason Ogden, Carl & Denn, and John Carl occupied the "lower" store prior to 1850. Since that date William E. Scudler has been proprietor. At different times there has been a store kept on the south side of Poplar Street. The first merchant there was William Waddington, who had several successors, one of whom, Jacob Acton, was followed by Joseph Kline, who was the last, the store having been closed for nearly two years. A historical store in Salem County was the early store of William Hancock and Joseph Thompson, both of whom were killed in the massacre of 1778.

There have long been blacksmiths and wheelwrights plying their trades in the village. Among these may be mentioned William Dunn, Joseph Powelson, and John Sheppard, the present representative of these crafts, who has kept open shop for ten years.

J. M. Smith, furniture dealer and undertaker, began business in Hancock's Bridge in 1850.

From time immemorial until the abolition of licenses throughout this part of the county there was a tavern in the village. Its occupants and keepers have been so numerous as to baffle any attempt to give their names.

Hancock's Bridge has long been a shipping-point for country produce. In this branch of trade James Butcher and Lewis Carl are engaged somewhat extensively.

Harnersville.—Harnersville, near the old Log-town settlement, with which it is sometimes confounded, was named in honor of Ebenezer Harmer, who married a woman of property, and located there some thirty years ago or more. He opened a store, in which he was succeeded by Jesse Carl, William Carl, Samuel Halliday, and the present proprietor, William Carl. Another store has for some time been kept by Joseph Kline. Thomas Ale and James Stackhouse are blacksmiths, Frederick Trullender a machinist and wheelwright, and Charles Denn an undertaker. These persons transact the business of the place, which, besides the buildings occupied by them, contains about a dozen dwellings and a school house.

Canton.—Canton is a pleasant village and post-town, situated near the southeastern boundary of the township, nine miles south of Salem. It was formerly known as New Canton.

There was early a store where Josiah Paulin's house now is, and which was torn down about 1838 or 1840. It was occupied, at different times, by Isaac English, Dr. David Jayne (who was born at Hancock's Bridge, and lived there and at Canton previous to his removal to Philadelphia), George Githens, Samuel Githens, William Plummer, and others. The first store at the Corners was kept by Joseph Hancock, and later by William W. Lawrence and Richard Green. The present merchant there is John P. Sheppard, who began to trade in 1877, and bought the old Methodist Church and converted it into a store in 1879. Another store is kept by Isaac N. Davis. In the lower part of the village a store was early kept by Frank Pearce (colored). Daniel Hood and Richard Stretch have been later merchants in that quarter.

Former wheelwrights were Thomas Sayres and others. James Zane is the present one.

Canton has two stores, a Baptist Church, a cannery establishment, a wheelwright-shop, a school-house, and about a dozen dwellings.

Public Schools.¹—Lower Alloways Creek is divided into Franklin District, No. 4; Hammersville District, No. 6; Canton District, No. 7; Friendship District, No. 8; Cross-Roads District, No. 9.

The subject of education was one that early entered into the minds of the people of the township, but in former times, when the population was sparse and the houses few and far between, the same facilities for education did not exist that do now. The school-houses, which were generally poor affairs, were only kept open during the winter season, and the child who wished more than the customary winter quarter generally had to go elsewhere to get it. Then, as now, some few of the wealthy residents sent their children away to some boarding-school to be finished, but that was the exception and not the rule. The mode of raising money previous to the time of the adoption of the present State law was for each township to raise such sum as was thought sufficient for the purpose, in addition to the amount appropriated by the State, which sum was apportioned among the different schools by the town superintendent of schools, who had general charge of all the schools in the township. The schools were under the control of trustees, five in number, who each had charge of a single school. The money which was raised by tax was first apportioned by the town superintendent, and then the trustees apportioned to each scholar attending his share of said public money, and the balance of the amount needed to pay the expenses of said scholar was paid by the pupil himself. In looking over some old documents in our

possession we find that the amounts charged the scholars for tuition from the year 1839 to 1850 was two dollars per quarter, and the amount of township tax for the same time was often not over two dollars per year; this, with the interest arising from the surplus revenue and school fund, making about four hundred dollars per year. There were seven school districts in the township previous to 1846, but in that year the township school committee (officers who had charge of the schools previous to the day of town superintendents) set off another district, known as District No. 8. This committee was the last appointed previous to the change in the law. The members were Ephraim Turner, Thomas Shourds, and William Powell. The first two, who are quite aged, are living at the present time; the latter died many years ago. The first town superintendent was Benjamin I. Harris, and the last one Samuel C. Pancoast, who was the incumbent when the office was abolished. The first school-houses in the township were generally built by subscription. The old school-house on Alloways Creek Neck was built in that manner, the ground being donated by Mark Stewart. This old building stood in the woods near Hancock's Bridge, and was moved down the Neck in 1824.

The first trustees were Joseph Pancoast, Edward Wadlington, Joseph Bowen, Benjamin Harris, and Mark Stewart. Probably Joseph Pancoast was the first teacher, and after moving to Philadelphia in 1828, he came back in 1850, and was again a trustee of said school for several years. The old school-house in the village of Hancock's Bridge was also built in the same manner, one of the principal contributors being an aged Friend, residing in the neighborhood, named Joseph Thompson, who also assisted in building a school house in the yard belonging to the Society of Friends, adjoining their meeting-house in the village of Hancock's Bridge. This school, after the change in the school law depriving them of the benefits accruing from the public money, was abolished. Thomas Shourds for many years was a very active and energetic trustee of this school, which turned out many good scholars, some of whom made excellent teachers. Among the teachers of this school were Allie H. Paul, Annie T. Shourds, Elizabeth Shourds, Mary Bradway, Cornelia Hancock, Lydia C. Woodward, of Unionville, Chester Co., Pa., Hannah Croasdale, from Pennsylvania, and Annie T. Pancoast, from Philadelphia. This undoubtedly was the best school in the township at that time, and the equal probably of any in the county.

ECCLIESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Friends.—A regular meeting of Friends was held at the house of James Donn from 1679 to 1685. The further history of the Friends' Society in Lower Alloways is thus given by Thomas Shourds, Esq.:

¹ Contributed by the late Samuel C. Pancoast.

² History of Fenwick's Colony, pp. 327, 296. 1876.

"In the year 1684 Edward Champney and John Smith each deeded half an acre of ground to Christopher White and Samuel Wade, one for a meeting-house, the other for a graveyard. The ground was a corner of each of their lots on Monmouth River. The same year Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends agreed with Christopher to build a meeting-house on one of the said lots, the cost of the building not to exceed forty pounds. He was also directed to clear a road from the King's Highway to the meeting-house, for which he charged ten pounds more. In 1685 the first religious meeting was held there, and so continued until 1718. The greater part of the members resided on the south side of the creek, and there being no bridge at that period, they were put to great inconvenience in getting to meeting. Joseph Ware gave the Friends a lot of ground on his plantation on the south side of the creek, the deed having been given in 1717. As soon as the meeting-house was finished the members on the north side of Monmouth River were attached to Salem Particular Meeting. The families were the Abbotts, Stubbinses, Mosses, and Tylers. The meeting-house was abandoned about that time, but the graveyard was used for a number of years after the meetings ceased to be held at that place. The Friends subsequently purchased a lot of ground on the south side of the creek, near Harnesville, for a burying-ground, which has been the principal place of interment up to this time. A number of persons, however, have been buried in the ancient graveyard since the members of the society in a measure abandoned it. Such families as the Waddingtons, Hancocks, Carls, and a few others were desirous to be laid with their ancestors. The principal families that were members of Alloways Creek Meeting at the time alluded to were the Whites, Bradways, Denna, Wares, Chamblesses, Oakfords, Wades, Danielsses, Hancocks, Stretches, Barbers, and several others. Friends continued to hold their meeting in the house built on the Ware property until the year 1756. In 1753, William Hancock deeded a lot of ground to the members of Alloways Creek Particular Meeting for a meeting house site, as it was a more convenient location. The house was built at two different periods of time, the oldest portion in 1756, the new, as it is called, in 1784."

Among prominent speakers in the Friend's Meetings in Lower Alloways Creek was James Daniels, who made a tour of Europe, and was regarded as a man of uncommon ability and unquestioned piety. Edward Bradway and Anna Bradway, his wife, were speakers of note. The name of Rachel Hancock will not soon be forgotten. The present speaker, a woman of exceptional brilliancy of thought, noted for the beauty and force of her language, is Mary Bradway, a sister of Thomas Shourds.

The membership of this society has fallen off considerably during late years, and does not now number more than thirty-five.

Presbyterians.—The records of the Presbyterian Church once located at Logtown, near Harnesville, seem to have been irretrievably lost. Johnson says this church was founded in 1759, and that the most prominent members were James Sayre, Joseph Hildreth, Richard Moore, a man named Woodruff (thought by Thomas Shourds to have been Thomas Woodruff), and Thomas Padgett, Jr. Solomon Dubois, a young man from Pitsersrove, Henry Wood, George Grier, Sr., and a few others became members.

The church was supplied occasionally by Revs. Faithoute, Hunter, Smith, Eaken, and Schenck. In 1797, Rev. Nathaniel Harris became pastor, surrendering the charge in 1809, and removing to Trenton. In 1801 the Rev. David Edwards, from Wales, assumed the pastoral relation, remaining until 1805, when he removed to Cape May.

It is not thought that the membership of this society was at any time large. The house of worship was taken down about sixty years ago.

Baptists.—Records dated March 29, 1809, show that steps were taken by the Baptist residents of the neighborhood of New Canton preparatory to the erection of a meeting-house. It is recorded that on March 12, 1812, "the neighborhood met at meeting-house to choose trustees." It is supposed Rev. Henry Smalley, pastor of the Cohansey Baptist Church, and Rev. Joseph Sheppard, of the Salem Church, preached in the neighborhood occasionally, hence the erection of a place of worship before the constitution of a church; and in this house, which occupied the site of the present building, the constituent members gathered and the council of Nov. 12, 1812, convened.

Oct. 17, 1818, twenty-six persons from the Salem Baptist Church, and five from the Cohansey Church, aggregating thirty-one, were dismissed to form the nucleus of the new organization. The following are the names of the constituent members: From the Salem Church: Abraham Harris, Joseph Elwell, William Sinkins, John Mulford, John Findley, Jeremiah Anderson, Rachel Vanhize, Elizabeth Sayre, Elizabeth Mulford, Mary Elwell, Mary Sinkins, Phoebe Findley, Eleanor Anderson, Orpha Emerson, Mary Harris, Mary Mills, Sarah Boon, Hannah Griffith, Hannah Anderson, Rachel Mulford, Hannah Sinkins, Naomi Stretch, Hannah Dilks, Ruth Ashton, Anna Bowen, Mary Mills. From Cohansey Church: Robert Watson, Charles Mulford, Hannah Watson, Mary Sinkins, Hannah Corlies.

The council, consisting of Rev. Henry Smalley and Rev. Joseph Sheppard, convened Nov. 12, 1818. Mr. Smalley preached, and it is said "all things were done decently and in order." On the afternoon of the same day, Abraham Harris and John Mulford were chosen deacons, and Charles Mulford was elected clerk.

Previous to the constitution of the church there seems to have been an understanding with Thomas J. Kitts, of Wilmington, Del., that he should act as

supply, with a view to the pastorate. Nov. 17, 1818, Rev. Mr. Kitts brought a letter of dismission from the Wilmington Church, and December 8th following he was ordained pastor of the Canton Church. During his pastorate a board of trustees was chosen, consisting of John Mulford, Joseph Ewell, James Butcher, David Bowen, and Charles Mulford. A communion service and table were presented by the Salem Church. Robert Watson was chosen deacon in place of John Mulford, and Charles Mulford succeeded David Bowen as clerk. Aug. 19, 1819, it was resolved to apply for admission to the New Jersey Baptist Association, and a letter was prepared and delegates were appointed. Rev. Mr. Kitts closed his labors March 11, 1820.

April 8, 1820, Rev. John P. Cooper was called as a supply for one year. The relation was continued, and he remained three years and ten months. Feb. 24, 1824, Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, of Tuckahoe, became pastor, at a salary of one hundred and twenty dollars for the first year, at the expiration of which time the relation was continued by unanimous vote, and he remained two years and three months, dying in the pastorate. A monument near the church bears this inscription:

"Elder Ebenezer Jayne, born Feb. 19, 1754; died while pastor of this church. May 27, 1826, in the seventy-fifth year of his age."

April 7, 1827, Rev. John P. Thompson, of the Port Elizabeth Church, became pastor, and remained three years and two months. During his pastorate a spirit of unkindness, which seems to have originated years previous, was fully disclosed, and the council recommended by the Association in 1827 to settle this difficulty was refused by a resolution passed Feb. 9, 1828, declaring it: "against the independence and dignity of the church, and contrary to Scripture and discipline." He having removed from the immediate vicinity, Rev. Mr. Thompson was granted a letter to Cohasset Church, June 12, 1830. July 10, 1830, Enoch M. Barker, a licentiate of the Woodstown Baptist Church, became supply, and on June 8, 1831, a council was called for his ordination. He closed his labors March 9, 1833. During his pastorate it was agreed to rent the pews, and Ephraim Turner was appointed clerk. Rev. John P. Cooper served as supply four months, when Rev. John Miller, of Allowaystown, was called as supply for one year, and became pastor, and so served four years and nine months. During this period the church voted to withdraw from the New Jersey Association because it had permitted changes in the articles of faith.

Towards the close of Rev. Mr. Miller's pastorate the church became divided in their views and feelings concerning him, and a council was unanimously called, by whose decision both parties agreed to abide. The decision was disregarded by the Miller faction, however; a division occurred, and the minority, with the pastor at their head, left the church.

After time had been given these disaffected members for reflection, and an opportunity to return accord to them, by advice of the former council, Rev. John Miller and over thirty others were excluded from communion and fellowship of the church, Aug. 12, 1837. These and their adherents erected a house of worship near by, adopted the Old School confession of faith. Rev. Mr. Miller became pastor, and services were held regularly for some years. After Mr. Miller's resignation other preachers occupied the pulpit, but the interest subsided, and eventually the building was sold, removed, and devoted to school purposes. For about a year succeeding the separation, Ephraim Turner, a licentiate, already referred to, with John P. Cooper and John Huston, supplied the pulpit, and at the expiration of that time Rev. William Ruddy, of Philadelphia, became pastor, and was instrumental in reuniting the church with the New Jersey Baptist Association. The old frame church gave way to a neat and substantial brick structure, forty feet by sixty, and the asperity and bitterness of the past were greatly allayed during Mr. Ruddy's four years' pastorate. Rev. William G. Nice, from Philadelphia, was pastor from July 7, 1842, to March 21, 1846. Rev. William Bowen, of Friskville, N. Y., was called as supply for a year, and became and continued pastor until March 25, 1849. Sept. 8, 1849,—the church having in the interval been supplied by Rev. Joseph N. Folwell and Ephraim Turner,—Rev. George Sleeper, of Medford, N. J., accepted the pastorate, and served with much success. He resigned March 11, 1855, and died in Vincent, Chester Co., Pa., March 19, 1866.

Henry B. Shermer served some months as supply. Oct. 13, 1855, Rev. William Pike, of Ballingomona, Pa., accepted a call, and was pastor until March 25, 1859. May 7th, following, Rev. Samuel C. Dare, a licentiate of the Pittsgrove Baptist Church, was received as supply, and was ordained and installed as pastor June 9th, the relation continuing until Sept. 25, 1863. Rev. William C. Cornwell, of Philadelphia, was pastor from Nov. 15, 1863, to February, 1866; Rev. Jeremiah W. Marsh, of Bloomingdale, N. J., from April 7, 1866, to Dec. 10, 1869. Jan. 10, 1870, Eugene Mansfield Bayrn was called as supply, bringing a letter of dismission from the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. In 1870 the Association held with the church of Woodstown refused to recognize him as an accredited minister, and to place his name as such on the records. Notwithstanding this he was called as pastor November 12th, by a large majority; but, owing to the dissatisfaction of the minority and his unsettled relations with the Association, he resigned, and was dismissed by letter to Newton, Md., Jan. 7, 1871. Rev. Samuel Hughes, of Camden, was pastor from May 13, 1871, to March 9, 1872. Rev. E. M. Barker, of Blackwoodtown, N. J., who had served the church 1820-32, was called, by a unanimous vote, March 24, 1872, and resigned May 1, 1874. During his pastorate a new roof was put on the church and a pulpit re-erected.

added. Charles Warwick, a licentiate from Cape May, was a supply for a time. Frank Spencer, a licentiate of the West Meriden, Conn., Baptist Church, became a supply Dec. 7, 1874. He was ordained and installed as pastor March 18, 1875, and resigned after a successful administration March 19, 1877. The succeeding pastor was Rev. M. Moore Fogg, who was called immediately upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Spencer. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. Charles P. De Camp.

The present membership of this church is nearly four hundred, and besides the "Home" or Canton Sunday-school, there are connected with it schools known as the Hill Neck, Cross-Roads, Harmersville, Harmony, and Stow Creek Sunday-schools; the property, consisting of the house of worship, parsonage and sexton's house, and five acres of land, being located in an agricultural section, with a large territory surrounding it unoccupied by other Baptist Churches.

Methodists.—Formerly there was a Methodist Church at Canton. The society was regularly organized and owned a house of worship. Owing to causes not necessary to name here the society gradually grew weaker and weaker, till its existence was nearly nominal, and a few years ago the church edifice was sold and converted into a store.

The Methodists of Hancock's Bridge and Harmersville and surrounding country purchased a lot at Harmersville, of Peter Stretch and wife, in 1833, and built a church thereon. The society purchased a second lot of Richard Medford and wife, at Hancock's Bridge, in 1849, and the present house of worship has been standing since about that date.

Industrial Pursuits.—The leading industry of this township has long been agriculture. The soil of the township is measurably productive. Much labor has been expended in reclaiming marshy lands. The inhabitants dwelling on both sides of Alloways Creek, in 1697, obtained a law authorizing the erection of a dam to stop out the creek a few rods above Hancock's Bridge. It was completed, but, as the result of neglect, broke, and was never afterwards repaired. Since then millions of tons of wood and lumber have passed over the site of this ancient dam, and many vessels have been built farther up the creek and floated down past this place.

The canning-factory of Messrs. Garrison & Shepard, at Canton, was established in 1881. The principal product is canned tomatoes. A large and increasing business is done, and from fifty to ninety hands are employed during the season for canning, and several in the tin-shop manufacturing cans.

Messrs. Starr Brothers, of Salem, in 1882 put in operation a canning establishment at Hancock's Bridge. The factory proper is a building one hundred and twenty-two feet by sixty-two. An annex, measuring fifty-two feet by thirty, with twenty-two feet posts, is used as a packing-room. The enterprise

of the proprietors of this establishment and its favorable location combine to render it one of the leading canning-houses in the county.

There was an early tide-mill on Cooper's Creek, in Beasley's Neck.

For more than one hundred and fifty years there have been two water-mills in the township for grinding grain. The first was erected by John Mason, of Elsinboro. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres of Annie Salter, situated on the upper branch of Stow Creek, and erected a flouring-mill about 1792. His son, Thomas Mason, sold the land and mill to Samuel Wood about 1749. The latter, at the time of his death, willed the property to his eldest son, Jonathan Wood, who left it to his son, William Wood. The latter sold the farm to William Bradway, and the mill and pond to his uncle, John Wood, father of the late John Smith Wood. John Wood left it to his grandson, John Wood Maskell, and at the death of the latter it passed to Thomas Maskell.

Judge John Brick, who resided on the lower branch of Stow Creek, called Gravelly Run, erected a flouring-mill there in the early part of the last century. Some time after the death of Judge Brick, which occurred about 1758, his heirs sold the mill to John Wood, son of Samuel Wood, and at the death of John Wood, his son, John Smith Wood, became the owner. In the division of the property of John Smith Wood, the mill and the land adjoining it were set off to Lucy Wood, his daughter, the wife of Dr. Clark, of Woodbury.

About 1790, Edward Bradway purchased of Jeremiah Powell the right to a natural pond on Powell's land, and the privilege of cutting a ditch from the pond to the creek, so that flood-tide could fill the former from the latter, the returning water being utilized to run a grist-mill. This establishment was never in favor with the inhabitants, and never did an extensive business, and about the year 1814 it was abandoned, and the site reverted to its former owner.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER PENN'S NECK.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—This is the most westerly township in the county, and the larger portion of it is virtually an island. It is bounded north by Upper Penn's Neck, east and south by Salem Creek, which separates it from Mannington, Salem, and Elsinboro, and west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive.—Lower Penn's Neck contains an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-one acres, most of which is available, being well adapted to grazing and market gardening. The township con-

¹ By M. O. Riffe.

tains one hundred and twenty-one farms, and the soil is rich, and on the margin of the Delaware are large strips of marsh-meadow lands. Some of the finest cattle in the county are raised here, and large quantities of vegetables have long been produced for the Philadelphia markets.

The Delaware River flows along the western side of this township, and an artificial canal about two miles long has been cut at the extreme north, connecting the Delaware with Salem Creek, which flows along the eastern and southern borders, saving a circuitous navigation of about twenty-five miles, and surrounding the township with water, except a few hundred rods at its northwestern corner. Mill Creek and Baldridge's Creek and other small streams have their sources in the township, emptying their waters into the Delaware River and Salem Creek.

Well-traveled road—traverse the township in all directions, farms and farm buildings have a thrifty aspect, and Lower Penn's Neck may be regarded as one of the most prosperous townships in Salem County. Its inhabitants, numbering thirteen hundred and thirty-four in 1880, are industrious and enterprising.

The assessed valuation of personal property in Lower Penn's Neck in 1881 was \$325,387; its real estate was assessed at \$626,889; its total debt amounted to \$213,276; its voters numbered 350. Its poll-tax amounted to \$238; its school tax, \$1868; and its county tax, \$1775.

Original Purchases and Settlement.—Lower Penn's Neck was settled by Europeans, probably earlier than any other part of Salem County. Here the Finns and Swedes made a settlement as early as 1623 or 1640.

At Finn's Point the Swedes built a fort. That it was primitive in conception and rude in construction may well be imagined. In the vicinity of its site, opposite Fort Delaware, is the present Finn's Point battery. At this place lived, at a later date, Lasse Hendricks, Stephen Yearnans, Erick Yearnans, and Matthias Spackleson, from whom John Fenwick purchased one thousand acres of land, called Pampan's Hook, where he conceived a project, which was never executed, of laying out a town to be called Finntown Point. Erick Yearnans Fenwick was appointed bailiff over the bailiwick of West Fenwick, now Penn's Neck.

Among the early comers to this township were several Dutch families, some of whose descendants were conspicuous in after generations.

"The Sinnickson family is one of the oldest in South Jersey. Originally they spelled their name Cence, corrupted to Sinaker. There is no definite account that I know of fixing the year when Anders-Senece left Sweden and settled on the shores of the Delaware, but circumstances convince me that he and

his family came in company with Minuit, the first Governor of New Sweden, in 1638. Anders Senece had two sons born in Sweden, Broor and Anders. A short period Anders Senece, Jr., came and settled on the eastern shore of the Delaware is uncertain, but it is safe to presume that it was soon after their arrival in this country, for Anders Nilson, Jonas Nilson, Michael Nilson, Hans Peterson, Van Neumans (and Vanneman), and several other families were inhabitants of Penn's Neck as early as 1649, and the Dahlbom family were likewise residing on the eastern shore of the Delaware about that period. . . . Broor Senece and his family, I think, made a home on the western shore of the Delaware River. . . . Anders Senece, Jr., . . . bought a large tract of land at Obisqualasin, now known as Penn's Neck, of the natives, and settled thereon; that being about thirty years prior to Fenwick's arrival with his English colony. . . . William Gill Johnson bought land in Penn's Neck, . . . William Penn and Michael Leeroa in 1684. . . . William Gill Johnson left two sons, who inherited his property, Thomas and John Gill Johnson. Thomas died in 1721, leaving a widow and six daughters. . . . The widow of Thomas Gill Johnson married Thomas Miles about 1723. Thomas and his wife bought of Christina, Rhina, and Alice (sisters of Mrs. Miles, their shares of the lands inherited from their father Andrew, the son of Sinnick Sinnickson, was the first of the family to write his name Sinnickson.

He and his brother John, in 1734, purchased large tracts of meadow- and wood-land of the heirs of William Penn, as the following order, given to Thomas Miles, the deputy surveyor for James Logan, will show: 'An order to Thomas Miles to survey to Sinnick and John Senece the marsh called Mud Island, and one hundred acres of land adjoining to their other tracts, and for William Philpot the point of land and marsh between his plantation and Salem Creek, and for Ounciffellers Stanley, Mayant Elderback, and Thomas Elderback one hundred acres at a place called Hell Gate. Dated 7th of Fourth Month, 1733. The price of the marsh is five and twenty pounds and one hundred acres of wood-land, thirty pounds for a hundred acres clear of quit-rents.' Andrew Sinnickson (34) held important offices in the colonial government in the town and county in which he dwelt. He filled the office of judge of the court and justice under George III., and was an ardent Whig during the American Revolution. He died 20th of Eighth Month, 1799, aged seventy years, leaving to his heirs a large real estate. . . . Thomas Sinnickson, the eldest son of Andrew (34), took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a company in the Continental army. On account of his writings and bitter opposition to British tyranny he was ordered by Lord Howe, and a heavy reward was offered for him dead or alive. At the organization of this government he warmly approved of Alexander Hamilton's views, and hence he became the

¹ Partially from data contributed by Thomas Shourds.



THE GULF OF MEXICO AND THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA

leader of the Federal party in this section of country during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. He frequently represented this county in the State Legislature, was a member of the First Congress of the United States, which met in New York City, and also a member of Congress from 1796 to 1798. For a number of years he was a judge and a justice, and likewise county treasurer. Andrew Sinnickson (4th) was an ardent Whig. During the American Revolution he raised a company of men, and commanded them at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. After the war was over he held a commission as judge and justice, and lived to an old age greatly respected.¹

The above extracts speak of the settlement of the original Lower Penn's Neck, Sinnickson, and other pioneers, and of later Sinnicksons and others, who were conspicuous in their day and generation, notably during the struggle for American freedom. In all generations to the present Sinnicksons have been among the wealthy and prominent men of the township and county, much of the land purchased by Anders Seneca, Jr., now being in possession of his descendants.

The Duns are an old family in Lower Penn's Neck. Soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by order of Louis XIV., in 1684, many Huguenots emigrated to this country to avoid persecution. Among them were two brothers, Zacharias and Thomas Dunn, most probably natives of Alsace or Lorraine. The former settled in Pilegrove; the latter located in Penn's Neck, and had numerous descendants. In 1689 he bought one hundred acres of land of William Penn, which was surveyed to him by Richard Tindall, and which adjoined lands of Hans Cornelius and Widow Hendricks, near Finn's Point. He was a Calvinist, and some of his descendants, with the Copners and other families, organized the old Presbyterian Church at Pennsville. Another Huguenot family which became prominent in the township and county were the Jaquets.

Thomas Miles was an eminent surveyor, and became conspicuous as early as 1725. He did considerable surveying in Penn's Neck, Mannington, and the lower part of Gloucester County, for the heirs of William Penn. He owned and lived on a farm opposite New Castle, Del. His son, the Francis Miles elsewhere referred to, inherited this farm, and, dying without heirs, left it to the township for the support of public schools. The place is under the supervision of a trustee appointed by township authority.

Thomas Lambson was a large owner in Lower Penn's Neck. The Garrison family owned one thousand acres, extending from the river to Salem Creek. The family own considerable land bordering on the river at the present day. The first Swedish Church was built on the Garrison property in 1742. Steven

Baldwin owned one thousand acres, bounded by the river and Salem Creek. It was located near Salem, and was bounded on the northeast by Richard Tindall's land.

In 1676, John Fenwick gave to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, John Adams, all that tract of land located in Penn's Neck, and known at this time as Sapaney.

Fenwick Adams, son of John, married, and settled on his father's property in Penn's Neck.

The Powers family came into the township a few generations since, and have been influential and well known, having been conspicuous in connection with religious and public affairs.

The Copners were an ancient family in Lower Penn's Neck, and, with the Dunn and several other families, were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church near Pennsville, though Samuel, son of Joseph Copner, late in life joined the Friends' Society, and devised one-half of his property to the Society of Friends.

The following are the names of conspicuous families and persons resident in Lower Penn's Neck between 1800 and 1850:

Aplin, Biddle, Brewer, Beaver, Batten, Corson, Congleton, Callahan, Craven, Dunn, Dilmore, Dickinson, Dauser, Elwell, Findley, Gibbon, Griscom, Garrison, Humphreys, Johnson, Jenkins, Kasson, Kille, Lloyd, Lambson, Lippincott, Loomis, Matson, Nickerson, Orr, Peterson, Redstrake, Ridgeway, Rork, Sinnickson, Sparks, Steelman, Shourds, Tindall, Thompson, Vickers, Vining, Ware, Wright.

The names of representatives of the before mentioned and other families who have been prominent during a later period will be found in the civil lists, and in the accounts of various local interests with which they have been identified.

Organization.—The territory now comprising the townships of Upper and Lower Penn's Neck and Oldman's was originally included in one township, called West Fenwick, but the name was changed to Penn's Neck, in honor of William Penn, soon after he became interested in the Proprietary management of a portion of what was at first part of Fenwick's "tenth," or colony. The division of the township was effected some years later, the precise date not being now obtainable, and the township of Lower Penn's Neck was thus erected.

Civil List.—The following is as complete a civil list as the historian was able to compile from records in the office of the township clerk. If any of the township minute-books of a date previous to the year 1840 are in existence it is not known where they are to be found.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1840-41, Sylvanus B. Sheppard.	1846, Isaac Lippincott.
1842, 1843-45, Henry W. C. Fletcher.	1847-50, Jonathan E. Moore.
	1851, John M. Powers.
1843, Stephen Bitterlack.	1852-54, John Coperson.

¹ History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 168, entry: Thomas Shourds.

1855, William A. Casper.
1856-57, Isaac C. Griscom.
1858-59, T. G. Dunn.
1860, William R. Smithe.
1861, Joseph B. Yacker.
1862, 1864, John P. Newlands.
1863, Samuel Lecroy.
1865, 1869, Charles Casperson.

ASSESSORS.

1850-46, Joseph Lippincott.
1847, Henry W. C. Smithe.
1848-51, James I. Dunham.
1854-55, 1856, 1857, James M. Powers.
1855, 1858, 1859-72, 1877, Jonathan E. Moore.
1859, Jeremiah Davis.

1859-60, Edward Hancock.
1861-62, Thomas G. Dunn.
1863-64, 1865-67, Charles Casperson.
1865, Joseph A. Kidd.
1873-76, 1879-82, Samuel Lecroy.
1878, Ephraim Fowler.

1842-50, John Casperson.
1843-46, 1851-53, Samuel Lippincott.
1842-43, Henry Frass.
1844-45, James P. Doug.
1846-49, William K. Seagrave.
1846-47, George Hancock.
1847-49, Isaac Lippincott.
1847, George Smithe.
1848-49, Alpheus Biderback.
1850, Henry W. C. Smithe.
1850, Matthias Gorman.
1851-52, 1858, 1861, Jonathan E. Moore.
1861, Isaac Smithe.
1862, 1864, Paul Jaquett.
1864-65, John Johnson.
1865-66, John G. Elwell.

1859-60, 1862-64, 1865-67, John T. White.
1860, Edward Dickinson.
1861, William A. Dick.
1861, 1865, Henry Koon.
1861, 1866-67, James S. Johnson.
1861, 1863-64, Robert T. Seagrave.
1862-64, 1867, Edward D. Bagstrike.
1864-66, 1870, John Lindsay.
1862, William Callahan.
1862, Michael Powers.
1863, Joseph W. Cook.
1863-66, John C. Hillman.
1866, Benjamin Jenkins.
1867, Thomas Callahan.
1869-71, Samuel Urian.
1869-71, Henry White.
1869, Charles Lindsay.
1869, 1872, Edward Stout.
1870-72, Theophilus Fox.
1871-72, 1876-79, Charles Casperson.

COLLECTORS.

1840-41, 1849-52, John G. Elwell.
1842-43, William Dunn.
1844-46, Thomas Torten.
1853, Jonathan E. Moore.
1854, Thomas Brown.
1856-57, Joseph B. Yacker.
1858-59, William Callahan.
1860, Benjamin A. Smithe.

1861-62, Aaron Biddle.
1863, Thomas Brown.
1864, Jacob M. Mitchell.
1865-67, 1869-74, 1873-75, Samuel Lecroy.
1875-77, Henry White.
1879, William T. Garrison.
1880-82, Jonathan T. Turner.

1861, Isaac Smithe.
1862, 1864, Paul Jaquett.
1864-65, John Johnson.
1865-66, John G. Elwell.
1866, Joseph Baker.
1867-67, Martin Patterson.
1868-67, 1869, Reuben Hinchman.
1865, William Patterson.
1866-67, John V. Hill.
1867-68, 1869, John M. Powers.
1868-67, J. Howard Smithe.
1868, 1869, Thomas I. Patton.
1868, 1869-67, 1869-71, 1873-82, W. Newell.
1868, Joseph B. Yacker.
1868, 1861, 1863-65, Hance Jaquett.
1868, 1862, Joseph T. Lozonson.
1869, William Powers.

1869-72, 1870, John Lindsay.
1869, 1872, Edward Stout.
1870-72, Theophilus Fox.
1871-72, 1876-79, Charles Casperson.
1872-74, Smith B. Sicken.
1873-75, John H. Jenkins.
1873-77, 1881, James S. Johnson.
1875, Morris B. Elton.
1876, Edward Stout.
1877, John V. Tuft.
1878, Richard Smith.
1878, Jonathan E. Moore.
1878, William T. Garrison.
1879-82, Henry Smithe.
1880, 1882, John Callahan.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1840-41, Thomas F. Lambson.
1840-42, 1843-45, 1856-58, Samuel Lippincott.
1849-51, Benjamin Griscom.
1854, Tobias Casperson.
1852, 1858, 1872, Martin Patterson.
1849-51, James Newell.
1849-51, William A. Dick.
1847-49, 1850, Joseph T. Lozonson.
1849, John G. Elwell.
1850-51, William Jenn.
1854, Joseph Wright.
1854, Samuel Dunn.
1854, James Hatten.
1855-57, Jonathan Seagrave.
1856-59, 1860, John T. White.
1859-60, Reuben Hinchman.
1861, 1872-82, James S. Johnson.
1861, 1863-67, 1869-70, William R. Fraga.

1861, Jonathan E. Moore.
1860-62, John Casperson.
1861-64, William Newell.
1862, Samuel E. Smithe.
1862, Thomas J. Battin.
1862, Isaac Fowler.
1860-67, 1869-70, 1872-74, Powell Smith.
1867, Edward D. Radstrake.
1869, Paul Jaquett.
1870, Joseph Barnes.
1871, Henry White.
1871, Edward Busby.
1871-72, 1874, Samuel D. Hewitt.
1872-77, Samuel Urian.
1875-76, Hance Jaquett.
1875-82, William Newell.
1878-82, William T. Garrison.

1869, William A. Dick.
1869, 1870, Reuben Hinchman.
1869, 1870, Samuel Lecroy.

CONSTABLES.

1840, David Palmer.
1841, William Dunn.
1842-43, Sylvester B. Sheppard.
1844, 1860, Thomas Brown.
1845, Benjamin Griscom, Jr.
1846, Samuel Callahan.
1847, 1862, George Jenkins.
1848, 1860, Joseph B. Yacker.
1849-51, Jacob M. Mitchell.
1852, Henry White.
1854, Joseph Yacker.

1855-57, 1860-61, John Casperson.
1858-59, John L. Carpenter.
1859, John Callahan.
1863, William W. Sumers.
1862, Edgah Wheaton.
1864, Edward Stout.
1865-66, David S. Patten.
1867, Charles Brown.
1869, John L. Carpenter.
1870-76, 1880-81, Saml. D. Hewitt.
1870, 1882, Edmund H. Lawrence.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1869, William A. Dick.
1869, 1861, Reuben Hinchman.
1869, Jonathan E. Moore.
1869, 1869, Samuel Lecroy.

1869, 1870, Samuel Urian.
1870, Hance Jaquett.
1879, Daniel J. Garrison.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1840-45, James Newell.
1846-41, William Johnson.
1846-46, William A. Dick.

1842-41, Benjamin Lloyd.
1845-46, John Casperson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1845-51, James Newell.
1851-57, Alpheus Biderback.
1858, Jonathan Seagrave.
1860-69, 1862, Martin Patterson.

1861, 1863, 1866, Daniel J. Goss.
1864, 1867, Wm. H. Gilmore.
1865, Robert T. Seagrave.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Pennsville.—Pennsville is the principal village in Lower Penn's Neck township. It lies on the bank of the Delaware, directly opposite New Castle, seven miles northwest from Salem, and fifty-eight from Trenton. There is a ferry here, and boats ply frequently between Pennsville and New Castle during the summer season, the steamers running between Salem and Philadelphia also touching at this point.

1 To fill vacancy caused by the death of Henry White.

Here a ferry was established, and crossing to New Castle, Del., was regular as early as 1800. This ferry was kept up, and accommodation to travelers was increased by connection with Salem by regular stage crossing the river, and meeting a steamboat at New Castle from Philadelphia, as early as 1822. Richard Craven was the proprietor of the stage-line and the landlord of the hotel at the ferry. Two hotels were supported at this point from 1822 to 1836, and quite an extensive trade carried on a grain, produce, and general country trade as early as 1817.

In 1839 or 1840, Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, purchased of the heirs of David Ware, deceased, the tract of about six acres formerly known as Craven's Ferry and built a wharf and erected thereon a large brick grain-house. He also built a large brick dwelling with a store attached, and two double frame dwellings for tenant-houses. The brick dwelling was occupied by Thomas Craven, and one of the frame houses by Bloomfield H. Moore, and the two kept the brick store under the firm-name of Craven & Moore.

John V. Hill, of Salem, succeeded Craven & Moore, and did quite an extensive mercantile and grain business for two or three years, and was succeeded by John G. Elwell in both branches of business, when the aforesaid tract was sold by the heirs of Jacob Ridgway, deceased, to Capt. John Johnston, Thomas D. Bradway, and William A. Dick. The store was then kept by Joseph B. Yonker and Charles H. Bradway, under the firm-name of Yonker & Bradway.

In 1860 the brick store and dwelling were purchased by Aaron Biddle, and the store was kept by him until his decease in February, 1881. Charles Lloyd then occupied the premises from March 25, 1881, to March 25, 1882. In March, 1882, Jonathan Y. Turner, administrator of Aaron Biddle, deceased, sold the premises to William H. H. Wheaton, and they are now occupied by him.

Johnson, Bradway, and Dick sold several building lots, and then sold the balance of said tract to Jacob M. Mitchell and Charles B. Newell. Some time thereafter the property was divided, each party taking to the middle of the road, and also to the middle of the wharf. Mitchell built a frame grain-store at the end of his side of the wharf, also a frame dwelling with a store attached, and carried on the grain and general store business for some years, and then removed to Salem.

William Callahan bought of Mitchell his brick house and store, and half of the wharf and the grain-store, and traded in grain and general merchandise a short time. He failed, and the property passed into the hands of John Mulford, of Salem, and was by him conveyed to B. H. Pitfield, of Philadelphia, by whom it is still held. Mitchell recently sold the dwelling and store and other buildings to Samuel Lecroy, the present occupant.

The public-house known as the "Silver Grove House" is owned by the the Franklin Loan and

Building Association of Salem, and kept by Charles Brown. An old tavern on its site was long ago kept by Richard Craven, who gave his name to a ferry formerly in existence here. It was built about seventy-five years ago, by Frank Philpot, one of a family of that name who owned land at "the ferry" then, and it has had numerous successive keepers. About 1865 it came into the ownership of Joseph A. Kidd, who rebuilt and enlarged it, and set out the fine grove adjacent to it.

There was for some years, until twenty-five years ago or thereabouts, a tavern about three hundred yards north of the present hotel. Its last keeper was Elisha Wheaton, and it is now a farm-house.

On the Kinsey farm, just northeast of the village proper, but usually included in Pennsville, were early three or four houses known as Kinseyville.

The present merchants at Pennsville are Messrs. Samuel H. Ballinger, Samuel Lecroy, W. H. H. Wheaton, and Harry W. D. White. The village contains a school-house, a Methodist Episcopal Chapel, the usual variety of small mechanics' shops, a hotel, and a population of one hundred and two. It was named by Jacob Ridgway, its founder.

Harrisonville. - Harrisonville, for some unknown reason sometimes called "Pigs-eye," is a small hamlet in the southern part of the township, about two miles from Salem. It contains a school-house, a store, kept by Joshua Davis, the blacksmith-shop of Minor H. Fox, and about half a dozen dwellings, and it is said to have been named in honor of ex-President William Henry Harrison.

Public Schools. - Lower Penn's Neck township is divided into five school districts, known and numbered as follows: Harrisonville District, No. 10; Finn's Point District, No. 11; Centre District, No. 12; Pennsville District, No. 13; and Church District, No. 14.

The schools of this township are very good, comparing more than favorably with those of some of the other townships in the county.

One name never to be forgotten among those of the friends of free schools in Salem County is that of Francis Miles, who gave considerable property to be devoted to establishing and maintaining schools for the poor children of the township, and in whose memory the citizens of Lower Penn's Neck erected a monument over his last earthly resting-place in the old Presbyterian burying-ground.

CHURCHES.

St. George's Episcopal Church. - This church is the outgrowth of an ancient Swedish Church, the date of the organization of which is unknown. For a number of years the inhabitants of New Sweden on the eastern shore of the Delaware belonged to the Swedes' Church at the mouth of Christiana Creek, on the western shore. At that time the prominent Swedish families in Salem County were the Neilsons, Johnsons, Snakers, Ericksons, Hendrickses, Yearnances,

and others. The Jaquetts and other families of French Protestants also lived in the vicinity, and are thought to have taken an interest in this church.

It has been stated that the Swedes' Church, on the site of the present Episcopal Church in Lower Penn's Neck, was erected as early as 1714 on ground deeded to the organization by Hans Jaquett. In that year Abraham Lindenius was appointed pastor, and served until 1724, when Petrus Tauberg and Andreas Windrufa succeeded him, and divided their labors between the church at Penn's Neck and that at Raceoon, as Swedeshoro was then called.

Johnson says that Andreas Windrufa died in 1728, and that John Sandin succeeded Petrus Tauberg in 1748, and died that year, and was followed by Erick Umader, who continued until 1756. Next came John Lindenius, son of Abraham Lindenius, the first pastor. John Wicksell officiated from 1763 to about 1773. His successor was Rev. Nicholas Collin, who was the last of the Swedish ministers, and served until about the time of the close of the Revolution. In 1789 it is said that Rev. John Wade was officiating and that a vestry was then chosen, and the church was organized and modeled after the present Protestant Episcopal order.

Owing to the lack of satisfactory records, it is not possible to follow the history of this church in detail from that time to the present. It came to be known as St. George's Episcopal Church of Penn's Neck. Formerly the congregation was large, now it is small. Having gone to decay, the old wooden building gave place to a brick church in 1808, which has since undergone necessary alterations and repairs. Among early Protestant Episcopal rectors were Revs. Gray and Higby. The names of succeeding ones for many years cannot be obtained. Rev. William B. Otis was appointed in 1879, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. William Matthias.

Presbyterian Church.—The Penn's Neck Presbyterian Church was founded about 1748. It is not certain whether a minister and other officers were appointed or chosen until 1778, when Rev. Samuel Eaken assumed control of affairs. Some of the early members were Tobias Copner and his family and the Dunn and Lambson families. The Philpots, Nevils, Wrights, Lippincotts, Stanleys, Burdens, Healeys, and Congletons of that section were also identified with it, and tradition says Thomas Miles and his son Francis, and others.

Rev. Samuel Eaken was pastor until the close of the Revolutionary war. The church was without a regular pastor until 1797, but was occasionally supplied by clergymen from a distance. Rev. Nathaniel Harris was pastor from 1797 to 1800, when he removed to Trenton. His successor was Rev. David Edwards, who resigned and went to Cape May in 1805.

The church edifice stood within the present somewhat uncertain limits of Pennsville, and its location is indicated pretty accurately by the churchyard,

which still remains in use, and in which lie the bones of early members and their descendants. It long since disappeared so entirely that not a vestige of it remains. John Copner, the son of Tobias Copner, became a member of the Society of Friends in his old age, and many of the large and influential family of Dunn have left the sectarian associations of their ancestors, most of them identifying themselves with the Methodist Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1782 or 1783 the first Methodist class was formed in Lower Penn's Neck, by Benjamin Abbott, and it met in an old log house belonging to an aged man named Swanson, who with his wife, Catharine Casper, Elizabeth Dixon, Sarah Bright, William Bilderback and wife, and a few others constituted the class. Swanson was the class-leader.

One of the earliest preachers recollected was Ezekiel Cooper. Richard Swayne traveled through that part of the country, succeeding Cooper, and being too poor to buy a horse, made his way on foot. Richard Sparks, a principal member of the Presbyterian Church, out of curiosity went to hear the Methodist preachers, and shortly joined the little band. Mr. Swanson dying soon after, Mr. Sparks was made class-leader. As Rev. Mr. Swayne was one day trudging along through the woods, carrying his saddle-bags on his arm, Mr. Sparks met him and inquired why he did not get a horse. The reply was that he was "too poor to buy one." "I have a horse I will sell," said Sparks. "I have no money to pay for it," returned Swayne, "but at home I have a few sheep I could exchange for it." "I want some sheep," said Sparks, "and I'll trade with you." They soon made the exchange, and Brother Swayne rode off on his horse, and Sparks received the sheep in due time as pay for it. This incident fairly illustrated the inconveniences under which the circuit preachers labored in the pioneer days of Methodism.

Some years afterward the people began the erection of a frame church, which was in an unfinished state for years, but they held quarterly meetings, and Benjamin Abbott, a local preacher named Stratton, and others were present from time to time, and revivals were frequent and fruitful for many years. There are no records to be found which throw much light on the history of this organization prior to the rebuilding of the house of worship in 1844, during the pastorate of Rev. Sedgwick Rusling.

The pastors since the close of Mr. Rusling's labors have been the following:

Revs. Matthias German, Thomas Christopher, David Duffel, George Hitchen, David Graves, Bartholomew Weed, Henry B. Bealle, George F. Downs, William Margerum, Levi Roads, Joseph C. Sumner, William Boyle, Samuel M. Hudson, Samuel C. Chaten, Garnet Tullis, Hamilton H. Norris, Jacob T. Price, Calvin C. Eastlack, and the present incumbent, Edwin J. Lippincott.

The property of this church, including the house of worship, a large wooden structure, the parsonage and land, is valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

The present trustees are William Newell, Edward Q. Powers, Charles Powers, Ephraim Fowler, Samuel Elwell, Harris Wright, and John M. Powers. The stewards are Jonathan Turner, Samuel Leeroy, James T. Baker, Samuel Powers, George Hancock, Elijah Powers, Joseph L. Davis.

There are two Sunday-schools connected with this church, one known as the "church school," under the superintendency of Ephraim Fowler, which meets in the church, and one known as the "Pennsville School," which is superintended by Samuel Leeroy, its sessions being held in the chapel at Pennsville, which was erected in 1881, and which is occupied for prayer, class, and business-meetings, and for other purposes for which it is not deemed advisable to open the church.

Burial-Places.—It is probable that the first interments in this township were made by the Swedes, in the vicinity of Finn's Point.

In the old Presbyterian burying-ground at Pennsville are many old monuments, and many are to be seen in the Episcopal churchyard in the north part of the township. Yet in both of these burial-places are graves, unmarked and long forgotten, which were doubtless made from a quarter to half a century before the earliest one which still retains a head-stone bearing a decipherable inscription. There have been many buried in the Methodist churchyard, but no ancient head-stones are to be seen there.

On Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, is a government burying-ground, which was opened during the war, and in which are interred soldiers and political prisoners who have died at the fort.

In the old Presbyterian burying-ground is a monument bearing the following inscriptions:

(1) "Francis Miles, Born October 1st, 1727. Died May, 1768, aged 41 years." (2) "By his deeds has he perpetuated his name as the friend of poor children." (3) "Ye who are reaping the fruit of his benevolence, forget not your benefactor." (4) "As a Tribute to his memory this monument is erected by the Inhabitants of Lower Penn's Neck."

Industrial Pursuits.—The principal employment of the citizens of Lower Penn's Neck has always been agriculture. The township contains no factories, and its few mechanics' shops are referred to in the sketches of Pennsville and Harrisonville.

A windmill was early in operation at Kinseyville. In 1840, Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, took steps toward the establishment of a cotton-factory at Pennsville, but died before he had accomplished anything worthy of note in an industrial way.

Fort Delaware and Finn's Point Battery.—On an island in the Delaware River opposite this township, and belonging to the State of Delaware, is Fort Delaware, which became famous during the late war

as a place of detention for political prisoners. Finn's Point Battery is opposite Fort Delaware, on the western border of Lower Penn's Neck. The works here are in an incomplete state and entirely ungarrisoned. A small tract of land embracing this locality, which is owned by government, also includes the burial-place elsewhere referred to.

CHAPTER LXIX.

TOWNSHIP OF MANNINGTON.

Situation and Boundaries.—Mannington is centrally distant from Salem six miles, and contains an area of twenty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine acres. Its population is two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine. It has an average length of about eight miles, and an average width of about five miles. It is located nearly in the centre of the county north and south, though considerably west of a central position, all points considered, and is bounded north by Upper Penn's Neck and Pilesgrove, east by Pilesgrove, south by Upper Alloways Creek and Quinton, southwest by Salem, and west by Lower Penn's Neck.

Descriptive.—Salem Creek, Fenwick Creek, and Manning's Run have their courses fully two-thirds of the distance around this township. Swedes' Run and Manning Creek flow centrally across the township from east to west, and Kearsley's Creek cuts off its southwest corner. Horne Run rises northeast of the centre, and flows westwardly to Salem Creek, at a point north of the latter's junction with Mannington Creek.

The soil of Mannington is a rich loam, and marl is found in some parts. Grass and wheat and other cereals are raised in goodly quantities. Fruit culture has long been a prominent interest. The surface is generally level, though somewhat undulating in some parts. The highest point is Mannington Hill, south of the centre.

Mannington is well provided with good roads, which afford communication with surrounding townships, villages, and cities, and the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad crosses its southern portion. Until recently the terminus was at Claysville, in this township, separated from Salem by Fenwick's Creek.

Mannington township was evidently, in the year of Fenwick's arrival (1675), almost exclusively a forest of oak. Here the Proprietor, his daughters, and those who had cast in their lot with him in his new venture settled. Here his bones lie, his "grave unhonored and unsung," and (shame to the past and present generations!) no head-stone or monument has

been erected to his memory. Mannington became a cleared and fertile land by the industry of the hardy pioneers and the succeeding generations, and by the census of 1830 made the best showing for agricultural productions of any township in the State. Besides wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, much flax was raised and wool grown. Every farm produced the raw material, and many manufactured their own hemp and woolen goods.

The assessed valuation of property in Mannington in 1881 was as follows: Personal property, \$700,715; real estate, \$1,381,205; and its total debt was \$457,980. Its voters numbered 539. Its tax was as follows: poll, \$489; school, \$4110; county, \$3898. The number of farms in 1880 was 207.

The Salem County almshouse is located in this township.

Early Purchases and Settlement.—Mannington was named in honor of *Mannet*, or Manning, a friendly Indian chief, once resident within its borders. Early it was sometimes referred to as "Manning's Town."

In 1676, John Fenwick turned his attention to providing homes for his children, and accordingly directed Richard Hancock, his surveyor, to lay out and survey two thousand acres in Upper Mannington for Samuel Hedge, Jr., and his wife Anne, which land came to be known as "Hedgefield."

In 1683, John Fenwick left his home in Salem and went to Samuel Hedge's, there to be cared for by his favorite daughter, Anne Hedge, in his last days, for he died shortly afterwards, at the age of sixty-five. At his request he was buried in the Sharp family burying-ground, on the farm of Elmer Reeve.

Samuel Hedge, Jr., was a son of Samuel Hedge, a merchant and citizen of London. To be a citizen at that time required a person of wealth and influence to have the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. It was the opinion of some persons that there was an attachment formed between Samuel Hedge, Jr., and Anne Fenwick while they both yet tarried in their native land. They were married in Salem in the spring of the year of their removal to Mannington, where they lived until in 1683, when, having been appointed one of the executors of his father-in-law's will, and having been appointed by Fenwick to carry out his plans for laying out streets in Salem and Cohamsey, Hedge removed to Salem, and built a brick house on Broadway, where both he and his wife died between 1694 and 1697.

In the first half of the last century Jedediah Allen purchased John Rolph's estate in Mannington. It contained five hundred acres, and lay south of Mannington Creek, adjoining Job Ridgway's land. At his death the property was divided equally between his sons Jedediah and David.

John Pledger and Hippolite Lefevre purchased six

thousand acres of John Fenwick in 1675. This land bordered on Fenwick's Creek and Pledger's Creek, one of the branches of Fenwick's Creek, and included what is known as Quaker Neck. There, but a small part of this fertile land that belongs to the descendants of the first purchaser.

Richard Woodnutt became the owner of two hundred acres by purchase or by marrying Mary, daughter of John Pledger, as is supposed.

Adjoining Woodnutt's land James Whitney bought a tract of the Proprietor.

Edmund Weatherby became the owner of a large farm, through his wife, daughter of John Pledger.

Bartholomew Wyatt purchased twelve hundred acres adjoining Weatherby's land, which was equally divided by his son Bartholomew between his two children, Bartholomew and Sarah, wife of Richard Wiggar, of Philadelphia. The Wyatt property is divided into five or six farms, but not one of them at present belongs to any of the Wyatt family.

Adjoining the Wyatt tract was James Sherron's one thousand acres. James Sherron, during the days of the Proprietor, was a high constable. He resided on his farm, and there kept a jail for the confinement of prisoners in his charge. He was killed by one of them with a hatchet, for which the prisoner was tried and executed.

East of Sherron's allotment John Vining owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he resided until his death. Vining was one of those who assisted in organizing the Episcopal Church in the town of Salem. He was very popular with the inhabitants of the infant colony, and there was a great demonstration of the people at his funeral. He was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Salem.

Mannington Creek was the largest branch of Salem Creek. That part of the township east of it was early called Upper Mannington. "Hedgefield," a tract of two thousand acres, previously referred to, was bounded by Mannington Creek on the west, and a small tributary known as Hedge's Creek on the east. On this land Samuel Hedge and wife located in 1677. In 1683, Samuel and his wife sold one thousand acres, or one-half of the allotment, to John Smith, of Smithfield. The said land remained in the Smith family for five generations. There is none of it belonging to members of the family now. In 1720 Samuel Fenwick Hedge, the grandson of Samuel Hedge, 1st, sold five hundred acres to William Nicholson, of Elmboro. In the same year he sold the balance to Thomas Mason. There is no part of the above tracts of land remaining in the first purchasers' families at this date.

Near the head of Mannington Creek, Samuel Jennings, of Burlington, owned two thousand acres, part of which was in Upper Alloways Creek.

Richard Brick, third son of Judge John Brick, owned five hundred acres of the Jennings estate, and resided thereon until his death. He was an ex-

¹ The data for this sketch was contributed to a considerable extent by Thomas Shourd.

sive farmer, and a tanner and currier. His only son, John Brick, died, leaving no heirs, and the property was purchased by his cousin, Joshua Brick and Isaac Townsend, of Port Elizabeth, and by them conveyed to Jesse Boyd. Samuel Brick, youngest son of John Brick, Sr., married and left issue. His son Samuel, the father of Joshua Brick, of Upper Penn's Neck, was a tanner and farmer, and lived a number of years on his cousin John's estate.

East of Hedge's Branch, William Hall, Jr., son of Judge William Hall, owned two thousand acres of land. He built a large brick dwelling early in the last century, still standing in good repair. No part of this large landed estate is owned now by any of the Hall family, except the old mansion, together with about one hundred acres of land adjoining. Samuel L. J. Miller, of Mannington, is the owner, being of the sixth generation from William Hall, Jr.

The following relative to Col. Edward Hall will be found interesting:

"Edward Hall, the youngest son of William Hall, Jr., was considered above mediocrity in physical and mental abilities. His affability and pleasing address secured him many friends among a large circle of acquaintances. His first wife was a Willis, and by her he had one son, named Howell. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he abandoned the religious society of which he and his ancestors were members and enlisted in the army. There are many anecdotes of his sayings and doings while he was in the service of his country. I will mention two which are well authenticated by tradition.

"The army under Col. Haul was at Cohamsey Bridge, which is now Bridgeton. Edward, on his way down to join it, met his intimate friend, John Reeve, about his own age, who was a public minister, on his way to attend Salem Quarterly Meeting. After the usual salutation, John remarked,—

"'Edward, I notice thee is dressed in soldier's clothes.'

"'I am,' replied Hall, after consideration. 'I came to the conclusion it would be right for me to fight for my country.'

"John then replied,—

"'If thee thinks it is right, it may then be thy duty. I hope God will be with thee. I bid thee good-by.'

"They then separated, and did not meet again until the war was ended.

"Soon after he went to the army he was made a colonel in the West Jersey militia. It was the practice in those days among some of the tanners, when they had a quantity of leather on hand, to take a load down among the inhabitants of the sea-shore, and trade it for raw-hides. Samuel Austin told of one of his adventures during the war. He left his home in Mannington with a load of leather, which he had frequently done before, and proceeded to Egg Harbor with it. There were at that time several vessels be-

longing to England anchored in the bay, one of them having a quantity of boxes of tea aboard. The officer told him he would exchange a few boxes of tea for leather. The love of great gain which is predominant in the human family made him yield to the temptation. Thinking he could evade the authorities, he covered up the tea with some hides he purchased, and started for home. Inadvertently he came by the way of Bridgeton, where the American army was quartered, and was soon stopped by some of the soldiers to search his load. He declared his innocence, but they told him their orders were to search all wagons that came from the sea-shore, and began to throw off his hides. At this juncture Col. Hall came out of the tavern and saw Austin, and then told the men to put his load on again, and said,—

"'He is a neighbor of mine and a true patriot.'

"He then called Austin in to take a drink with him before he proceeded on his journey. Samuel said it was the first and last time he ever undertook to traffic in contraband goods, and he always felt grateful to Col. Hall, although he did it ignorantly, for his timely interference, as it prevented him from losing his team and load, and likely his life."

Adjoining the Hall land on the east, Anthony Sharp, who lived near Bristol, England, purchased five thousand acres, about one thousand acres of which lay in Mannington, the balance in Pilesgrove.

The almshouse of the county of Salem, and about two hundred and forty acres attached to the institution, formerly belonged to the Sharp family. Near the almshouse is the Sharp family graveyard, in which John Fenwick was buried in 1683. In the southeast part of Sharp's allotment Anthony deeded one thousand acres to his nephews, Thomas and Isaac Sharp, most of which was located in Mannington.

Edward Wade's land was located west of Hedgefield, and bounded by Fenwick Grove on the southwest.

Thomas Mason married Prudence, the only child of Edward and Prudence Wade. After their death Thomas and Prudence Mason became the owners of much excellent land. They had several children. The oldest son was James Mason, who inherited a large portion of his parents' property. He married Ann, the daughter of Abel and Mary Nicholson, of Elsinboro. James Mason and wife had no issue. James left the largest portion of his landed estate to his nephew, James Mason Woodnutt. At present no part of the Mason or Woodnutt property belongs to the family.

Fenwick's Grove, the favorite country-seat of John Fenwick, contained six thousand acres. It was a point of land that lay between Salem and Mannington Creeks.

William Griscom and Rachel, daughter of John Denn, were married in 1773. For a time William

Griscorn was a saddler at Hancock's Bridge, in Lower Alloways Creek, but after a few years he purchased a farm in Mannington, and there he and his wife lived until their death. "Their oldest son, John Griscorn," says Shourds, "commenced teaching school in early life, and subsequently married a young woman by the name of Haskins, and had several children. After her death, and in his old age, he married Rachel Denn, of Salem, daughter of John and Rhoda Denn, who is still living. Many years of his life he taught school in the city of New York, and was considered one of the best scholars in that city. He was elected a Professor in Chemistry. When he was past middle age he went to Europe, where his reputation as a scholar preceded him. On his arrival in England he was at once introduced among the literary people of that kingdom, also on the Continent, France, Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands. When he returned home he published an account of his travels, called his 'Tour in Europe,' which was much read at the time, and greatly admired for its easy and beautiful language. . . . Soon afterwards he traveled through most of the cities and towns of the Eastern and Middle States, lecturing on Joseph Lancaster's system of education in common schools. The plan was generally adopted. He might be considered the father of that system in this country, as Joseph Lancaster was in England. His letters addressed to his mother during her last illness, while she was suffering with that loathsome disease, cancer, will always reflect great credit on his memory for the kind and sympathetic feeling they expressed to a kind and affectionate parent in her great affliction."

Whitten Cripps was an early property-owner in Mannington. John Denn, who had been a hatter at Hancock's Bridge and Salem, bought the Cripps estate and removed there. His son John succeeded him as its owner. He died past eighty, having had a successful career.

About two thousand acres of the Pledger and Lefevre allotment of six thousand acres, now known as Quaker Neck, came into the possession of Benjamin Wyncoop, an Englishman, who is thought to have purchased it of the heirs of Hypolite Lefevre. A house built by one of the family at the beginning of the last century is still standing on the property now of George Griscorn. At the time of the Revolution all the land between Stone Bridge and the Salem line, then called "the Neck," was covered with heavy timber, and was long after referred to as "Wyncoop's Woods." Wyncoop sympathized with the British cause, and through fear that his property might be confiscated offered it for sale.

Ebenezer Miller, Jr., purchased a farm of Wyncoop. Richard Ware, of Alloways Creek, bought and lived to the close of his life on the Josiah Wistar farm. Mark Miller, his brother, bought the David E. Davis place. William Abbott, from Elsinboro, bought the farm and ended his days where Samuel

Abbott, his grandson, now lives. Benjamin Wright bought the Joseph Waddington farm, and devised it to Benjamin Wright, his grandson. The Millers came from Cumberland County, and lived on the farms purchased as above mentioned. Josiah Miller, the second son of Ebenezer, about 1774 purchased a large tract of land in Lower Mannington, the southern portion of James Sherron's one-thousand-acre allotment, which at his death was divided between his sons, Josiah and Richard.

William, the son of Abel and Mary Nicholson, of Elsinboro, who was born in 1703, became the owner of five hundred acres of "Hedgefield," where he built a brick mansion which is still standing. Some old houses in Mannington have been referred to. The following on this subject is appended:

"There are a number of ancient dwellings standing in Mannington. About a mile from the city of Salem is a large brick house with a double roof, built by John Pledger, Jr., in 1727. In Upper Mannington, on the property which is now owned by James J. Pettit, is an ancient brick dwelling, built in 1722 by Samuel Mason, son of Thomas Mason, who bought the property of Samuel Hedge (4th) in 1720, being a part of Hedgefield. Farther up the Mannington Creek there is another brick mansion, built by William Nicholson, son of Abel Nicholson, about 1730. Near this ancient dwelling once stood the property of Samuel Hedge, and the place where the building formerly stood is quite visible at the present day. It is a venerated spot, because there, in the autumn of 1683, John Fenwick left this world of care and perplexities. The property is now owned by Dr. Thomas and his wife, Joan Dickinson. Not far from the Nicholson house stands a large brick house on the southern part of Hedgefield, built by Samuel Smith, son of John Smith, of Smithfield, about 1718. The said house stands near the King's Highway, laid out from Salem to Burlington. Near the straight road from Mannington Hill to Woodstown, about five miles from Salem, stands a large brick dwelling, built by William Hall, Jr., in the year 1724. According to the record in the family Bible of the Halls, John Smith, of Amblebury, died in that house. Elizabeth, the wife of William Hall, Jr., was his great-granddaughter. He was one hundred and six years old and a few days over at the time of his death, which event took place in the beginning of 1731. He was born in the county of Norfolk, England, 20th of Third Month, 1623, and lived in his adopted country nearly fifty years."

Prominent families in Mannington from 1800 to 1830: Allen, Austin, Abbott, Anderson, Ale, Aplin, Armstrong, Bassett, Barber, Bilderback, Baker, Brick, Black, Bell, Bennett, Ballinger, Benner, Carpenter, Denn, Dickinson, Ellet, Elliott, Emley, English, Friedland, Freas, Franklin, Fox, Githens, Hall,

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1820. Thomas Lippincott	1846-47. David Vaux Ryan
1821-22, 1823-24. George Hall.	1848-50, 1852. Samuel Hall.
1825-27. Isaac M. Allister.	1852-56. Samuel Abbott.
1828-34. Joseph H. Hovey.	1857-59, 1861-62. E. H. Bassett.
1824, 1826-31. Caspar Wistar.	1867. Charles Thompson.
1825-28, 1832. Josiah Miller.	1857-59. Joshua Thompson.
1829-34. John Armstrong.	1858-62. William C. Sheppard.
1829-31. Woodruff Pettit.	1863. James J. Pettit.
1835-37. Charles Bennett.	1867. Samuel P. Allen.
1837-38. Thomas Dunn.	1864-67. Richard Bond.
1839-40. Joseph Bassett, Jr.	1864-72. George B. Bond.
1839-41. Asher Bazley.	1868-74, 1876-82. T. H. Wright.
1839-41. Eliza Bassett.	1873-74. Woodruff Pettit.
1842-45. Cabel Lippincott.	1874. David S. Kiger.
1845-49. William Carpenter.	1875-80. Robert H. Hinchman.
1849. William A. Baker.	1881-82. Thomas J. Sumner.
1849-51. Richard Wistar.	

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1829-31. William Hall.	1852-56. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1831-33, 1835-37. Furness Mufford.	1857-61, 1863-65. John H. Zornes.
1833-35. Joseph Hancock.	1866-70. James J. Pettit.
1836-38. Henry Fries.	1873. Jonathan B. Gage.
1838-40. George Hall.	1874. Edward H. Bassett.
1841-43. John Armstrong.	1874-77. Wyatt W. Miller.
1843-45. David Bassett.	1878. David F. Gage.
1845. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.	1878-79. Jonathan B. Gage, Jr.
1844-49. Asher Bazley.	1880. Robert J. Sumner.
1850-51. Richard Wistar.	1881-82. Joshua Thompson.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEN.

1839-41. James Nowell.	1878. Robert Nowell.
1840-47. William F. Miller.	1880-83. Samuel Hall.
1840-42. Jonathan Hill, clerk.	1883-84. Thomas Dickinson, Jr.
1841-47. Wilmerson Penn.	1889-91. Samuel P. Carpenter.
1841-43. Charles Bennett.	1892-93. Samuel Abbott.
1842. Henry Fries.	1894-95. David Allen.
1843-47. Cayton Wistar.	1901. Samuel Frier.
1845-47. Nathan Wright.	1897-98. Joseph Bassett, Jr.
1848-50. Dr. Charles Ewing.	1896-97. Hiram Wright.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1818. David Allen.	1857. Thomas Sparks.
1819-20, 1820-24. S. P. Carpenter.	1858-59. David Pettit.
1821-23. Edward Allen.	1860-61. Joseph B. Hackett.
1825-26. John J. Bassett.	1862-67. George P. Mufford.

Industrial.—The leading industry of Mannington is agriculture. Much of the soil is of excellent quality, well adapted for raising all kinds of cereals. English grapes have been cultivated somewhat extensively. The land in Mannington is said to yield larger crops to the acre than are grown generally in any other township in Salem County. The nearness of Salem affords a ready market.

Formerly the manufacture of liquors from apple-cider was a prominent interest, and it is said there were seven or eight distilleries in operation at once. Among the distillers were William Anderson, Samuel Hall, William A. Baker, and others. The only such enterprise at this time is that of Elton Rogers, near Hallowtown. Some of the other distilleries referred to were located in the same vicinity.

A windmill was erected in this township before the Revolution. It stood on the hill at what is now known as "Clayville," and did all the work of manufacturing flour, feed, etc., for ten miles around. This building was taken down in 1826.

The first water-power grist-mill in the county was

erected at Mill Hollow, on one of the branches of Pledger's Creek, by William Forest, in 1692. It was abandoned more than a hundred years ago.

Thomas Mason built a grist-mill, supplied with power by a branch of Pledger's Creek, which did a good business during his life, and was kept in repair and operated by his son, James Mason, until the death of the latter, who left it to his wife's niece, Ann Nicholson. This lady married Hill Smith, of Elsinboro, who kept the mill in running order during his life. The head of Pledger's Creek filled up so rapidly that the water-power was destroyed and the mill abandoned about sixty years ago. Situated in a grain-producing section, it had long enjoyed a good patronage.

Fertilizers.—A new enterprise for Salem County is the manufacture of phosphate, an industry of this character now being in progress in Quaker Neck, under the management of Joseph Waddington & Son. A building for the purpose has recently been erected on Mr. Waddington's farm, and the necessary machinery put in for the manufacture of what is known as "Smith's Phosphate."

An important trade has been long had in marl, with which the northern portion of Mannington abounds. It was discovered in 1836 by Joseph Bassett, who began to dig and sell it to the farmers around about. His trade kept pace with the increase in confidence with which the marl was regarded by those who used it, gradually growing to important proportions, and the marl-pits, now the property of Mr. Bassett's heirs, constitute one of the most valuable business interests in this section. Another marl-bed is located on the Richard Hiles property, and is owned by William Shape.

A limekiln, now the property of Clarkson Lippincott, has been some years in operation on Fenwick's Creek, near the bridge connecting Mannington with Salem. Here is also a landing and a coal-wharf belonging to Dunn & Zornes. Henry B. Richman has a second limekiln and landing, established a few years ago on Salem Creek, and known as Webber's Mill landing. Two steam-barges stop there daily during the season of navigation.

Mannington has long been noted for its fruit, which grows luxuriantly, and for the fine varieties of bearing and ornamental trees cultivated there. Samuel Reeves had an early nursery near Mannington Hill, from which fifteen thousand peach-trees were sold in one season as long ago as 1832. The celebrated "Centreton Nurseries" of Mr. Clark Pettit were established by David Pettit in 1837, and by him owned and cultivated successfully most of the time until 1867. Frank Pettit became the proprietor about ten years ago, and soon sold them to the present owner. These nurseries are very extensive and of widespread reputation, and Mr. Pettit is also well known as a breeder of "Jersey Red" hogs and fancy poultry, which he ships to all sections of the

United States and Canada. H. T. Shoemaker, of this township, is also a prominent nurseryman, his business being of recent establishment.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Mannington Hill.—The principal village in Mannington in point of historic interest is Mannington Hill, which is situated on a slight elevation near the centre of the township. It contains within its somewhat uncertain boundaries a goodly settlement, comprising among its inhabitants many persons of thrift and enterprise.

The most prominent and interesting feature in the history of the village is an episode which occurred during the Revolutionary war, and which is thus related in the "Historical Collections" of Messrs. Barber and Howe:

"During the American Revolution, a small party of the enemy, at night, broke into a house occupied by a Mr. Ambler, in this village. The family consisted of the old gentleman and wife and two daughters. The party, on entering, commanded them to keep perfectly quiet, and not to lift their hands from under the bed-clothes on pain of being murdered. After rifling the rooms of the valuables and such articles as they could conveniently carry, they decamped."

This house was rebuilt, and was afterwards long Joseph Sheppard's residence.

Vessels early landed at Mannington Hill, and there was a store-house, probably two hundred years ago, on the farm now owned by the heirs of David Pettit.

On the James J. Pettit farm the Bines sisters, four maiden ladies, kept a store for many years, as is supposed, until 1826. They are said to have dealt in a great variety of merchandise, including about everything demanded by the people of those days, and to have dispensed whiskey wholesale and retail in such quantities as paid them right royally. Later merchants at "the hill" were Joseph Nicholson, John Lawrence, and Mrs. David Bassett.

From time immemorial Mannington Hill has been the scene of the labors of the blacksmith and the wheelwright. Among local blacksmiths during the past sixty years may be mentioned Jacob Freas, Ebenezer Lott, David S. English, Furman Wood- sides, Richard Robinson, Joseph K. Chew, and the Foxes, Mark, Minor, and Elwood, the latter being the present blacksmith. Enoch Allen, Isaac Wood, David Peterson, Howell Hoffman, Samuel Barnett, George Sheppard, and George Fox, the latter now carrying on business, are mentioned as among the most prominent wheelwrights during a like period.

Up to twenty years ago several shoemakers successively located at Mannington Hill, remaining for a greater or less time respectively. The last of these was Samuel Snellbaker. His predecessor was Jacob Curlin.

There was long ago a tavern where Elwood Fox

now lives. It closed its doors upon the public in 1824.

Welchville.—This is a hamlet southwest of Mannington Hill, on the road to Claysville, containing a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a wheelwright-shop, a few dwellings, and a building known as "the town hall."

Welchville was named in honor of Morris Welch, who opened a store there about 1846. Six years later he was succeeded by Wood Van Meter, who died about 1854, and whose widow sold the store to Richard Dubois, who was succeeded, in 1880, by Benjamin Bowen, who sold out to J. Harvey Robinson in 1881.

The building occupied by the wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops was erected by Joseph C. Sheppard in 1848. About 1849 he sold the wheelwright-shop to Samuel Barnett, and the blacksmith-shop to Charles Seagrave. Both shops had other occupants later, and about twenty-five years ago were purchased of John Armstrong, the then occupant, by William Fox, the present owner.

Halltown.—This is an old hamlet, in the north part of the township, and it was the locality of the residence of the Hall family, of Mannington, a well-remembered representative of which was John Hall. It was formerly known as "Hall's Corners."

One of the early residents there was a Dr. Dixon, who built a house, which is still standing, at a date too remote to be named by the best-informed inhabitants. The school-house lot is a part of the property once owned by him.

A store was built there in 1840 by Jeremiah Fox, who kept it until 1843. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Casper, Holmes Wright, Samuel Beamer, John Casper, Lynn & Patterson, and John Layton, who became proprietor in March, 1866, and not long thereafter the building was burned. Mr. Layton rebuilt the store, and kept it until his death. Dayton Riley then purchased the property and for a time kept the store, but it soon passed into the possession of Samuel P. and Collins Allen, who were his backers in what proved to him an unsuccessful enterprise. William and Furman Mattson later kept the store. The present proprietor is William Payton.

In 1840, Thomas Fousburg built and opened a wheelwright-shop. Thomas Wright removed to Halltown in 1851, and in 1853 built a wheelwright-shop, and in 1855 bought the Fousburg property, leasing a blacksmith-shop belonging to the "store property," then owned by Thomas J. Casper, which he occupied until 1875, when he erected his present shop. From 1875 to 1878 John Ballinger and William Wilson successively occupied the blacksmith-shop vacated by Mr. Wright.

Marlboro.—Marlboro is a hamlet largely populated by colored people, which grew up near the marl-pits in the northwest part of the township as the result of the trade there established in marl, as elsewhere stated. Thomas Marshall, a colored man,

opened a small store there in 1839, and upon his death was succeeded by one Scott, also colored. Samuel J. Moore, a colored man, succeeded Scott, and continued business there until 1880.

Benjamin Abbott became proprietor of this stand in 1880, and sold out to Edward Kiger in 1881. A post-office was established in 1880, with Abbott in charge. Edward Kiger is the present postmaster. Another store was established by Thomas F. Lippincott in 1878.

Marlboro is scattered over considerable territory, and contains two colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, the two stores referred to, and several dwellings, most of them small and all of them unpretentious. This place was formerly known as Marshallville, in honor of Thomas Marshall.

Claysville.—Claysville is an unimportant hamlet, across Fenwick Creek from Salem, and until 1882 derived some distinction from the fact of its being the terminus of the Salem Railroad, recently extended into the city.

It is inhabited chiefly by colored people, though several respectable white families also reside and own property there.

It contains three stores, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a school-house, a Methodist Church (colored), and about twenty-five dwellings.

One store was opened, about 1852, by Lizzie Nickens (colored), who still keeps it. The store of John Noble was opened by the present proprietor about 1856. The building which has been occupied since 1870 by Daniel Burton (colored) as a store was built about that time by Burton & Reynolds (colored), with a view to opening it as a hotel; but failing to obtain a license, Reynolds withdrew from the enterprise and Burton established the store he has since kept.

The blacksmith-shop was established by Furman Woodside about 1832. Richard Ernest took possession in the spring of 1882. The wheelwright-shop was opened many years ago by Joseph R. Chew, and has been occupied by Joseph Harrison since the spring of 1882.

Acton Station.—By this name is known a flag-station on the Salem Railroad, in the southern part of this township, whence much milk is shipped by farmers to Camden and Philadelphia.

Public Schools.—The earliest schools in this township were established at Mannington Hill and at Halltown. They and some of those established later in other neighborhoods were "pay-schools," organized on the basis of a stated tuition per scholar, payable by parents to teachers.

Under the public school laws of New Jersey, Mannington is divided into nine school districts, known and numbered thus: Claysville, No. 15; Wyneoop, No. 16; Red School, No. 17; Haines' Neck, No. 18; Halltown, No. 19; Concord, No. 20; Centreton, No. 21; Swedes' Bridge, No. 22; Mount Zion, No. 23. The number of children of the school age in the

township is six hundred and eighty-one, and of these male and seven female teachers are usually employed.

A Well-Remembered Murder.—A most dreadful and brutal murder was perpetrated near Halltown in this township, on Nov. 11, 1852. A woman named Mary Treadway, about thirty-two years of age, was the victim, and upon circumstantial evidence of a strong character, her husband, Samuel Treadway was charged with the murder. She had been living about two months previous to her death in the family of Edward Bilderback as a servant, having separated from her husband, owing to his bad temper and violent treatment. He had been convicted and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, some time previous to the murder, on the charge of assault and battery and threatening the life of his wife. His sentence expired about two weeks previous to the murder. On the evening of the day mentioned, she was standing at a kitchen window at Mr. Bilderback's, washing dishes, when a shot was fired from without, which took effect principally in her left breast. She immediately exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot!" and staggered through the sitting-room into the parlor, where she died in about twenty minutes.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and a post-mortem examination was made. Forty-four large shot were found in and on the body, one of which had penetrated the right ventricle of the heart, and was the immediate cause of death, although sufficient other injuries were made to have produced that result. The deceased was *en route* at the time of death. The jury rendered their verdict that the deceased came to her death by gunshot-wounds, believed to have been inflicted by her husband, Samuel Treadway.

In the mean time the husband was arrested and lodged in prison. He was fully committed for trial, and was tried in December following, condemned, and sentenced Jan. 1, 1853, to be hanged March 1st ensuing. He made a confession of his crime January 11th, which was published soon afterwards, and he was hanged as sentenced, after making a statement of the circumstances which led him to the commission of the crime.

A Mastodon Unearthed.—In August, 1869, while Mr. Joseph R. Hackett was digging marl near Swedes' Bridge, in Mannington township, on what was formerly the Lewis Bradway farm, he unearthed part of the skeleton of a mastodon, the head alone of which weighed over four hundred pounds, and measured across two feet ten inches, and in length six feet. The other parts found were in proportion. The following fall Mr. Hackett exhibited the remains at several agricultural fairs, and subsequently sold them to the State of New Jersey.

Burial-Places.—Mannington enjoys one distinction which must long make it a point of great interest to West Jersey, and especially to all thoughtful residents within the borders of Fenwick's colony: it contains the last earthly resting-place of the great Proprietor.



CASPAR WISTAR.

John Fenwick died at his son-in-law, Samuel Hedge's, in Upper Mannington, late in 1683, and at his own request his body was interred in the Sharp family burying-ground, now included in the Elmer Reeve farm, near the county almshouse. The grave is unmarked by any monument, and is known to but few persons.

Early interments were made here and there on farms. Many interments, especially among Friends, are made at Salem. There are small burying-grounds in Haines' Neck and at Marlboro, in the yards of the colored churches, and at the almshouse is a lot where paupers are buried. There is no cemetery of note or importance as such in the township.

Religious.—Mannington depends on Salem and other points outside of its limits almost entirely for church privileges, there being no place of worship in the township belonging to white residents. This township was the first point of settlement in the county for free negroes, and in the early days almost every farmer had black servants or slaves. The colored race in Mannington has been as prolific as it is found to be elsewhere, and at this time it is not an insignificant portion of the population, numerically. In different sections several colored churches have grown up, and have been sustained through varying fortunes. The members belong to different sects of colored Methodists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CASPAR WISTAR.

Among the early emigrants to the province of Pennsylvania was Caspar Wistar, the ancestor of the present Wistar family. He was born in the Electorate of Heidelberg, Germany, in the year 1696, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1717, where he married Katharine Johnson, of Germantown, in 1726. He carried on the business of button-maker, and some specimens of his handiwork are still preserved by his descendants. His surplus profits were judiciously invested in real estate, on what is now North Broad Street, Ridge Avenue, etc., Philadelphia, which with the extension of the city rapidly increased in value. Some of these lots still remain in possession of the family.

Their son Richard, who was the oldest of seven children, was born 1727, and married Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Wyatt, a resident of Mannington township, Salem Co., N. J., in 1751. Richard resided in Philadelphia, but purchased numerous tracts of land in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., amounting in all to between two thousand and three thousand acres. Some of these old deeds are quite curious, being, in most cases, accompanied with a regularly-executed lease for the tract purchased, dated one day previous to the deed. He established a glass-factory about one and a half miles

above the present village of Allowaystown, which was one of the first, if not the first in the country, and was successfully carried on for many years, having an abundance of timber and excellent sand in the immediate neighborhood.

The children of Richard and Sarah Wyatt Wistar were Caspar, Bartholomew, Richard, John, Caspar (a second son), who became a very eminent physician in the city of Philadelphia; Thomas, Elizabeth, and Catharine. John, who was born in 1759, married Charlotte, daughter of Cleayton and Mary Newbold, of Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., and settled on the farm in Mannington township recently owned by the late Thomas S. Bacon, and which was a portion of a large tract owned by his grandfather, Bartholomew Wyatt. He was a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and very useful in his neighborhood. He had eight children who lived to maturity and married,—Mary, who married Isaac Davis, of Philadelphia; Bartholomew, whose wife was Susan Lawrie, and who resided in Philadelphia, where he became a successful merchant; Cleayton, whose first wife was Mary Stevenson, and who afterward married Martha Reeve; Caspar, our subject, who married Rebecca Bassett; Hannah, who married Dr. Theophilus E. Beesley, who afterward removed to Philadelphia; Charlotte, who married Jonathan Freedland; Catherine, who married Thomas Evans, of Philadelphia; and John, whose wife was Margaret Newbold.

Several of the children of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar died young, five of them living to maturity, viz.: Sarah, who married Samuel Abbott, and now living in Salem, N. J.; Mary, who married Caspar W. Thompson, of Salem, N. J.; Katharine, who is the wife of Job Bacon, of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J.; Caspar, who married M. Emma, daughter of Aaron A. Fogg, and who now resides in Philadelphia; and Joseph B., who married Annie, daughter of James Brown, formerly a resident of Salem.

Caspar Wistar was born in Mannington township, on the farm now occupied by George Acton, on Feb. 4, 1795. He received an ordinary English education, and after the death of his father succeeded him on the old Wyatt homestead. About 1825 he built the house now occupied by Andrew Griscoom, where he resided until his removal to the city of Salem in 1861, successfully pursuing the business of a farmer, his place being a pattern of neatness and comfort. He was a man of decided convictions, a warm and sympathetic friend, exerting a strong influence in the locality in which he passed a long, useful, and exemplary life; plain in his habits and tastes, and an earnest and consistent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends.

The remainder of his days were spent in Salem in peaceful retirement, dying in the fullness of years, and amid the general regrets of his friends, Jan. 31, 1872. His widow is still living in 1883.

SAMUEL ABBOTT.

George Abbott, with his two brothers and sister Mary, emigrated from England to New England, and after a short sojourn there, with his wife Mary and sister Mary, took up a residence in the township of Elsinboro, Salem Co., N. J., in the year 1690. In the year 1696 he purchased of Joseph Nicholson one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, lying on the north side of Monmouth River, now known as Alloways Creek, it being the lowest farm situate on the north side, to which were added various pieces and parcels of land in succeeding years. In 1704 he erected a brick house, and in 1724 an addition also of brick. This house is still standing in good repair. It remained in the Abbott family to the fifth generation, a period of one hundred and fifty years.

The children of George and Mary Abbott were Benjamin, Hannah, George, Sarah, Rebecca, Samuel, and Mary. The will of George Abbott, which was admitted to probate in 1729, devised his real estate to his son, Samuel Abbott, and divides his personal property between his two daughters, Hannah and Rebecca Abbott, the other children having died before their father. Mary, his widow, survived him eighteen years, and died in 1747. Rebecca married into the Howell family of Gloucester County. Hannah died before her mother.

Mary Abbott, sister of George, the emigrant, married William Tyler, Jr., whose father emigrated from England in 1685, and had a family of six children. Samuel Abbott, sixth child of George, the emigrant, born 1712, and the only male descendant, married in 1733, Hannah Foster, born Oct. 21, 1715, daughter of Josiah and Amy Foster, of Burlington County, N. J., and had three children,—George, William, and Rebecca. He died Nov. 25, 1769. He was a minister in the Society of Friends, whose exemplary and Christian life gained him a good report among men. Hannah, his widow, married Samuel Nicholson, of Elsinboro, and died in 1793. William Abbott, second child of Samuel Abbott, born April 4, 1737, married Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth Tyler, of Salem County, N. J., and had three children,—Samuel, George, and Josiah.

William, their father, after an active life as a farmer, died in January, 1800, aged sixty-three years. Rebecca, widow of William Abbott, died July 28, 1806, aged sixty-four years.

Samuel Abbott (2d), eldest son of William and Rebecca Abbott, born Nov. 27, 1763, married Marcia Gill, daughter of John and Amy Gill, of Haddonfield, N. J., and had four children,—William, Rebecca, Hannah, and Sarah. His wife died Jan. 2, 1798. On Jan. 10, 1809, he married his second wife, Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Ogden, of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Of this union were born five children,—Mary Ann, Lydia, Samuel (3d), George, and Martha, who became the wife of Samuel S. Willets, of Haddonfield, N. J. Samuel Abbott

(2d) was a successful business man, a consistent member of the Society of Friends, identifying himself firmly with its interests. He died April 14, 1833, aged seventy-two years. His widow died May 4, 1848. Samuel Abbott (3d), whose portrait appears in this work, was born on the 14th of March, 1815. He was brought up on the home farm, obtaining much of his education at the Salem Academy, and afterwards at Westtown Boarding-School, Chester County, Pa.; also at a school taught by John Bullock at Wilmington, Del. After the death of his father, in 1835, he assumed the responsibilities of the business of the farm, and for a period of near fifty years made agriculture the main business of his life. In May, 1879, he removed to Salem, N. J., and retired from business. When the construction of the Salem Railroad, to connect with the West Jersey, was agitated in 1857, he took an interest in its accomplishment, and upon the organization of the company was elected a director, and in 1881, after the death of Benjamin Acton, was chosen president. He married, May 6, 1843, Sarah, eldest daughter of Caspar and Rebecca Wistar, and has four children, viz.: Mary Ann, wife of Josiah Wistar; Samuel, who is now residing in Florida; Rebecca W., wife of Charles W. Warrington, of Philadelphia; and Katharine W. Abbott.

CHAPTER LXX.

TOWNSHIP OF OLDMAN'S.

Situation and Boundaries.—Oldman's is the northerly township in Salem County, and the latest organized. It is bounded north and northeast by Woodwich (Gloucester County), east by Pittsgrove, south by Upper Penn's Neck, and west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive and Statistical.—Oldman's contains eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two acres. The surface is level. The soil is a dry sandy loam, which yields good results if properly cultivated. The principal products are rye and Indian corn, though all the cereals grow profusely, and fruits and vegetables abundantly. There is very little unimproved land, and none not susceptible to reclamation.

The statistics of property valuation, indebtedness, and taxation, as returned by the assessor in 1881, are here presented: Valuation of real estate, \$584,700; valuation of personal property, \$24,200; total \$608,900; number of voters, 375; amount of poll-tax, \$320; school tax, \$1745; county tax, \$1657.

Near Pickertown, in this township, is a valuable bed of shell-rock, which has yielded large quantities of that excellent fertilizer. It has been employed advantageously in neighboring townships, having been



Samuel Abbott

found most beneficial to light and sandy soil, in the culture of grass and grain, when applied in quantities of about ten two-horse wagon-loads to the acre. In opening the pits, a bed of oyster and other shells at irregular distances from the surface (varying from three to twenty feet) presented itself, measuring about three feet in thickness. Beneath it is a considerable mass, composed of black earth and shells, known as gunpowder marl, which is not in as high repute as the stratum before alluded to, which when exposed to the air disintegrates rapidly, and is considered in its pulverized form nearly equal to guano for the purposes of artificial fertilization.

The Delaware River washes the township on the west, receiving several tributaries which rise in the central part. Oldman's Creek flows along the north-eastern, northern, and northwestern borders, from the eastern extremity of the township to the point where the stream is lost in the Delaware. Ash Creek is a tributary in the northern part, which has its source in some small streams rising north and west of Pedricktown.

The Delaware Shore Railroad crosses Oldman's southwesterly, terminating at Penn's Grove, in Upper Penn's Neck, and the various portions of the township are connected with each other and points beyond by a convenient number of good wagon-roads.

Settlement.—That portion of Oldman's lying contiguous to the boundary between it and Upper Penn's Neck was early settled by the Swedes. Those portions bordering the Delaware River and Oldman's Creek, and extending inland, were purchased by early English landholders and emigrants.

John Haddon, a Friend, resident in England, bought four thousand acres of John Fenwick, extending from Salem Creek to Oldman's Creek, and lying partially within the present township limits, bordering on Pilesgrove.

Haddon never came to America, but empowered John Estaugh, who married Elizabeth Haddon, to have this property resurveyed in 1733. Estaugh sold fourteen hundred and fifty acres to Harman Richman about that time, and the balance of the tract was disposed of a short time afterwards, and the whole was subsequently transferred to different later comers, from whom it has passed to present owners.

Roger Pedrick, the progenitor of the numerous Pedrick family of Oldman's and other portions of Salem County and New Jersey, came from St. Paul's Parish, England, in 1662, and located near Salem. The Indians burned his cabin, and, in 1675, he purchased of John Eldrige one thousand acres of land on Oldman's Creek, in the present township of Oldman's. The consideration was only five pounds, or two and a half cents per acre. The tract embraced the present site of the village of Pedricktown.

The only son of Roger Pedrick was named John, and he inherited the entire purchase, which was yet unbroken at the time of the death of the pioneer, leaving it to be divided between six sons and two daughters. Elihu Pedrick, grandson of John and William Somers, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of William H. Pedrick, Esq., of Pedricktown, became the owners of as much of the tract as had not been sold at the time they assumed possession. By them and their heirs much of the land has been sold, but William H. Pedrick, Esq., now owns one hundred and thirty acres of the original purchase of Roger Pedrick, it having been owned in the family two hundred and seven years.

The Somers family were comparatively early settlers, and some members of it have been prominent citizens.

Edward Mecum, Cornelius Copner, Thomas Lambson, Thomas Baldwin, and William Hewes were among the first English emigrants who purchased lands in the upper district bordering on Oldman's Creek. Hewes purchased a large tract direct from Penn in 1689. It was surveyed by Richard Tindall, in accordance with an order of James Nevill, of Salem. His great-grandson, Hezekiah Hewes, was a cabinet-maker and undertaker in Salem as early as 1780, and he continued in business as much as twenty years.

George Clark's ancestors probably first located in Gloucester County, but he became a large landholder in the vicinity of Auburn. Thomas, his son, was born in 1742, and married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Denny. George, one of their sons, located on his father's property near Auburn.

John Scull is supposed to have emigrated from Holland to America about 1669, and located on Long Island, N. Y. His son, John Scull, located at Great Egg Harbor as early as 1690.

Gideon Scull, Jr., his grandson, came to the site of Auburn, which was for more than sixty years known as Sculltown, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, dying in 1825. He had nine children, most of whom became useful and influential in different walks of life, some of the sons making their marks as men of business, and some of the daughters marrying into well-known and respectable families. Sarah James Scull was born in 1759, and died in 1836. She was a recommended minister of the Society of Friends. The family belonged to Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting.

Thomas Lambson and Thomas Baldwin have been referred to as among the pioneers. Thomas and Ann Lambson came to America in 1690, and are supposed to have located near Salem Creek, in what is now Upper Penn's Neck. They had numerous children, many of whom became well known in what is now Oldman's township, and had their residence within its borders. Thomas Baldwin did not long remain in Salem County, soon removing to Chester County, Pa.

The last of the race of red men who inhabited the

¹Some of the data for this article was contributed by William H. Pedrick and Thomas Somers, Esq.

wilds of what is now Salem County died in this township in 1828 or 1829. He was known as Indian Tom, and lived in a cabin at the north end of Bradford's Swamp. Samuel Lynch and his neighbor, S. Pedrick, both of whom were boys in 1776, believed that Indian Tom was unintentionally left, when a child, upon the removal of his tribe from this section.

Organization.—The following is a copy of the more important portions of "An Act for the division of the township of Upper Penn's Neck, county of Salem, and to create a new township of the same, to be known as Oldman's township," approved Feb. 7, 1881:

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all that part of the township of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the middle of Oldman's Creek, being the east corner of said township, and corner of Pilesgrove township, and running along said township line until it intersects the middle of the Courses Landing road; thence down the middle thereof to a public road from the Pilesgrove line, near Atwood's house; thence down the middle thereof to north fifty-two and three-quarters degrees west thirty-seven chains, seventy-five links; to north twenty-three degrees, forty minutes west thirty-seven chains, twenty-five links; to north thirty and one-half degrees west twenty-one chains, seventy-five links; to north thirty-nine degrees, forty minutes west seven chains, twenty links; to north thirty-three and one-half degrees west nine chains to a public road leading from Parktown to the forked bridge; thence north fifteen degrees west about one and a half miles to the Delaware River Railroad, where it intersects West Hook Run, and from thence running down the middle of the main stream thereof, along its general windings, to the Delaware River, being about one mile; thence acrossed in the Delaware River to the ship-channel; thence up the main ship-channel to opposite the mouth of Oldman's Creek; thence square north it intersects the Salem and Gloucester turnpike line in the middle of said creek, and from thence running up the middle of the main stream thereof, along its general windings, about twenty-one miles to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is taken from the township of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and made a separate township, to be known by the name of 'The Township of Oldman's.'"

Civil List.—The following were the officers elected for 1881-82:

Township Clerk, Asa G. Turner; Judges of Election, John S. Hampton; Inspectors of Election, Robert C. Pedrick, Joseph L. Hunter; Assessors, James Swenson (1881), Benjamin T. Stranglin (1882); Collector, Samuel M. Hunt; Commissioners of Appeal, Thomas S. Westley, William H. Pedrick, David Taylor; Common Pleas Judge, Edward H. Green; Surveyors of Highways, William H. Mottam, Jemman Lyman; Constables, John Hewitt, William P. Titus; Township Committee, Alexander L. Justice, Jacob Stoltz, Benjamin W. Chapman; Overseers of Poor, John Hewitt, William P. Titus; Pound-keepers, Silas Pedrick, Abraham Curry.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Pedricktown.—Pedricktown, the largest village in this township, was named in honor of the pioneer, Roger Pedrick, whose extensive possessions embraced its site. It is located northeast of the centre of the township, in the midst of a good agricultural country, near the Delaware Shore Railroad, enjoys a good local trade and a fine shipping trade in dairy and garden products, and has a population of four hundred and five.

The first store was kept by Hudson Springer from early in the present century until about 1848. He was succeeded by Ira Bradshaw. In 1841, Bradshaw

was succeeded by Samuel Bassett, he by William Gregory, in 1846, and Gregory by Daniel Lamplugh in 1852. In 1860, Lamplugh built a new store opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. His successors there have been William Biddle, Charles S. Plummer, and James Pedrick, who keeps a restaurant. Benjamin Pedrick occupied the old store after Lamplugh's removal, and was succeeded by Stephen Stranglin, William Allen, and others, until the establishment passed into the ownership of James Sweeten, ten years ago, and so remained until 1882, when Sweeten was succeeded by G. Spitzer. After removing from the Lamplugh store, Charles S. Plummer built a store, which he has since occupied.

The first blacksmith was John Dennis, who was succeeded by Reuben S. Pedrick, and the latter by Alfred Stetsler, blacksmith and wheelwright. Thomas Pedrick and Charles Saxton were early wheelwrights; Joseph E. Pedrick is a present well-known representative of that trade.

Joel Haines was an early tavern-keeper. Among his successors, Samuel Lynch, John Somers, John Sooy, and Samuel Bond are well remembered. There has been no liquor license granted in Pedricktown for any length of time since previous to the war, and consequently tavern-keeping there was found unprofitable, and has been long abandoned. The old building has been destroyed by fire.

Pedricktown contains about one hundred dwellings, a school-house and hall, two churches, several stores, shops, and business-places, and a flouring-mill doing a large business. Much produce is shipped to Philadelphia.

Auburn.—Auburn is located on Oldman's Creek, in the extreme southeast part of the township. It was formerly known as Sculltown, in honor of the Scull family, who were formerly large property-owners and leading citizens there. It contains one store, a coal-yard, one church, a school-house, and about fifty dwellings, and has a population of a little over two hundred.

The first store was opened at an early date by Gideon Scull, who was succeeded, about 1825, by his son David. Among the best-remembered of subsequent comparatively early merchants at the old stand have been Samuel Bolton, who kept a lumber-yard in connection with the store, William Groff, Winfield S. Love, French & Morgan, James Morgan, and John Leap. Since Leap ceased business the store has changed hands quite frequently. It is now kept by Samuel Taylor. Formerly there was a store at the upper end of the village, which was kept by Mark Mayhew and others.

The Scull early built a blacksmith-shop, which was rented to various occupants, well remembered among whom were James Hoffman and Samuel Lott. The present blacksmith at the old forge is Robert McEorn. Joseph Paulson occupies another blacksmith-shop of later erection.

A coal-yard is kept by John Sixel, who contemplates the early establishment of a brick-kiln. During the season two tugs ply between Auburn and Philadelphia, employed in the shipment of produce.

Pedricktown Station.—This is a hamlet near Pedricktown, on the Delaware Shore Railroad, which has grown to its present proportions since the construction of the railway mentioned. It contains a depot, a store and restaurant, kept by Samuel L. Pedrick, and the grain and sweet potato warehouse of John Burk, who does an extensive business.

Perkintown.—Perkintown is a hamlet lying south of Pedricktown, and contains only a few houses. Formerly there was a church here, which was converted into a school-house. The residents are farmers.

Five Points.—This is the name of a hamlet at the intersection of several roads just beyond the western limits of Pedricktown. It contains a church, a school-house, and several dwellings.

Industrial.—The energies and capital of the citizens of Oldman's are mostly invested in the cultivation of grain, fruit, and garden produce, and as an agricultural township it takes high rank.

In various parts of the township are sundry blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops, mentioned elsewhere. Formerly lumbering and a trade in wood was carried on to some little extent.

The most extensive business conducted within the township borders is that of Messrs. William Justice & Sons, of Pedricktown, manufacturers of flour and feed, dealers in grain, coal, lumber, and hardware, shippers of sweet potatoes and other produce, and agents for the sale of guanos, super-phosphate, and crude fish. This firm handles about twenty-two thousand barrels of sweet potatoes, and grinds about twelve thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and about the same amount of corn yearly, doing an annual business of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The grist-mill now the property of this firm was built by William H. Pedrick in 1842, and owned by William H. Pedrick and by Justice & Pedrick until 1860. It has since been owned by William Justice & Co., 1860-64; Justice, Diamant & Co., 1864-65; J. H. Diamant & Co., 1865-66; Justice & Vanderbilt, 1866-67; William Justice, 1867-71; William Justice & Son, 1871-79; William Justice & Sons, 1879-82.

A change of the mill by the introduction of rollers, now contracted for, will increase its capacity to one hundred barrels of flour and feed each per diem.

CHURCH HISTORY

Friends' Meeting.—The Friends early worshipped at Pedricktown, in the school-house, which was removed, and the present frame meeting-house built about 1812. The upper part of the building was added about 1859.

This society is connected with the Pilegrove Monthly Meeting. Priscilla Lippincott, of Auburn, preaches every First Day, and a Monthly Meeting is held on the first Sunday of each month.

Among the early Quaker families in this vicinity the Pedricks, Somerses, Ridgways, Erwins, Hahnuses, Greens, Goodwins, Snoddens, Kirbys, Perkinses, and others were prominent, and the Hugheses and Owensses, from Gloucester County, were early attendants.

The Former Church at Perkintown.—The history of Methodism in Perkintown is the history of what a single earnest effort may do. In 1792, Benjamin Abbott and David Bartine traveled Salem Circuit. Mr. Abbott was invited to preach in a log house, the home of John Strimple, about half a mile from the present school-house.

In the "Life of the Rev. Benjamin Abbott" we find the following: "An appointment had been made in Upper Penn's Neck by John Firth, at the house of John Strimple, a neighborhood famous for vice and immorality, where they had no regular preaching nearer than ten or twelve miles. I was informed that when this appointment was made there were some persons present who were nearly men and women grown who had never heard a gospel sermon. When the day came John Firth met me at Murphy's Church. We set off, and on my way thither my mind was solemnly impressed with these words, 'I have a message from God unto thee' (Judges iii, 20). We went to William Barber's, where we dined. When we arrived at the place we found a large congregation assembled; for, in consequence of the novelty of a Methodist meeting, and the talk of an intended interruption by dis-solute persons, the people had generally got together." The leader of a rude band had anchored his vessel in the Delaware, in order to attend this meeting, and had sworn that he never meant to weigh anchor again until he had driven every Methodist out of the Neck. He was there with his company prepared for fight. Mrs. Hews, an old Quaker woman, encouraged Mr. Abbott not to be afraid. He poured out the terrors of the law upon him, until he was glad to get out of the house. As he passed out a Quaker gentleman said to him, "Thou hast met with thy match." Mr. Abbott says, "While I was praying for him God convinced a woman of sin, and with her husband joined society. Blessed be God, notwithstanding all the malice of men and devils, we had a solemn and profitable time. Soon after a society was formed, and they became a precious people." Some years after the organization of the society a frame building was erected to accommodate the people. In 1832 the present brick building was built.

Perkintown was once the centre of Methodism for miles around, as there was no Methodist Church near. Churches springing up at the surrounding centres of population—Auburn, Penn's Grove, and Pedricktowns—draw so heavily upon this society as

¹ For reference to early Baptist interests in Oldman's, see history of the Pittsgrove Baptist Church.

to completely exhaust it, and in 1806 it ceased to be a regular preaching-place, and the church was converted into a school-house.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Auburn.

—The present building, called New Ebenezer Church, was built in 1812. The old Ebenezer Church stood just over Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester County, and had stood there and was used as a house of worship for nearly half a century, but was demolished when the present one was built.

The society at Auburn was organized nearly eighty years ago. This and "Old Pilesgrove," three miles below, were the only preaching-places in all this section of country.

Auburn was originally an appointment on what was called Bridgeport Circuit of the New Jersey Conference, and was supplied with preachers from the Methodist Episcopal Conference General. Two married men were sent, one living at Bridgeport and the other at Auburn.

Among early pastors were S. Y. Monroe, D.D., afterwards a presiding elder and secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was killed on the cars between Newark and Jersey City in 1866; Rev. S. E. Post, who was presiding elder on the Camden District, 1877-81; Rev. J. S. Heister, who was presiding elder on the Bridgeport District, 1874-78; Rev. J. I. Corson, Rev. J. C. Summerell (deceased), Rev. G. H. Tullis, Rev. S. M. Hudson, Rev. James Vansant, and Rev. Edwin Waters.

In 1861 Auburn was made an independent station, with Rev. Joseph L. Roe as pastor. His successors have been Revs. P. Y. Calder, G. W. Robbins, S. S. Bellville, N. McNichol, S. H. Asay, Firman Robbins, and the present pastor, J. P. Connelly.

Some of the original members were Elias Jester and wife, James and Sarah Hoffman, John and Elizabeth Butcher, Malachi Horner, Sr., and wife, Joseph Humphreys, Sr., Benjamin Heritage, and Jonathan Matson, all deceased.

Rev. Jonas, for several years a traveling preacher, but now dead, was a member and local preacher here; also Rev. Jesse T. Humphreys, now a traveling preacher in New York. S. T. Horner, now a traveling preacher in Minnesota, was a member of this society also. Some of its early members still living are Elisha Horner, Joseph E. Roberts, of Camden, and Malachi Horner and wife.

The present officers are Enoch Shinn, local preacher; trustees, Malachi Horner, Joseph I. Horner, Elias Horner, J. M. Given, S. H. Given, A. N. Curry, B. W. Cheesman; class-leaders, John M. Given and Malachi Horner, Sr.

The membership is eighty. The Sunday-school has thirteen officers and teachers, and seventy-five scholars. Jonathan Matson was superintendent many years, and latterly Rev. E. Shinn, but at present Elias Horner is in charge of the school.

Pedricktown Methodist Episcopal Church.

The house of worship of this society was built in 1860. There had been services in the school-house, twenty-five or thirty years previous to this time. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church came and preached once in two weeks. The people generally went to worship at the Methodist Episcopal Churches at Perkindown and Centre Square. Up to the year 1865 the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pedricktown formed a part of Auburn Circuit. In the same year Pedricktown and Centre Square were organized into a charge, and they continue thus. At the time of the creation of the church Rev. Samuel Hudson was pastor. His successors have been as follows: Revs. M. C. Stokes, 1865-67; J. J. Graw, 1868-69; Noah Edwards, 1870-72; James Moore, 1873; Jacob Price, 1874-76; George Hitchens, 1877; James Vansant, 1878-79; John Morris, 1880-81; John Wagg, 1882. During the pastorate of Rev. M. C. Stokes the parsonage was built, which has been occupied by the successive pastors since.

First German Baptist Church of Pedricktown.

—A Sunday-school was organized among the German residents at and near Pedricktown in 1856, and in 1859 a church under the above name was formed, and a small frame house of worship was erected at Five Points, all under the ministrations of Rev. Casper Schlag. The constituent members of the society were Casper Schlag, Barbara Schlag, Jacob Hees, Mattheus Schneider, Esophtina Schneider, John Herti, Jacob Schleich, Dorothe Schleich, and John Schafer.

The first trustees were Caspar Schlag, John Herti, John Schafer, Jacob Schleich, and Jacob Hees. Rev. Mr. Schlag has been pastor since the organization of the church. The present membership is thirty-one.

Methodist Protestant Church, Pedricktown.

—A Methodist Protestant Society was organized at Pedricktown, and twenty years or longer ago a house of worship was built, which was dedicated by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. This is a station on the Bridgeport and Pedricktown charge, which formerly included Penn's Grove. Among pastors of a comparatively recent date have been Revs. J. W. Laughlin and Isaac McDowell. During the past year the pulpit has not been regularly filled.

Public Schools.—This township is divided into five school districts known as Districts Nos. 41, Auburn; 45, Pedricktown; 46, Literary; 47, Brick; 53, Perkindown.

The schools are well kept and fairly attended, and take rank with the best in other similar townships.

Burial-Places.—The earliest burials in this township were made on the farms of the settlers. There are two public burying-grounds. One of these is the Methodist churchyard at Pedricktown; the other is located in the southern part of the township. That at Pedricktown contains some early graves. The other is not large, but holds the remains of some who died in that section years ago.

SOCIETIES

Winona Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., of Pedricktown, was instituted Sept. 29, 1868, with the following-named charter members: Benjamin F. Straughn, Jonathan H. Bradway, James P. Stanton, Charles O. Pedrick, David Kille, and Thomas H. Robinson. The first officers were Benjamin F. Straughn, N. G.; T. H. Robinson, V. G.; Charles O. Pedrick, Sec.; J. H. Bradway, Treas. The successive Noble Grands have been as follows: T. H. Robinson, R. S. Pedrick, Edward Union, J. H. Bradway, Charles O. Pedrick, S. M. Layman, David Kille, W. L. Justice, S. M. Hunt, C. C. Barber, Joseph E. Pedrick, George R. Myers, W. Hewitt, H. C. Springer, S. Sparks, J. Corson, J. W. Norton, J. K. Justice, William F. Hunt, S. M. Hunt, N. N. Jordan, J. B. Ware, A. Stetser, James Sweeten, Martin Carney. In September, 1882, the officers were as follows: J. B. Ware, N. G.; C. P. Corson, V. G.; T. H. Robinson, Sec.; E. Union, Treas. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings each week.

Logan Tribe, No. 37. I. O. R. M., was instituted at Pedricktown, Feb. 28, 1873, with the following charter members: C. O. Pedrick, David Kille, C. T. Shinn, J. W. Norton, William H. Park, Charles Pedrick, C. Munion, Asa Pedrick, O. T. Justice, S. R. Justice, S. M. Layman. C. O. Pedrick was chosen Sachem; S. R. Justice, S. S.; O. T. Justice, T. S.; C. F. Shinn, C. of R.; N. N. Jordan, K. of W.; and J. W. Norton, P. The successive presiding officers have been O. T. Justice, William H. Park, S. M. Layman, C. C. Barber, C. F. Shinn, David Kille, G. W. Jordan, H. T. Graff, J. Harbert, Thomas Roberts, E. L. James, M. Gaventa, and R. C. Troll. The tribe numbered thirty-three members in the fall of 1882, and meetings were held regularly, Thursday evenings, in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CHAPTER LXXI.

TOWNSHIP OF PILESGROVE.

Situation and Boundaries.—Pilesgrove is one of the northern tier of townships in Salem County, and is bounded on the north by parts of Woolwich and Harrison townships (Gloucester Co.), on the east by Upper Pittsgrove, on the south by Upper Alloways and Mannington, and on the west by Upper Penn's Neck and Oldman's.

Descriptive.—This township is centrally distant northeast from Salem ten miles. It is about eight miles long and about five miles broad, containing an area of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres. The surface is level, the soil a rich, clayey loam, is very productive of wheat, oats,

corn, and rye. Here and there are valuable deposits of marl, which is extensively employed as a fertilizer in various parts of the county. There is probably less than a thousand acres of unimproved land in the township. The farms number two hundred and forty.

Oldman's Creek flows along the northern border of Pilesgrove, dividing it from Gloucester County, and Salem Creek has its source in the eastern part, where it is formed by the confluence of several small streams, and pursues a southwesterly course through Woodstown and Sharptown, affording good water-power at those and other localities, receiving Nekomis Run and other minor streams from the south and north.

Pile-grové has a population of three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight. Its people are thrifty and enterprising, education and religion are well advanced, and, socially and politically, this is one of the most important townships in the county.

The township is abundantly provided with well-kept and much-traveled roads, and the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad crosses its southeast corner, with a station at Yorketown, affording a convenient shipping-point for produce, and placing Piles grove and contiguous townships in more direct communication with the outside world than many other portions of the county.

In 1881 the assessed valuation of real estate in Pilesgrove was \$1,824,750, and the personal property was assessed at \$1,195,050, showing it to be the wealthiest township in the county, the city of Salem only surpassing it in its property valuation. Its total indebtedness was \$684,200, the number of its voters 873, its poll-tax \$761, its school tax \$5905, and its county tax \$5601.

Settlement.—Pilesgrove originally contained eighty-four thousand acres, and it was reduced in area by the formation of Pittsgrove, about the time of the Revolution. It derived its name from Thomas Pile, an eminent Friend, who purchased ten thousand acres there, as early as 1676, through his friend, Richard Guy, a pioneer in Elmhurst.

The following is the receipt of John Fenwick, given in this transaction. It is quaint and curious and of much historical interest:

"Received, the one and thirtieth day of the month, called May, One thousand, six hundred and seventy-five, of and from, Richard Guy, of the Parish of Steepley, *viz* St Dunstons, in the County of Middlesex, Cheshamster, the full sum of fifty pounds Sterling, which is the same sum of fifty pounds mentioned and expressed in a certain Deed Poll bearing date here-with, and made from me, John Feawick, late of Biffield, in the County of Berks, within the Kingdom of England, a Justice, and chief Proprietor of the one moiety or half parts of the Tract of Land within the Province of New Cassata, or New Jersey, in America, to the said Richard Guy.

⁶ By ing. Foxworth.

Witnesseth present,

"Peter Hoff,

Samuel N. Holmes

Richard M. Mason.

John Smith.
Edward Champney.

Edward Ward

Thomas Anderson

Edmund Warner.

Richard N. Latta

Richard Noble,
James Garfield, Jr.*

¹ By M. O. Relfe.

² Portions of this sketch were contributed by Thomas Shourb, Esq.

This land was surveyed by Richard Noble in 1676. Thomas Pile is described as "a citizen and upholsterer of the city of London." He soon came to America and located upon his purchase. It does not appear that he had any sons, but he had three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Judge William Hall, of Salem, in 1688. It is thought he died before 1690, his name not being mentioned in the records of any transaction after that date. It is believed William Hall came into possession of considerable property by his wife, some of it, doubtless, lying in Pilesgrove.

About 1730, Isaac Sharp emigrated from Ireland to America, and took possession of six hundred acres of land at Blessington, now called Sharptown, which had been settled on him by his father. He brought the frame of his house from Ireland. The site where he erected it is known to this day among old residents of the township as "The Park," and is located on the farm of Joseph Robinson. He had a birthright in the Society of Friends, and was a member as long as he lived. He is thought to have died prior to 1770. In 1741 he was appointed judge of the court of Salem County by George II. The following is a copy of his commission:

"GEORGE THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and to our trusty and well-beloved Isaac Sharp, Esq. Greeting: We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and we do by these presents assign, constitute, and appoint you, the said Isaac Sharp, to be our officer, Judge of Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for our county of Salem, in our Province of New Jersey, giving and hereby granting to you, the said Isaac Sharp, full power and authority to exercise all power and jurisdiction belonging to the said Court, and to hear, try, and determine all causes and quarrels which is recognizable in our said Court, and to award execution thereon accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief over our said Province of Nova Cesaria, or New Jersey, and the territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admiral in the same, and at our city of Perth Amboy, the sixteenth day of August, in the eighteenth year of our reign, Anno Domini 1741.

"HOLME."

"Anthony, the youngest son of Isaac Sharp, of Sharptown, espoused the part of the patriots during the Revolutionary struggle. He lay concealed in the barn while the British were in the neighborhood of his house, and Samuel Humphreys, the progenitor of the present family of Humphreys, then a small boy, carried provisions to him in his place of refuge. He, however, emerged from his retreat, and went with Dr. Ebenezer Elmer (the father of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton) to Fort Ticonderoga, to participate in the engagements on the frontier. It was here that, although a Quaker, he attained the rank of colonel in the army; and his name now stands coupled with the above grade on the roster of the officers of the American forces. When driven from their home, the silver plate and other valuables of the Sharps of Sharptown were conveyed across the Delaware River to their relatives, the Delanceys, who resided at

Wilmington, Del. The man who rowed the boat was named Jonas Keen, and he related the circumstances on his death-bed as one that had made a deep impression on his memory. He lived to the very advanced age of ninety years, and has descendants now residing in Salem."¹

Edward Sharp, Isaac the emigrant's second son, married Martha, daughter of Col. Mark Thompson, of Gloucester County, of Revolutionary memory. The family of Jacob Thompson Sharp, M.D., formerly of Salem, are the only surviving representatives of the family of Isaac Sharp, all of whose children, except Edward, Dr. Sharp's father, died without issue. Dr. Edward S. Sharp, of Salem, is a son of Dr. Jacob Thompson Sharp.

Isaac Sharp's younger brother, Joseph, also lived at Sharptown, and perhaps came to America with or soon after his brother. By his will, made in 1734, Isaac Sharp first gave to his sons, Isaac and Joseph, all his remaining lands in West Jersey.

William Sharp, the younger brother of Anthony Sharp, father of Isaac, was born in Gloucester, England, and married a woman named Covert, and had a son Thomas, who came to America. To this nephew, in consideration of the latter looking after his estate in New Jersey, Anthony granted one thousand acres of land, of which the Salem County almshouse farm is a part, some years before the opening of the eighteenth century. Isaac Sharp, son of Thomas, built, early in the last century, a large brick dwelling, which is still to be seen in good repair on the farm of William Austin. The remains of a large deer park, similar to that of Isaac Sharp, of Sharptown, is visible in the vicinity of the old mansion mentioned. This Isaac Sharp was an active member of the Salem Friends' Meeting, and one of the justices of the Salem Court, 1709-39. His descendants are not numerous, and it is a fact worthy of note that no part of the large landed property of the Sharps is at this time owned by any of their descendants.

Jacob, son of Restore and Hannah Lippincott, located in Pilesgrove, where many of their descendants are now living. In this township live also many descendants of Samuel Lippincott, a "public Friend," a son of Freedom and a grandson of Richard Lippincott, who is thought to have been the pioneer in America of that family. Samuel Lippincott was a well-known citizen as early as 1725.

Joseph Coles settled on a farm near Richman's Mills, lived there, and reared a family, which has grown to be very numerous in the township.

John Davis emigrated from Wales, and settled on Long Island. He belonged to the sect called "Singing Quakers," worhiped daily on a stump, and was very pious and consistent. He lived to the age of one hundred years. About 1705, some years before his death, he moved with his family to Pilesgrove.

¹ History of Fenwick's Colony, pp. 246, 247; Sharps.

township, where Woodstown now is. His eldest son, Isaac, came to New Jersey first, John soon after with his family. David, the son of Isaac, became prominent, and his descendants are the most numerous. He was appointed by the Legislature a justice of the peace, and subsequently was judge of the Salem County courts. He was one of the four Friends who assisted in organizing the Pilesgrove Meeting, about 1724 or 1725, previous to which time Friends in Pilesgrove were members of the Salem Meeting. At the time of his death he was sixty years old. His residence was in Pilesgrove, where he owned considerable property.

Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia, bought one thousand acres of land in Pilesgrove, and sold a portion of it to John Wood, of Woodbury, who left it to his son, Jaconias Wood, the reputed founder of Woodstown, where it is said he built the first house.

The Barnes family was an ancient one, and it numbers extensive landholders in Pilesgrove.

Elisha Bassett, son of William Bassett, came with his father from Boston in 1691, and bought a farm near Woodstown, on which he lived until his death, at the advanced age of one hundred and one.

Samuel Ogden purchased a farm near Woodstown, on which he and his wife ended their days, she in 1819, aged sixty-six, he in 1821, aged about seventy-six.

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1684, two brothers, named Zacharias and Thomas Dunn, thought to have been natives of Alsace or Lorraine, came to America with other Huguenots, seeking protection in flight from religious persecution, and Zacharias Dunn settled in the upper part of Pilesgrove. He had a son Zacharias, who was born in 1698. Seven of his children married and reared families.

David Bacon, a bachelor, and formerly a merchant in Salem, was a son of John and Elizabeth Bacon, of Cohamsey, and was born in the first third of the last century. He removed to Woodstown, and ended his days there, leaving a legacy to Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting with which to erect the school-house now known by his name.

One of the most prominent families that have figured in the history of the northern part of Salem County during the past one hundred and fifty years or more is that of the Richmans, now very numerous, and for the most part well-to-do and highly respected. The progenitor was John Richman, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early day. He located in Pilesgrove township, and followed the milling business during his lifetime, leaving his property to his sons, Isaac and Abraham, the grandfathers of the older Richmans now living. Abraham and John Richman were long prominently identified with the leading interests of the township, especially that portion contiguous to Richman's mills, which were erected by them in 1833.

During the period from 1800 to 1850 the following named families were prominent in Pilesgrove:

Antoin.	Johnson.
Allen.	Kaisil.
Alston.	Kiger.
Ace.	Lippincott.
Alderman.	Lowie.
Avis.	McCallister.
Barton.	Morgan.
Bishop.	Moore.
Brick.	Mayhew.
Bilbottack.	Miller.
Bollinger.	Null.
Barnes.	Nixon.
Borden.	Pearson.
Caillhopper.	Peterson.
Cawley.	Tyle.
Cook.	Prickett.
Conover.	Piscant.
Caroy.	Peak.
Copest.	Pancost.
Cole.	Riley.
Clark.	Wiley.
Cotts.	Robman.
Coolman.	Robbins.
Davis.	Road.
Dickinson.	Ridgeway.
Pare.	Shull.
Duell.	Scull.
Dickson.	Smith.
Dean.	Seagraves.
Engle.	Taylor.
Evans.	Torlon.
Elwell.	Titterth.
Fithian.	Titterary.
Gordon.	Vernon.
Gray.	Ullings.
Gardner.	Yarrow.
Humphreys.	Yardley.
Harner.	Waltham.
Hewitt.	Waters.
Hunt.	Wood.
Ivins.	White.

The following will be found interesting as showing who were the male adult citizens of Pilesgrove thirty-six years ago:

"Name of voters at an election held in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, on the 24 day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, for a Member of Congress, Member of the General Assembly, Sheriff, and three Constables:

John D. Smith.	Samuel Somers.
L. D. Love.	Abb. Bishop.
Morris Elwell.	George B. Watson.
Richard Turner.	William Richman.
William McAllister.	Clark Pierce.
Israel R. Clawson.	N. H. Brown.
Samuel Hewitt.	Jonathan Riley.
Benjamin Wright.	Smith Dare.
Jarvis Lewis.	Charles T. Haines.
Justus Mathers.	James Pancost.
Hess Fithian, M. D.	John Burr.
James M. Reel.	William L. Hempton.
George Davis.	Stacy Peterson.
John Dickinson, Esq.	Samuel Juppette.
John H. Lippincott.	George Peterson.
Israel Hewitt.	James F. Price.
Robert Hewitt.	Henry H. Hewitt.
John Kirby.	Leaves Milford.
John J. Emerson.	Radness Coolkin.
John T. Allen.	Matthias Ripper.
John Harris, Sr.	Joseph L. Hedy.
David Jesse.	Charles J. Adams.
Edmond Daugherty.	James R. Thompson.

John Casill,	John Rason,	Richard McLeod,	David Fries,
John Wallace, Jr.,	Isaac Alb,	Smith T. Harrison,	Eliza Conover,
David S. Austin,	Isaac Abbott,	Thomas Murray,	Joseph P. Armstrong,
John Butler,	Samuel Morris,	Lenox Butler,	Edward Barnes,
David Brooks,	D. Baker,	William H. Bond,	John Fogg,
Thomas Eppmest,	John Cook,	Samuel Thaddeus,	Samuel Moore,
Joseph Hoffman,	Morris Cook,	George Noll,	Shas D. Ticker,
William M. Cowley,	David Brooks,	Joseph B. Hunt,	S. M. Lippincott,
Joseph Emare,	William H. Murphy,	John Hunt,	S. H. Bradway,
Winlock C. Lanchum,	John A. Carman,	Epheum Waters,	Charles Castill,
W. S. Clawson,	Nicholas H. Lee,	Isaac D. Clawson,	James Backs,
Isaac Richman,	William C. Nicholas,	Lorenzo C. Keen,	Edward Paracost,
Thomas Polshaw,	John P. Hacker,	James Curry,	Matthew Morrison,
William Riley,	Samuel M. Gobs,	James McAllister,	A. C. Richman,
Thomas Lamm,	Samuel Morgan,	J. Matthias Moore,	Benjamin Vincent,
Joseph E. Smith,	Andrew Dixon,	Job Perchett,	Hugh Grimsbaw,
Samuel Humphreys,	Charles Clark,	Charles Sealey,	Matthias E. Miller,
Samuel Seagraves,	James Triss,	Joseph Nealech, Sr.,	Charles Baker,
Joseph Union, Sr.,	William Cokes,	Ezekiel Rose, Sr.,	Willard Jones,
Epheum Moore,	Thomas Cokes,	John Fowler,	Thomas McAllister, Jr.,
David Gooling,	Samuel C. Stratton,	John Wrenn,	James Sloan,
Allen Wallace,	Thomas Stratton,	James Abbott,	Joseph Madam,
Thomas Edwards,	Isaac Shute,	H. Whitaker,	Anderson Seagraves,
Samuel Heady, Jr.,	Richard Matlock,	John Fox,	John Layton,
R. Davis,	Mark Seale,	John Riley,	Isaac Seull,
Epheum S. Cokes,	William Stratton, Jr.,	James Banks,	Charles Pomeroy,
Smith Hewitt,	William Seckler,	James Winsor,	Jacob Keoper,
John P. Adams,	David H. Lums,	Samuel Hahman,	John L. Johnson,
Moses Richman,	Daniel Keen,	James Sayers,	George Clark,
Samuel D. Kinson,	James Lums,	Adam Monerill,	Amos Busby,
Martin Canney,	Isaac Nelson,	David Paulin,	Amos Landon,
John Ridgway,	Daniel Ware,	Rever S. S. Dyer,	Elijah Horner,
Thomas French,	Richard Gordon,	Joseph Peterson,	John Allen,
Sidda High,	Moses Ale,	R. Dickinson,	John Ogden,
Joseph Evans, Jr.,	Benjamin Abbott,	Barkley Edwards,	Joseph Eagle,
James Matlock,	Samuel Eagle,	Joseph L. Duell,	Clement Padgett,
Robert C. Petrick,	J. W. Richman,	Robert Hewitt, Jr.,	Ben Morgan,
David Davis,	Michael Noll,	Samuel Borton,	N. Y. Lippincott,
Edward Clark,	John Hewitt,	William Lippincott,	William Basecast,
Jonathan D. Eason,	Joseph B. George,	Willard Seckler,	Bolt Burt,
Joseph R. Eason,	Richard Eason,	Samuel White,	William Hacker,
Abraham Westman,	H. McAllister,	William Morris,	Michael Allen,
Joseph Barnes,	John Hiles,	David C. Pomeroy,	William Parker,
John Carter,	John L. Robinson,	Joseph J. Rose,	Thompson R. Allen,
Andrew Park,	Michael Horner,	Levi Eason,	Abner Lathley,
James Jose,	Joseph Cowley,	Samuel Brist,	Eliza Mattison,
Nathan Taylor,	Isaac Applegate,	James W. Wisse,	John Ditts,
Moses Keen,	John Crispin,	Henry Wiley,	Charles Calliepper,
A. B. Wood,	Bartholomew Cokes,	Charles McAllister,	William Austin,
G. W. Burt,	John P. Pouch,	Samuel White (Jr.),	Isaac White,
William Nelson, Jr.,	Clement Whitte,	Nathan S. Stron,	Michael Jenkins,
Eliza Shick,	Joshua Lippincott,	Joseph Humphreys,	E. K. Cole,
Joshua Davis,	Amos Peterson,	Thomas McAllister,	Richard Gooling,
Joseph K. Riley,	Joseph Duffell,	John D. Price,	Samuel Rose,
Joseph C. Davis,	Joseph Horner,	Isaac Hunt,	William Barton,
William Nelson, Sr.,	Samuel Gooling,	David Applegate,	Isaac Fitzpatrick,
James H. White,	M. P. Dickinson,	Isaac H. Rethman,	James Robins,
Smith Lippincott,	John Jess,	Bartholomew Cole,	Isaac Rosman,
Nathaniel Robbers,	John S. Fry,	Aaron Edwards,	Thomas Keen,
Samuel Mathers,	Stephen Murphy,	Charles Cole,	Joshua Lippincott,
William Harmer,	Allen Moore,	Milton Mattison,	Samuel Pomeroy,
Amos Gooling,	Joseph Doraer,	Robert Mount,	Thomas Ale,
Joseph Morgan,	George Coats,	John Dore,	Joseph Cokes, Sr.,
James Towrie,	John Keoper,	Isaac Eagle,	Norton Moore,
Joshua Fox,	Ed Kirby,	James Tutley,	Charles Kirby,
Joseph Matlock, Jr.,	Charles String,	Isaac Taylor,	John W. Clark,
Isaac B. Fitteratt,	Joshua Crispin,	Enoch Ross,	William G. Lucy,
Oliver Riley,	William Miller,	Alon Loxness,	Matthew Elwell,
Henry Gooling,	William Perchett,	Daniel Lawrence,	Isaac Ballinger,
Henry Riley,	John Canney,	James Griner,	Jeremiah Savers,
Samuel Mayhew,	Samuel Canney,	John Gooling,	S. P. Paul,
Isaac Davis,	Peter Crispin,	Benjamin Hiles,	Thomas Haines,
Isaac Hinton,	Charles Barnes,	Richard Eddy,	Eliza Wallace,
Charles Sauer,	Joseph Cokes, Jr.,	Charles L. Bousloger,	Isaac James,
Alfred Sauer,	U. Cokes,	James H. Davis,	James P. Heritage,
Philly Hiles,	Anamos Keen,	Thomas Bond,	Seah Coker,
Edward Fisher,	Samuel H. White,	Thomas L. Peterson,	Joshua Shick,

Jacob Hunt, M.D.
Edward B. Knight.
William Black.
Daniel Adams.
Stephen Joss.
Charles Green.
William W. Redrow.
Anthony Reeves.
Benjamin Stinger.
John Biden.
Samuel Ayers.
Peter Conover.
William M. Earnest.
Joseph Barker.
Richard Vinson.
Cooper Fisher.
Clarence B. Mayhew.
William Broadway.
Albert Vannister.
Jacob Henson.
Eben Hildner.
James Woodman.
Oakford Nason.
Asahel Horton.
Richard L. Gay.
Thomas J. Adams.
Elihu Royal.
John Cawley.
James T. Greenfield.
Thomas Barber, Jr.
Joseph Dace.
John Woodman.
Joseph T. Coles.
James Davis.
Samuel Dickinson.
William Moore.
Hiram Peterson.
Samuel Smith.
John Stoddard.
Samuel Peterson.
Thomas Morris.
David K. Hill.

Samuel White.
Samuel Brooks.
Ezekiel R. Cochrane, Jr.
Joseph Reeves.
Thomas Brown.
Reuben Mink.
William Peterson.
Eben Reeves.
David Edwards.
Maxon Stans.
Lino Davis.
Joseph I. Clark.
Andrew Thompson.
James Giles.
William Hall.
Gideon L. Gay.
E. R. Bullock.
Joseph A. Richmond.
John McAlister.
Benjamin Fish.
Samuel Robinson.
James Robinson.
Robert P. Robinson.
Henry Kizer.
Hedrick Jones.
Michael Reed.
J. and M. Johnson.
A. W. Wood.
William Petrick.
J. C. Woodbury.
Benjamin Russell.
William English.
Francis Dutton.
E. I. Bennett.
Newcomb Smith.
Samuel Johnson, Jr.
Joseph B. Giles.
Walter R. Foster.
David Curney.
William White, Jr.
Albert Mattson.
P. D. Park.

1850-51, Ephraim S. Coles.
1852-53, James C. Hancock.
1854-55, Robert P. Robinson.
1856-57, Samuel Barton.
1858-59, John Hunt.
1860-61, Barclay Edwards.
1862-63, Paul Jaquette.

1865, James M. S. Kierkegaard.
1867-68, John H. Lippincott.
1869-70, Richmond Coles.
1871-72, Samuel M. Lippincott.
1873-74, H. ratio J. Shaw.
1875-76, Charles B. Humphreys.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850, R. C. Petrick.
1851, Joseph Barker.
1852, David M. Baker.
1853, Isaac Shute.
1854, Abraham E. Richmond.
1855-56, John Holmes.
1857-58, Samuel Humphreys.
1859, Asa Reeves.

1854, Richard F. Turner.
1855, James A. Riley.
1856-57, Edmund Royal.
1858, Jonathan P. Cawley.
1859, John Holmes.
1860, Hughes Crispin.
1861, John W. Goforth.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1850, Joseph Turner.
1851-52, Edward Haines.
1853, Richard Dickinson.
1854-55, 1857-58, Jonathan P. Cawley.
1859-60, William Austin.
1861-62, Joseph Reeves.
1863-64, Thomas R. Coles.
1865-66, 1867-68, Samuel M. Lippincott.

1861-62, 1863-64, 1865-66, Robert Hewitt, Jr.
1867, 1868-69, 1872, Ephraim S. Coles.
1873, William K. Freas.
1874, David Smith.
1875, John Crispin.
1876-77, 1878-79, Samuel Barton.
1880-81, Henry Richmond.
1882-83, Barclay Edwards.
1884-85, Theodore Holton.

CONSTABLES.

1850-51, William Nelson.
1852-53, James M. Reed.
1854-55, Thomas Long.
1856-57, George Watson.
1858-59, Benjamin Abbott.
1860, John H. Brandiff.
1861, William R. Boutwellhouse.

1862-63, Charles F. Groff.
1864, Thomas B. Parker.
1865-66, Isaac Conover.
1867-68, George W. Barton.
1869, Henry Gardner.
1870, Charles Ayer.
1871, Charles B. Robinson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1850, Joseph Barnes.
1851, James Woodman.
1852-53, Joseph Barker.
1854-55, Henry Richmond.
1856-57, William Sandford.
1858-59, James Lawson.
1860, John R. Lippincott.
1861-62, Jonathan Cawley.
1863, Michael Null.
1864-65, William S. Clawson.
1866-67, Ephraim S. Coles.
1868, A. Hillman.
1869-70, Alward W. Hillman.
1871-72, Charles Gallagher.
1873-74, 1875, Charles Clark.
1876-77, William Austin.
1878, Edward B. Humphreys.
1879-80, David Gibson.
1881-82, Joseph K. Riley.
1883-84, 1885-86, R. Hewitt, Jr.
1887, 1888, Eli Kirby.
1889, William M. Cawley.
1890-91, Amos Strong.
1892, Oliver Tracy.
1893-94, John W. Dickinson.
1895-96, 1897-98, Wm. Coles, Jr.
1899, David M. Davis.
1900, Thomas R. Coles.
1901-02, J. and M. Humphreys.
1903-04, 1905, William Hewitt.

1850, Iz. Coles.
1851-52, J. C. Hancock.
1853, 1854, 1855, Thos. Lippincott.
1856, Charles B. Robinson.
1857-58, James P. Lawson.
1859, 1860-61, Isaac Seall.
1862-63, Asa Reeves.
1864-65, David M. Baker.
1866, Isaac A. H. Witt.
1867, Isaac McAlister.
1868, William Moore.
1869, Ira Reeves.
1870, 1871-72, Samuel Barton.
1873, Lewis K. Van Hyst.
1874-75, 1876-77, James Abbott.
1878, Amos Butley.
1879, Gideon Layton.
1880, Eben Davis.
1881, Charles L. Springer.
1882-83, Lippincott Coles.
1884-85, Stacy F. Deacon.
1886-87, Charles P. Swing.
1888, Richard K. Y.
1889-90, Theodore H. H.
1891, William Clark.
1892-93, William Coles.
1894-95, Isaac J. Richmond.
1896-97, Charles P. Humphreys.
1898-99, Charles Richmond.

* This poll-book probably at 7 o'clock p.m., on the whole number of votes polled is four hundred and thirty-eight votes.

Signed: "JOSEPH A. CRAWLEY, Judge.

"THOMAS LARSEN, Clk.

"JOHN W. MOORE.

"Attest: JAMES T. GREENFIELD, Clerk.

"Of the above list of voters one hundred and ninety-six are now deceased."

Organization.—Pilesgrove was one of the original townships of Salem County, and was named, as before stated, in honor of Thomas Pile (or Pyle). Its area was early greatly reduced by the organization of Pilesgrove from its territory.

Civil List.—Owing to the absence of early records the historian is not able to compile a civil list of this township for years previous to 1818. The following is as complete as it has been found possible to make it since the year mentioned:

CLERKS.

1850, 1851-52, 1853-54, William M. Cawley.
1855-56, John W. Lippincott.
1857-58, J. C. Richmond.
1859-60, 1861-62, Charles P. Hancock.

CHOSEN FREDERATORS.

1850-51, W. D. Coles.
1852-53, Robert P. Robinson.
1854-55, Isaac B. Conover.
1856-57, Henry Richmond.
1858-59, Esau Richmond.
1860-61, Samuel Morris.
1862-63, Joseph Reeves.
1864-65, Allen Waller.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1851-52, 1853-54, R. C. Petrick.
1855, Peter Beckert.
1856-57, 1858-59, Isaac Seall.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1850. P. D. Pock.	1860-66. Samuel S. Dean.
1860-67. William M. Crawley.	1867-72. Robert H. Wiet, Jr.
1871-74. Morris Peck.	1873-82. John H. Wiegman.
1885. Joseph Reeve.	1878-82. Hughes Crispin.

COLLECTORS.

1850. John White.	1860-64. Charles G. Dickinson.
1861-63, 1866-67. Mahlon D. Dickinson.	1864-70. John Bortin.
1864-65. James M. Reed.	1871-74. Isaac McAllister.
1868-69, 1870-67. John W. Heforth.	1874-77. Charles D. Cokes.
1881-82. John Cook.	1878-80. John H. Turner.
	1881-82. George B. Grier.

ASSESSORS.

1850-52. Robert Vanneiman.	1875-76, 1878, 1879-78. Mahlon D. Dickinson.
1853-55, 1858. Thomas Long.	1880-81. Edward S. Davis.
1857, 1859. Ephraim S. Coles.	1879-80. James S. Engles.
1860-64. Smith Hewitt.	1881-82. J. M. C. Richman.

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

1860-59. James Lawrie.	1860. David M. Davis.
1860-59. Joseph K. Riley.	1862-67. James Woolman.

Public Schools.—The educational history of Pilesgrove dates back to nearly the time of its settlement. Schools of a primitive kind were established by the pioneers soon after their arrival. They were taught in log houses, sometimes in residences, by the old-fashioned itinerant ; Loggones, and if they were not as thorough and as systematic as the schools of to-day, they were of a character well calculated to sow the seeds of educational progress, which have since borne abundant fruitage.

The "pay-school" system was early introduced as a means of general education, and in time, through the fostering influence of the school law of the State, the public school system of the present day developed itself. Districts were formed from time to time, each under the care of competent and duly-elected committeemen, who in time gave place to the township superintendent, an office now some years extinct.

The districts now number seven, known and numbered as follows: 24, Laurel Hill; 25, Sharptown; 26, Woodstown; 27, Eldridge's Hill; 28, Friendship; 29, Union Grove; 30, Morgan.

Industrial.—The soil of Pilesgrove is of the first quality, and is cultivated by as progressive and intelligent a class of farmers as are to be found in any section of New Jersey. This township was early noted for its productiveness in wheat, corn, oats, flax-seed, hay, and potatoes. All kinds of farm and garden produce are raised, and meet with ready and remunerative sale in the markets of South Jersey and Philadelphia.

Lumbering was an early industry, and several saw-mills were built in various parts of the township. One of the earliest of these was that of Moses Richman, at Richmanville, which was burned about sixty years ago.

About 1829 a fulling-mill was built at Richmanville by Moses Richman. It was converted into a foundry about 1850, having been idle for about ten years previously, and the property having been sold

to Iredell Butcher. The foundry went into disrepair about twelve years ago.

Abraham and John Richman built a grist-mill 1836, which is known as "the Richman Mills." It is located near Richmanville, and is owned by Abraham Richman, who has long leased it to different parties, among them Francis Diamant, Isaac Diamant, and Jonathan Webster. The latter has operated it during the past six years.

Dickinson's mills, built by Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson in 1852, and first run by Ephraim Cole, who has been in possession since that time, except during two years, in the course of which it was at different times in the occupancy of William Filer, Barzillai Smith, and Albert Mounce. In 1873, Mr. Cole admitted his son to a partnership in the enterprise, and since that date the mill has been run by Ephraim Cole & Son. It is now owned by Joanna Dickinson, widow of the late Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson. By the side of this mill formerly stood a saw-mill, which was built long previously to the erection of the grist-mill, and was taken down nearly thirty years ago. On the same site was formerly a mill known as Davenport's mill, in honor of an owner of long ago. Asa Antrum and Samuel Dickinson later owned it, until the property passed into the hands of the late Dr. Thomas P. Dickinson.

The Oliphant mill, at Sharptown, was built by Dr. Sharp in 1847, and was first run by Smith Hewitt, Thomas Sparks, Richard Sutton, and Parvin Lloyd, successively had possession until 1862, when Samuel Oliphant assumed control. In 1872 his son, Aaron M. Oliphant, became a partner in the business, which has since been conducted by S. & A. M. Oliphant.

A foundry was early established at Eldridge's Hill by Edward Hanes, who was succeeded by his son, Thomas Hanes. During the past twenty-five years the business has been conducted by John Hanes, another son of its founder. Agricultural and mill machinery are manufactured here, and some engines have been made.

A number of sloops for carrying cordwood were built at Sharptown between 1815 and 1820. Marl was discovered in the township about Woodstown and elsewhere and used as a fertilizer as early as 1820.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The Borough of Woodstown.—Wood-town borough is pleasantly located near the head-waters of Salem Creek, nine miles from Salem, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and fifty-five miles from Trenton, and has only recently been separated from Pilesgrove. Around about it lies the richest agricultural section of Salem County. Its business is largely and is drawn mostly from the upper portion of Salem and the lower section of Gloucester Counties, and is chiefly limited to mercantile trade. Few towns are more invitingly built, the residences being, as a rule, attractive, and many of them surrounded by large

lawn. During the past few years this place has been brought into considerable prominence through the excellent and interesting fairs held there by the "West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, N. J.," during the continuance of which the town is a scene of much bustle, activity, and animation.

There stood until recently a large tree in the vicinity of the Hick-site Friends' meeting-house, around which, tradition says, the British soldiers stacked their arms while pausing in their passage through the village on one memorable day of the Revolutionary period. This spot is pointed out as one of considerable historical interest.

The village is quite ancient, and derived its name from Jackanias Wood, an early settler, who built the three-story brick house, now standing and in good condition, owned and occupied by William H. Reed. Other early settlers were David Davis, Zachariah Ray, Bateman Lloyd, Gen. Isaiah Shinn, James Risley, and John Pym.

The following notice of Woodstown appeared in "Gordon's Gazetteer," 1834:

"Woodstown, p. t., and village, of Pilesgrove township, Salem C., upon the Salem Creek, 10 miles E. of the town of Salem, 60 N. E. from W. C., and 30 S. of Trenton. The town contains about 100 dwellings, 2 taverns, and factories, including 1 Friends' meeting, 1 Baptist and 1 African Methodist Church. In the neighborhood of the town there are some valuable meadows, and the use of marl has much improved the agriculture of the township."

Manufactures.—A flour-mill was early built by John Groff, and it is still standing, owned and operated by Charles B. Clark. A few years after the building of this mill, Abraham McAltoner erected a wooden-mill on Chestnut Run, near Lippincott Weatherby & Co.'s lumber-yard. About 1830, shortly after the death of Mr. McAltoner, it was removed and converted into a dwelling, which is yet in good repair. Traces of the old dam across the run are still to be seen. The abandonment of this enterprise was due to the failure of the stream to supply adequate water-power.

Alexander Dean, who was a resident of Woodstown about ninety years ago, manufactured nails by hand in a shop on Main Street, on the site of a house owned by Mrs. Allen Hires, and standing nearly opposite the residence of his son, Samuel S. Dean.

Seventy years ago George Hollinshead had a watch-maker's shop on Main Street, where Isaac Ballinger now lives. About the same time a tannery stood on the Samuel C. Dickinson lot. It was for many years the property of Samuel Dickinson, by whom it was torn down. A man named Wallace is said to have been a former owner. Jonathan Riley had a blacksmith-shop on Main Street, on the lot now owned by Dr. Jaquett, who lives in the residence, since remodeled, formerly occupied by Mr. Riley. During the active years of his life he carried on an extensive business, often employing several helpers and apprentices. A wheelwright-shop was kept sixty years ago

near the site of the residence of Mrs. Fliteraff, almost opposite Riley's shop, by Anthony Waters, who followed his trade there many years.

As early as 1816 there was a wheelwright-shop on the site of the house of Deanius Peterson, on Main Street. It was occupied by Francis Cassidy until his death, about ten years later.

Samuel Samers was probably the earliest regular cabinet-maker in the village, and for many years occupied a shop near the junction of Marlton and Main Streets. After the death of Cassidy, the wagon-maker, about 1826, he occupied the shop where he had formerly carried on business. Deanius Peterson became his partner in 1837, and succeeded him in business in 1839, continuing until 1856. About 1850, Francis Armstrong opened a shop on the Salem road (now Commerce Street), near Main Street, and continued business there until the establishment burned, a few years later. Henry N. Mulford was a later cabinet-maker, from about 1860 to 1873, part of the time occupying a building now the residence of C. S. Scott, on Main Street. He was succeeded by John Turner, who has since been in the business, his shop being on Main Street.

The well-known foundry of Edward Hanes was established by its present proprietor about eight years since. It is well located and liberally patronized, and does a general foundry business. Mr. Hanes is a man of great ingenuity and fine mechanical acquirements, and his inventive mind has conceived a number of curious and useful contrivances which have excited the wonder and admiration of persons who have seen them.

Woodstown contains two canneries. The older of these, that of Grier & Wallace, was established in 1881, and has so far done a large and successful business. The second was opened in 1882, by Dickinson & Lippincott, and has begun what promises to be a career of success.

Merchants.—The earliest merchants were David Davis and Gen. Isaiah Shinn. John Pyne and James Risley also had early stores. Davis' store was in the western part of the village. Gen. Shinn kept a store on Main Street, in a building now owned by Miss Emeline Shinn, continuing in trade until his death. The store was later leased by Jacob Madara, Israel Reed, and David Bacon. James Risley's store was at the junction of Salem and Bullitt Streets, near the present store of James D. Lawson. After his death he was succeeded by his son, Joseph L. Risley, who kept the store until his death, when it passed into the possession of Joseph K. Riley, who tore down the building and erected a new one on its site, and at the same time other contiguous ones occupied by several of the leading merchants of Woodstown in their several lines of trade. On the site of the Hunt Block Joshua Madara kept a general store, and was succeeded by Joseph Heritage and others. Later the establishment was converted into a hard-

ware-store by John and Charles Dickinson, who sold out to John Hunt. In 1839 the building was burned. In its place Mr. Hunt immediately built the large brick block which has since borne his name, a portion of which he rented, occupying the corner store with a large stock of hardware. He died in 1879, and since 1880 the store has been occupied by Lippincott & Pancoast. The first occupants of the other store in this building were Peterson & Hollinshead, who were succeeded by Lippincott & Hollinshead. Fifty or sixty years ago there was a small store where Nathan Thomas' general store now is, which was kept by a Mrs. White. Other merchants of the past and present may be named as follows: Jacob Davis, Thomas Davis, David M. Davis, James Lawrie, Hopkins & Clewett, David Bacon, John Bacon, Jacob Crion, Thorn & Moore, and Grier & Wallace. The present druggists are Messrs. Foster and Borton & Andrews. The last-mentioned firm succeeded Omar Borton. The shoe trade is represented by Joseph K. Riley, Edward Davis, and Thomas Ruff.

Public-Houses.—The oldest public-house in Woodstown for a long time was the Washington Hotel. It had many owners and occupants during the many years of its existence, one of the later of whom was Joseph G. French, who sold it to C. C. Ford in 1898. Mr. Ford kept it until 1881, and in the spring of that year converted it into three stores.

A public-house, known as the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, long stood opposite the Washington House. In the summer of 1868 it gave place to the hotel at present owned and kept by Samuel French, which was built by Jacob B. Keeley, and kept by him about five years. He was succeeded by F. B. Elkinton & Brother, and they by F. B. Elkinton, who was succeeded by Samuel French, the present owner.

Stage-Lines.—Railroads.—This was a prominent stopping-place for the stages between Salem and Philadelphia. About 1835, Joseph Cook established a stage-line from Woodstown to Penn's Grove, connecting at the latter place with the boats plying between Salem and Philadelphia. About the same time a stage-line was established between Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and Philadelphia, through Woodstown. Henry Graham was the owner. The stages made two trips weekly. About 1849, Jackson Briant established a daily line of stages between Woodstown and Philadelphia, leaving Woodstown in the morning, and returning in the evening. Since the opening of the Salem Railroad stages were run in connection with the trains at Yorktown Station, three miles distant. W. B. Hitchner was proprietor of this line. After the opening of the railroad from Woodbury to Swedesboro a daily line of stages was run from Woodstown to Swedesboro, six miles distant.

The completion of the railroad from Swedesboro through Woodstown to Salem has placed Woodstown in direct railway communication with Philadelphia and points beyond, an advantage it should have had

twenty years ago, and it will doubtless add much to the growth, prosperity, and wealth of the place, and bring into market for building purposes the available land adjacent to the present built-up portions.

Educational.—The public schools of Woodstown are elsewhere referred to. The place has two private educational enterprises which are worthy of special mention. One of these, the Woodstown Academy, a boarding- and day-school for both sexes, is under the care of A. C. Norris, A.M., one of the best educators in the State, and has a wide reputation. During the summer vacations Professor Norris usually prepares a large class for teaching. The other is the private school of William H. Reed, who has been long and successfully engaged in teaching, and is the present mayor of the borough.

Incorporation.—In 1878 petitions were circulated and a private bill presented to the State Legislature to incorporate the village of Woodstown as a borough. This bill failed to pass on account of a decision of the Supreme Court, pronounced that winter, to the effect that under the amendments to the Constitution special legislation of that nature was unconstitutional. The bill was revised so as to be general in its features, and in that shape was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, April 5, 1878. An election under the provisions of the act was held in September, 1878, and the people voted against incorporation by a majority of thirty-five, on a total vote of two hundred and sixty-three. The project was abandoned until 1882, when a petition was presented to the Board of Freeholders asking for the appointment of an election to determine the question of incorporation with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a walnut-tree on the northerly side of the W. & M. and Mullica Hill turnpike, near the farm-house of late Samuel Peterson; thence a straight course to the bridge over a water-course on the Woodstown and Swedesboro turnpike, near the house of John French; thence a straight course to the bridge over the same water-course where it crosses the Woodstown and Auburn road, near the farm-house of late Joseph Peterson; thence a straight course to the old Woodstown and Sharpton road, at the corner of William Kippatrick's meadow, formerly the Dickinson meadow, also a corner of Elizabeth B. Cooley's meadow; thence a straight course, crossing Salem Creek and the Sharpton and Salem roads, to the bridge over Niskoun's Run at the foot of Hungry Hill, near John Holmes' farm-house, on the road from Woodstown to Allwinstown; thence a straight course to the intersection of the Woodstown and Darlington road with the road from Peterson's mill to the Allwinstown road aforesaid, near the farm-house of Sarah and Mary H. Dickinson; thence a straight course to the beginning."

The petition was signed by the following:

Edward Wallace.	W. M. Morrison.
Joseph K. Riley.	E. S. Davis.
Samuel Borton.	James D. Lawson.
Omar Borton.	Daniel Ware.
George M. Andrews.	J. H. Turner.
William B. Keeley.	J. H. Turner.
Ellis Mattson.	William Z. Filbert.
Joseph Turner.	A. C. Norris.
Isiah C. Shinn.	Nathan Thorne.
E. S. Frazz.	John L. Allen.
J. T. Taylor.	John C. Neustart.
William Taylor.	Thomas M. Taylor.
A. E. Richardson.	Thomas M. White.

Edward Southgate,
 Isaac B. Cook,
 J. W. White,
 William S. G. North,
 William B. Foster,
 J. H. Peterson,
 John Wallace,
 S. H. Weatherly,
 George B. Grier,
 Joseph B. King.

William Nixon,
 Lewis B. Wright,
 Isaac Goodenow,
 Charles Ross,
 Robert Run,
 Thomas Ruth,
 Percy Edwards,
 L. A. D. Allen, M.D.,
 Charles Smith.

The petition was granted, and the following was the result of the election, as certified by the inspectors:

"The whole number of names on the poll-list was 203; the number of ballots cast was 203; the number of ballots cast 'for incorporation' was 123; the number of ballots cast 'against incorporation' was 80; the number of ballots marked was none; the majority 'for incorporation' was 43."

The first election of borough officers was held Oct. 3, 1882, with the following result: Mayor, William H. Reed; Councilmen, Isaac K. Lippincott, James D. Lawson, John H. Turner, Elam Hitchner, Edward S. Davis, and Joseph B. Cobb.

The First National Bank of Woodstown.—The First National Bank of Woodstown was organized Feb. 16, 1864. Its certificate of authority was granted April 4th, and it began a regular business July 25th of that year, in a house occupied by C. M. Fogg, on Salem Street, continuing there until its removal to its new banking-house, October 25th following. The original directors were William J. Shinn, Edward E. Humphreys, John H. Lippincott, Elijah B. Horner, John W. Dickinson, Samuel Borton, Samuel H. Weatherly, Samuel Black, and James Benezet. The first officers were William J. Shinn, president; C. Carroll Lippincott, cashier; and Charles M. Fogg, teller.

Cashier Lippincott died in August, 1867, and Charles M. Fogg, the teller of the bank, was chosen his successor, and Edward Wallace was chosen teller. President Shinn died in February, 1868, and Edward R. Bullock succeeded him as director and president. In March of the same year Edward Wallace resigned his position as teller in order to engage in other business, and William Z. Flitcraft was chosen to fill the vacancy. Charles M. Fogg continued as cashier until January, 1871, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Z. Flitcraft, and Isaiah C. Shinn was chosen teller.

The present directors are Edward R. Bullock, Samuel H. Weatherly, Samuel Borton, Samuel Moore, Samuel S. Dean, Jesse Lippincott, Nathan Thorne, Isaac K. Lippincott, and James Benezet; and the officers are Edward R. Bullock, president; William Z. Flitcraft, cashier; and Isaiah C. Shinn, teller.

The capital of the bank is \$75,000; the surplus is \$50,000; and the undivided profits at this date are \$20,890.65.

Sharptown.—This is an ancient settlement, historically known as having had a camp established near it by the British during the Revolution. John-

son, in his little "History of Salem," states that the British troops, consisting of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred men, encamped there on the night of March 16, 1778. It derived its name from the Sharp family, elsewhere mentioned, who located in the vicinity during the pioneer period of the history of the county.

Who the very first business men in Sharptown were is now unknown to any one. Doubtless various small enterprises of commerce or industry were established there from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years ago. Sixty years ago Peter Bilderback kept a store on the site of the store of Messrs. Wiggins & Brocker. About fifty years ago he was succeeded by Noah and John Humphreys. Four or five years later they gave place to William and James Hunt. Later Isaiah W. Richmond and Edward B. Humphreys occupied the old building successively. The present store-house at this stand was erected a few years ago by the present proprietors, who have a good trade with the farmers around about.

Charles Elkinton built the store now occupied by Elton Rogers & Son, and leased it successively to Henry Wood, Gideon Allen, Ellis Smith, and Henry M. Wright. It was closed by an auction sale at the end of Wright's occupancy, and was not again opened until purchased by Elton Rogers, about four years ago.

For some years before the late rebellion, Albert and Robert Van Meter had a store at the upper end of the village, where Edward Kirby's market now is. After trading four or five years they abandoned the business, and the building was converted into a dwelling.

At the lower end of the village a store was kept over forty years ago by Isaac McAllister, and later, until finally closed, by George A. Robbins & Henry Wood, and George A. Robbins & Robert P. Robinson. About the same time a store was opened on the opposite side of the street by Samuel Humphreys. He was succeeded by Matthias Swing and Benjamin Lippincott, and later he again traded there until succeeded by Mrs. Mary Robbins. This store was closed thirty years or more ago.

There were, years ago, two public-houses in Sharptown. One of them, not now in existence, was kept by Adam Cook, about sixty years ago. The other has had many successive keepers, and has been open, with varying fortunes most of the time for many years. It is not now a licensed hotel, and it is kept by George Elkinton.

The various mechanical trades usually represented in similar villages have been long plied in Sharptown by men the names of whom have many of them been forgotten. Samuel Plummer was a wheelwright here for many years. George W. Barton's name is also familiar in connection with this branch of industry. A wheelwright well known at the present time is Charles Avis. Joseph Peak, Borden Crammer, and Isaac

Stretch were well-remembered former blacksmiths. William B. Turner and Samuel Lott are the village Vulcans now. Among shoemakers, past and present, may be mentioned George A. Robbins, John Bee, Edmund Royal, Richard Gordon, Richard P. Gordon, John Miller, and Thomas Hewitt. The harness-shop of Nathan Kidd was established in 1849.

Sharptown may now be reckoned among the most prominent of the smaller villages of Salem County. It contains two general stores, a hotel, one church, a public school, a grist-mill, and a goodly number of dwellings. The population is about two hundred and fifty, and evidences of thrift and prosperity abound.

Yorketown.—Yorketown is a pleasant little village in the southeastern part of the township, on the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, about three miles from Woodstown, and ten from Salem. It has grown up within the past twenty years. The first house of any importance erected here was the residence of John S. Elwell. The land on which it stands was owned at the time of the construction of the railroad by John H. Cann, who surveyed it into village lots, and sold them as opportunity offered. The place was named in honor of Judge T. Jones Yorke.

The first store in Yorketown was built by Joseph and Asa Reeves, who sold out, in 1866, to Isaac McAllister. Wilbert Richman, a since well-known merchant, entered Mr. McAllister's employ as a clerk, and was later admitted to a partnership in his business, succeeding him as sole owner about twelve years ago. The store now owned and occupied by Mr. Richman was built by Isaac McAllister, who removed to it from the one he had previously purchased of the Reeveses.

A second, and the only other store in Yorketown besides Richman's, was built by John S. Elwell, in 1877, and was owned and managed by him until the spring of 1882, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, George W. Watson.

A hotel was built and opened in 1863, by William S. Boultinghouse, who sold it to Thomas McAllister about 1866. Mr. McAllister kept it a few years, and has since leased it to Samuel Gasling, Benjamin Free, William Nelson, Jacob Beck, and Henry Van Meter.

There was formerly a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop owned by John H. Cann, who is now a resident of Alloways. Both buildings have disappeared.

The brick and tile manufactory of Aaron Haines & Sons is the most important interest, located principally just within the township of Upper Alloways Creek, near Yorketown.

The two stores, the hotel, and the brick and tile manufactory mentioned, two school-houses, a chapel, a colored Methodist Church, a post-office, a depot and express- and telegraph-office, and a few scattering dwellings make up the sum total of the village, which has a small but thrifty population.

Richmanville.—This is a hamlet about a mile north of Yorketown, containing three or four dwellings, a store, and a blacksmith-shop. One of the most prominent residents is Mr. C. Kirby, formerly long extensively engaged in the meat trade, now a well-known farmer. This place was the locality of the settlement of the Richman family, mentioned elsewhere.

The saw-mill, fulling-mill, and foundry formerly located here are referred to in the sketch of the industries of Pilesgrove township. A store was opened by Joseph Harker about thirty years ago. It had several subsequent occupants, and while occupied by Charles M. Miller it was burned, in March, 1878. Among former merchants at this old stand were Benjamin Dubois, Capt. William Main, and David Banks. The store of Moses M. Richman was built and opened by the present proprietor in the spring of 1878.

There have at different times been several blacksmiths at Richmanville. The most prominent among them was Iredell Butcher, now living near by, but for a long time out of the trade. The present blacksmith is Artis C. Seagrave.

Other Settlements.—Bishtown, Duel's Corners, and Eldridge's Hill are the local names of settlements in various parts of the township, which are scarcely entitled to consideration as hamlets. Milltown is the name given to the locality of the Richman grist-mill, near Richmanville. Baileytown is a cluster of buildings east of Salem Creek, which is included in Woodstown borough, but was formerly so called.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Woodstown Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 9, 1871. The following named were the charter members: Albert Walton, Alfred Mounce, Charles Clark, William Taylor, F. B. Elkinton, George Hann, F. M. Borden, William H. Kirby, I. C. Shinn. The first officers were F. M. Borden, N. G.; Charles Clark, V. G.; I. C. Shinn, Sec.; William Taylor, Treas. The successive Noble Grands have been as follows: F. M. Borden, Charles Clark, I. C. Dubois, William H. Kirby, Charles D. Coles, I. C. Shinn, J. E. Jaquett, and John H. Turner. In September, 1882, Israel Renner was N. G.; J. E. Jaquett, V. G.; Franklin Flitercraft, Sec.; and James Abbott, Treas.

Eagle Lodge, No. 64, K. of P., of Sharptown, was instituted Dec. 4, 1871, with the following charter members and first officers:

Henry Gaslinier, C. C.; Charles D. Heritage, V. C.; Henry B. Richman, M. A.; Charles S. Springer, M. E.; J. H. Goff, K. R.; John Williams, M. P.; Lewis E. Vanhelt, P.; William P. Barton, Charles P. Strong, William M. Riley, John M. Mair, Richard Hurdman, J. Nelson Curry, Charles P. Keen, Elmer Rogers, Charles G. Sullivan, John B. Humphreys, Joseph Aris, Thomas Wright, Henry L. Coles, Charles B. Robinson, Eleazer Smith, John N. Miller, Richard S. Colgren, and Joseph Rogers. The principal officers serving in September, 1882, were John M. Mills, C. C.; Charles S. Coles, V. C.

Harmony Council, No. 56, O. U. A. M.—This society was instituted at Woodstown, Jan. 11, 1871. The charter members were

T. M. Taylor.	E. Snellbaker.
Frederick Bazlen.	C. P. Reeves.
T. Green.	M. F. Edwards.
Davistuffs.	J. B. Cobb.
D. F. Broadway.	John H. Turner.
Joseph Taylor.	Mark Kirby.
H. Snellbaker.	Isaac Conover.
Charles Adkinson.	Jeremiah Smith.

The first officers were T. M. Taylor, C.; D. F. Broadway, V. C.; J. B. Cobb, R. S.; Jeremiah Smith, A. R. S.; Frederick Borden, F. S.; E. Snellbaker, I.; John H. Turner, Ex.; J. Tyler, I. P.; T. Green, O. P.; C. P. Reeves, Treas. The officers in September, 1882, were as follows: E. Sibley, C.; Benjamin Nixon, V. C.; T. M. White, R. S.; J. B. Cobb, A. R. S.; E. Snellbaker, F. S.; T. M. Taylor, I.; William Seagraves, Ex.; Elmer Wible, I. P.; Josiah Daniels, O. P.; Joseph Turner, Jr., Ex. C.; Joseph Taylor, Sr., Ex. C.; Joseph S. Taylor, S. M. White, N. R. Daniels, Trustees. The following are the names of the successive presiding officers:

T. M. Taylor.	M. F. Edwards.
D. F. Broadway.	Joseph Turner.
J. H. Turner.	Leslie Fickett.
J. B. Cobb.	William Brown.
J. W. Offgren.	Elmer Reed.
Joseph S. Taylor.	Charles Keen.
N. R. Daniels.	Isaac Conover.
T. M. White.	Edward Sibley.
E. Snellbaker.	

Regular meetings are held in Riley's Hall, Tuesday evening of each week.

Woodstown Lodge, No. 138, F. and A. M.—This lodge was organized Feb. 3, 1874, with the following charter members: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, Howard Bassett, L. A. D. Allen, James D. Lawson, John H. Peterson, Henry B. Richman, Benjamin F. Straughn, Francis H. Walker, Robert G. Sheppard.

The following were the first officers: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, W. M.; Howard Bassett, S. W.; L. A. D. Allen, J. W.; James D. Lawson, Treas.; John H. Peterson, Sec. The names of the successive presiding officers are as follows: A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson, L. A. D. Allen, Howard Bassett, Charles D. Coles, Edward Wallace, N. Y. Lippincott, Charles H. Richman. In September, 1882, the officers were Charles H. Richman, W. M.; Isaac C. Dubois, S. W.; Richman Coles, J. W.; James D. Lawson, Treas.; John H. Peterson, Sec.

Meetings are held on or after the full moon of each month, and two weeks thereafter. Place of meeting, Masonic Hall.

Mosacsa Tribe, No. 42, I. O. R. M.—This society was organized in 1872, with the following charter members:

William Brown.	Edward S. Davis.
William M. Walters.	Robert E. Con.
Charles L. Waters.	John Green.
John W. Gifford.	Joseph E. King.

John Joughlin.
Robert R. Morton.
Frank Green.
Jacob Urian.
Charles J. King.
Joseph Nichols.
Cooper A. Money.

James S. Eagles.
George Watson.
William Jess.
Asa Reeve.
Nathaniel R. Smith.
George Klingsmith.
W. B. Hitchcock.

The following were the first officers: Charles L. Watson, S.; William M. Walters, S. S.; Edward T. Davis, J. S.; William Brown, P.; George Watson, C. of R.; Cooper A. Money, K. of W. The following officers were serving in September, 1882: William Ferguson, S.; William M. Walters, S. S.; Charles Knear, J. S.; James S. Eagles, P.; Edward S. Davis, C. of R.; Samuel Broadway, K. of W.

John D. Foster Post, No. 57, G. A. R.—The post was organized in September, 1881. The following were the charter members:

James S. Eagles.	Edward B. Sibley.
Israel Renner.	Joseph Commith.
John H. Paaseck.	Uriah Gilman.
Jacob Moore.	William M. Morrison.
Monas R. Banks.	Elmer Ozden.
Jonathan Smith.	John Maxwell.
John Neustead.	John Fox.
Benjamin Maull.	Henry Borklin.
Elmer W. Reed.	

The following officers were serving in September, 1882: John Neustead, C.; Israel Renner, S. V. C.; Benjamin Maull, J. V. C.; James S. Eagles, A.; Joseph Commith, Q.; Uriah Gilman, S. Meets every Thursday evening in Temperance Hall.

Pilesgrove Library Association.—The Woodstown Library Company was instituted March 31, 1810, and incorporated May 12, 1814. There are no records extant which throw any light on its subsequent history for many years. It was in existence in 1851, and its directors were Jonathan Cawley, Samuel Lippincott, D. C. Pancoast, Joseph Barnes, Josiah Engle, and David M. Davis. It seems to have ceased to be soon afterwards.

About the year 1858, Lavinia T. Reed, residing near Woodstown, began to canvass the project of a library among her acquaintances, the result of which was that quite a number of the citizens of Woodstown interested in such matters agreed to become members of a library organization by payment of a membership fee of one dollar, and several donations of books were made. Many of these books may now be seen upon the shelves of the library, bearing upon the fly-leaves the names of the donors, long since gone to rest. Some of them bear the label of the old Woodstown Library. Mrs. Reed also organized a course of lessons on history, which continued for nearly a year, an admission fee of five and ten cents being charged; the proceeds at the end of the course amounted to about forty-eight dollars, which sum was turned over to the treasury of the library and expended in books and necessary appliances.

In January, 1869, the project had attained sufficient hold to warrant the formation of a regular society. A constitution was prepared by Dr. I. D. Clawson

and William M. Cawley, and submitted and adopted at a meeting held in the old town hall, Jan. 7, 1869, at which meeting the following officers, etc., were elected: President, Hon. William S. Clawson; Vice-President, Rev. Chester Bridgman; Secretary, William M. Cawley; Purchasing Committee, Hon. I. D. Clawson, David D. Hollingshead, Isaac V. Dickinson, Lavinia T. Reed, Elizabeth B. Hinckman; and at a subsequent meeting held Jan. 28, 1869, Daniel Ware was appointed librarian, and Omar Barton treasurer.

At the meeting last mentioned it was reported that over eighty books had been collected, and further donations were promised, and that an interview had been had with Smith Bowen, who had willingly granted the use of a lot free of expense on which to erect a library building. The lot offered was the same that is now occupied by the post-office building, and it was held vacant by Mr. Bowen, ready for the occupancy by the association, for a number of years. It was further reported that seventy-five dollars in money and labor had been subscribed towards the expense of the building, and Dr. Clawson gave information that a large number of congressional works, public documents, etc., which were obtained by him during his service in Congress, were at the disposal of the association. These books were accepted and ordered to be removed to the shelves of the library in the town hall, and formed the basis of the present large and valuable collection of public papers owned by the association.

During the following winter a literary society was formed by the ladies of the library association and others, under the auspices of which several lectures were delivered by the clergymen of Woodstown. The proceeds amounted to seventeen dollars, and were donated to the library treasury. A proposition was made about this time to William S. Clawson to erect a building on the lot offered by Mr. Bowen, taking a lien upon it until the association should be able to pay the debt. To this he agreed, and arrangements to that effect had been partially made. The library association was to collect and pay into his hands all the funds they could obtain, he becoming responsible for the balance until the association should relieve him by payment. But the death of Judge Clawson, in the spring of 1861, in connection with the exciting incidents of the war, put an end not only to this project, but to all other efforts in behalf of the library. In the mean time the library had been removed to a front room in the house of Daniel Ware, who had kindly consented to receive the same, the town hall being no longer available, and there it remained until after the war in care of his daughter, Pauline S. Ware, who acted as librarian.

In 1865 a successful attempt was made to revive the long dormant interest in the library. The annual meeting was held in 1866, and William H. Reed was elected president; John S. Barnes, vice-president; and William Cawley, secretary. The Daniel Webster

Club, of Woodstown, made a proposition to merge their library with that of the Pilesgrove Association, asking in exchange for their books a membership in the library for each member of the club. The proposition was accepted, and the library increased thereby over one hundred volumes.

Pursuant to authority granted by the association the executive committee in 1866 removed the library and furniture from Mr. Ware's house to the store of John H. Peterson, who was appointed librarian, at an annual salary of fifty dollars, the books being accessible at all times during business hours. At the annual meeting in 1867, C. C. Lippincott, John S. Barnes, and William H. Reed, a committee previously appointed, presented a draft of a revised constitution, which was adopted. The constitution increased the membership fee to two dollars and fifty cents, and the annual dues to fifty cents, and provided also for life memberships on the payment of ten dollars, such life memberships to be clear of all dues and assessments. At this meeting the following officers were elected under the new constitution: President, William H. Reed; Vice-President, I. V. Dickinson; Secretary, John S. Barnes; Directors, I. D. Clawson, Daniel Ware, Lavinia T. Reed, Susan W. Saul, Mrs. E. C. Hires. During this year the association sustained a severe loss in the death of C. Carroll Lippincott, the treasurer. In 1868 the association was incorporated under the general laws of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Pilesgrove Library Association." The following gentlemen were elected trustees for the purpose of incorporation: I. D. Clawson, I. V. Dickinson, William H. Reed, Charles H. Richman, John S. Barnes.

At the annual meeting of 1870 the constitution was amended by changing the membership fee from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars, and the annual dues from fifty to seventy-five cents, and the number of shares of stock in the association was limited to one hundred. During this year the association purchased a small frame building, then standing on the site now occupied by John H. Turner's store and residence, and the books were removed thereto. John S. Barnes was elected librarian, and performed the duties of the office until 1872.

At the annual meeting of 1871 the offer of a site for the library building on the lot adjoining the Friends' meeting-house was accepted, and it was ordered that the building be removed thereto as soon as convenient. This proposition met with considerable opposition, but was carried by a small majority, and in the spring of 1871 the removal was effected. At the annual meeting of 1872, William H. Reed was elected president; I. V. Dickinson, vice-president; William H. Pancoast, secretary; L. A. D. Allen, treasurer; I. D. Clawson, Daniel Ware, William Z. Filcraft, George W. Smith, and Van R. Tindall, directors.

At the first meeting of the board Mr. Barnes tendered his resignation as librarian. William H. Pan-

coast was elected in his stead, at an annual salary of ten dollars, and filled the office until the following March, when he resigned that office together with the secretaryship, and William Z. Flitcraft was elected secretary and librarian in his stead, and acted as librarian, assisted during a portion of the time by his brother, Isaiah Flitcraft, until April, 1875, without compensation.

During 1872 the association was called upon to mourn the death of Vice-President Isaac V. Dickinson, who had been identified with the organization from the beginning, nearly all the time serving in some official capacity.

April 29, 1875, at a meeting of the association, a committee appointed to present a revised constitution embodied several material changes, which brought the association into closer conformity with the laws of the State governing library corporations. This constitution was adopted, and it is still in force without change. By it the annual meeting now falls in April instead of January, and at the meeting April 29, 1875, the following board of trustees was elected: William H. Reed, Dr. L. A. D. Allen, William Z. Flitcraft, O. B. McCurdy, Hannah C. Lord, Mrs. E. B. Humphreys, John S. Barnes, and pursuant to the modified constitution the trustees, at their first meeting, held May 1, 1875, elected the following officers, who were *ex officio* officers of the association also: President, William H. Reed; Secretary, William Z. Flitcraft; Treasurer, Dr. L. A. D. Allen. Isaiah Flitcraft was engaged as librarian, and served as such for a short time. At the expiration of his term of service Mrs. T. V. Dickinson filled the office gratuitously until June 8, 1877. Mrs. Joanna Flitcraft was chosen as her successor, and has served continuously to the present.

At the meeting of the board of trustees, held April 23, 1877, William Z. Flitcraft resigned his position as trustee, and Dr. I. D. Clawson was elected trustee to fill the vacancy, and John S. Barnes, secretary, until the annual meeting, which was held April 25th in the public school room. At this meeting William H. Reed, Daniel Ware, Edward Wallace, O. B. McCurdy, L. A. D. Allen, John S. Barnes, and J. E. Jaquette were elected trustees, and the board organized by electing Messrs. Reed, Barnes, and Allen as president, secretary, and treasurer respectively.

At the annual meeting in 1880, William H. Reed, Daniel Ware, Edward Wallace, O. B. McCurdy, Isaac K. Lippincott, J. E. Jaquette, and E. S. Fogg were elected trustees, and the board organized by electing Reed, president; Fogg, secretary; and Jaquette, treasurer. A committee of five was appointed at this annual meeting to devise ways and means for the purchase of a suitable lot and erection of a building, all progress on the part of the library being apparently blocked for the want of accommodations, the miscellaneous books now numbering nearly eight hundred, and the congressional works between eleven

hundred and twelve hundred volumes. It was resolved in December to extend the privileges of the library to persons not members of the association by granting permits to take books at a weekly fee of five cents per volume, such permits to be issued by any trustee to whom application might be made. The plan was found to work well. At the annual meeting of 1881 the committee on lot and building reported no progress, and were discharged, and the matter of additional accommodations for the library was referred to the trustees for such action as they might deem advisable. To purchase a lot and erect a building seemed impossible. In this emergency Joseph K. Riley, a member of the association, offered the board a lease for five years of the commodious rooms over his shoe-store, at the low rent of twenty-five dollars a year. This offer was accepted, and in May, 1881, the library was removed to its present quarters. The library now contains eleven hundred and two volumes; the congressional works number twelve hundred more. Some of them are of great value as historical and scientific records. From time to time festivals and entertainments of various kinds have been given, with more or less success, for the benefit of the library.

The Pilesgrove Dairy Association.—The object of this association is the manufacture of milk into butter and cheese and other dairy products. It was organized Jan. 31, 1881, with stock valued at six thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares. Richman Coles was elected president; Charles Coles, secretary; and John W. Dickinson, treasurer. An ice-house and cheese-factory were erected near Richmanville, and the association went into active operations, which have been crowned with success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its officers and members.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Hicksite Friends.¹—The records of this society do not contain the exact date at which it was originally organized, but it is thought to have come into existence about 1724 or 1725. The first meeting-house stood near the site of a dwelling-house on the southeast corner of the lot belonging to the society. It is said to have been a small building, and the date of its erection cannot now be ascertained. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1785, and a Monthly Meeting was established in 1791 by a division of the Salem Monthly Meeting. The most prominent male members of the new meeting were not mentioned in the records of that day. Of the female members, who seem to have been in the ascendency, Elizabeth Bassett, Mary Colleston, and Ann Somers were appointed elders, and Mary Ogden and Sarah Lippincott, overseers.

In 1827 and 1828 occurred the division of the old society into two branches, known respectively as the

¹ Written from notes furnished by Samuel Barton, of Woodstown.

Hicksite and the Orthodox branches. Of these the Hicksite was the stronger, numerically and financially, and by mutual agreement it retained the venerable meeting-house, which it occupies to this day.

About 1846 it was arranged to hold two of the four Salem Quarterly Meetings annually at Woodstown, and about this time, to meet the demand for more room, an addition of fifteen feet was built to the meeting-house.

The present membership of Pilesgrove Particular Meeting is about three hundred and ten; that of Pilesgrove Monthly Meeting, including Pilesgrove and Woolwich Preparatory Meetings, is about four hundred and ninety.

Orthodox Friends.¹—At the division in the Pilesgrove Meeting, the Orthodox branch was much weaker than the Hicksite branch, and in consideration of the difference in numbers, the old house of worship was formally transferred by mutual agreement to the Hicksite branch.

In 1828 the Orthodox Friends erected the small, unpretentious frame meeting-house they have occupied to this day, on Union Street, near Elm. The principal early members of this branch were Gideon Seull and his sons, Daniel and David, and their families, and William P. and Samuel Lippincott and their families. The descendants of these men and members of other families with which they have intermarried have down to the present time been the most conspicuous members of this society, which at that time was not more than a score of members. John H. Lippincott and family, now of Haddonfield, were long members, and a son of John H. Lippincott (Joseph K. Lippincott) is a resident near Woodstown, and has been a lifelong member of note. Another former member who will not soon be forgotten was Sarah Ann Allen, also now of Haddonfield.

Rebecca Hubbs was an early minister, and was many years in service. Later ministers of ability, zeal, and influence were Hepzibah Brooks and Sarah Seull.

Meetings are held every First Day, or Sunday, and every effort consistent with the rules and practice of Orthodox Friends to make them interesting and influential is put forth.

Old Pilesgrove Methodist Church.—No authentic history in detail of the old Pilesgrove Methodist Episcopal Church is obtainable at this date. It is supposed to have been organized very early, probably not long after the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Salem. In the absence of records, and after such a lapse of time, it has not been found possible to present the names of early members or to give a list of the successive preachers, or even to name any of those who led meetings there in the early days.

A small "class" is naturally supposed to have been first formed, and in time a school-house, near the site of the present old church, is said to have been the successor of the houses of one or two zealous members as a place of holding meetings when Pittsgrove became a station on the old Salem Circuit. Later a house of worship (a "one-story frame house, with a small gallery in front") was built, which in time gave place to that at present standing, unused and rapidly going to ruin. In time this became the chief station on a charge which included Woodstown and other points in the vicinity. A graveyard was opened close by, and in it repose the bodies of most of those who early worshipped here.

Years passed, and the second church began to need repairs, and the centre of population in this section had shifted to Sharptown, where an enterprising class of Methodists had grown up under the protection of the old organization, and about 1830 meetings began to be held in the school-house in that village more and more frequently, and the old church was occupied less and less often, until the organization of the Sharptown Church, and the erection of a house of worship there in 1833, led to a final closing of its doors.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharptown.—During a few years prior to 1833 preaching was gradually transferred from the old Pilesgrove Church to Sharptown, where meetings were held in the school-house. Rev. John Walker, Rev. Solomon Sharp, and other old-time preachers officiated, and the services were attended by most of the church-going people living in Sharptown and its vicinity.

In 1833 a formal church organization was effected through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Walker, William Morris, and others. Among the prominent early members were the following-named persons and their families in whole or in part: William Morris, Charles Bennett, Joseph Matlack, Jonathan Harvey, Rehnman Dixon, Robert P. Robinson, and Samuel Hillman.

The neat brick church now in use was built in 1835, and dedicated and formally opened in the fall of the same year. It cost about five thousand dollars.

For some years after organization, Sharptown Church was connected, with others, with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodstown, and was ministered to by the pastors of that body. The first stationed pastor of this church was Rev. D. W. Bartine, in 1838. His successors have been Revs. Ford Day, McDougall, A. K. Street, John Stockton, John Crouch (assisted by Rev. John S. Heister), William B. Osborne, Joseph Ashbrook, J. G. Crute, C. K. Fleming, D. C. Hancock, J. Souders, Furman Robins, S. Townsend, J. H. Boswell, D. J. Lippincott, and W. H. Pearne, the present pastor.

The trustees of this church, elected in September, 1882, were Morris Peck, Robert P. Robinson, Charles

¹ Written from data furnished by Miss Priscilla Lippincott, of Woodstown.

B. Humphrey, John N. Miller, Artis Seagraves, Henry B. Richman, and William B. Ridgway.

The Haines' Neck Church.—About 1832 a small church edifice was built by a class of Methodists worshipping at Haines' Neck. Principal among the number may be mentioned Joseph Jaquett, a local preacher, John Stanley, Sr., Joseph Steward, the Abbotts, the Regers, the Divenses, the Shapes, Richard Hiles, and others. This is a station on the Sharptown charge.

Woodstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—Woodstown became a regular appointment about 1825, and was served by the ministers on the Salem Circuit. They preached in a school-house, not now standing, then located back of the present academy or town hall.

Previous to this time the place was visited occasionally by Methodist ministers. Benjamin Abbott, in his autobiography, mentions visiting and preaching at Woodstown. The society originally numbered about a dozen members, as follows: Nicholas Hiles and wife, John Butcher and wife, T. Stratton and wife, Hepsibah Barnes, Margaret Strong, Hugh Sharp and wife, Rachel Shinn, and one or two others whose names are not now obtainable.

In 1834 the society had grown to a membership of about one hundred. At this time the first house of worship was erected. In 1838, Sharptown and Woodstown were set off from the Salem Circuit as a separate charge. In 1852 Woodstown became a station by itself, and the church was ministered to during a part of 1852 and a part of 1853 by Jonas Chew, a local preacher. Since then the following named pastors have been successively appointed:

1854.——Mullen.	1867-68, E. Goss.
1854, H. S. Bishop.	1871-72, J. W. Hickman.
1866-67, B. F. Woodson.	1873, Charles H. Whitman, D. D.
1858-59, J. P. Handy, M. D.	1874-75, S. F. Wheeler.
1859-61, S. Townsend.	1876-78, P. Cline.
1862-63, R. Thoen, Jr.	1879-81, H. M. Brown.
1864, A. E. Ballard.	1881, Joseph G. Crute, A. M.
1865-66, G. K. Morris, D. D.	

In 1856 and 1857 the present house of worship was erected. It is a commodious structure, plain in its exterior, without steeple or tower. The audience- and lecture-rooms are models of neatness and convenience.

Rev. Mr. Handy died while pastor of the church. He was a graduate in medicine, and was considered a man of brilliant talent. His remains lie under a small shaft in the yard in front of the church edifice.

Methodism in this community has had a steady and substantial growth. Interesting revivals have occurred from time to time, and the church life throughout has been vigorous. This is now one of the strongest Methodist Episcopal Churches in the county. It has a membership of about two hundred and seventy-five, and the Sunday-schools number about one hundred and fifty, officers, teachers, and scholars.

Baptist Church of Woodstown.—The imperfect manner in which the early records were kept has made it impossible to give as detailed a statement of the organization and history of the church as may seem desirable. It appears that fourteen Baptists from Salem and one from Cohansy met at Woodstown, N. J., July 24, 1822, and organized as a regular Baptist Church. Rev. William B. Maxwell was pastor from Aug. 29, 1822, till March 26, 1823. Jan. 24, 1824, Rev. John T. Cooper was invited to supply the church for one year. The minutes do not show how the pulpit was supplied during the next five years. Oct. 23, 1830, Rev. William Bacon was settled as pastor of this church. During his pastorate the church organized a temperance society, April 11, 1832. The temperance pledge was also inserted in the church covenant December 1st of the same year.

Feb. 18, 1838, Mr. Bacon resigned, after a pastorate of eight years, and a call was extended to Rev. John F. Felty, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Rev. Mr. Felty also preached once a week at Sharptown and Sealtown. He resigned Sept. 15, 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Wilson, April 6, 1839. Mr. Wilson resigned March, 1840.

About May 3, 1840, Rev. C. C. Parks became pastor, at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars. Nov. 6, 1841, Mr. Parks tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1842. Dec. 1, 1841, the first mention is found on the minutes of a Sabbath-school, though one was in existence at a much earlier day. Jan. 7, 1843, Mr. D. Mead was called as pastor. He resigned Jan. 6, 1844. July 6, 1844, the church extended a call to Mr. J. P. Baldwin, which was accepted on condition that the church wait until the last of August in order that he might finish his studies and receive his degree with his class. Mr. Baldwin was duly ordained Dec. 17, 1844, and proved an efficient pastor. He died suddenly while on a visit to Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1845, and was buried in the Baptist cemetery at Woodstown. May 2, 1846, an invitation was extended to Rev. A. J. Hires to supply the pulpit for an indefinite period, and he continued until March, 1847. Rev. J. Perry Hall was called as pastor March 27, 1847, and commenced his labors April 1st, which continued until Nov. 1, 1850. Dec. 4, 1850, Rev. C. Brinkerhoff was called, and continued as pastor until March, 1854. November, 1854, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. A. Harvey. May 31, 1856, he tendered his resignation as pastor, which was accepted.

Nov. 1, 1856, Rev. E. C. Ambler accepted a call to the pastorate. His labors closed March 4, 1859. During this pastorate, in 1858, a lecture-room was added to the church. Sept. 4, 1859, Rev. W. E. Cornell was invited to become pastor of this church. His pastorate continued until the first Sabbath in January, 1861, after which he was invited to supply the church for an indefinite period. April 27, 1861, Henry B. Siemer was called. His pastorate continued until

May 10, 1863. July 3, 1864, Rev. J. D. Meeson became pastor of the church, and so continued until June 1, 1865. For two years and eleven months following the church was without a pastor. Rev. Mr. Hires acted as supply most of the time, but was followed by Rev. E. P. Barker as stated supply. May 2, 1868, Rev. S. C. Dare became pastor, at a salary of eight hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. During his pastorate a baptistery was put in the church. He resigned July 18, 1869. Nov. 28, 1869, Rev. James Thorn was called, and entered the field January, 1870. His labors as pastor ceased the last of December, 1871. May 5, 1872, a call was extended to Rev. F. B. Greul. He continued as pastor until Jan. 18, 1874, when he resigned. The church was then supplied by various preachers until Sept. 6, 1874, when a call was extended to Rev. P. S. Vreeland. He continued as pastor until Sept. 30, 1876, when he severed his connection with the church. April 22, 1877, a call was extended to Rev. J. W. Sullivan. During the year 1878, Sallie B. Ale, on her decease, willed her house to the church for a parsonage. Rev. E. I. McKeever was called Aug. 4, 1878. Jan. 23, 1881, he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. It was again presented February 5th, to take effect the 10th instant, and was accepted. April 10, 1881, Rev. E. Dallas Stager was called, virtually by a unanimous vote, there being but one negative. Mr. Stager's pastorate was abruptly terminated. Entering the pulpit on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1881, apparently in good health, he was stricken with apoplexy while in the midst of his sermon, and in a few moments was dead. Rev. Charles Kain, who has recently retired from the pastorate at Mullien Hill, and is residing in Woodstown, proposed to supply the pulpit for three months, on condition that the salary of the late pastor might be continued to his family. Shortly after the termination of this engagement, the church extended a call to Rev. J. E. Wilson, which was accepted, and on the 20th of July he commenced his labors. The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. J. E. Wilson; Deacons, J. Bradway, D. Peterson, Josiah M. Battin, James B. Hackett, P. G. Souler, M.D.; Clerk, M. D. Dickinson; Treasurer, Samuel Bradway; Trustees, J. Bradway, D. Peterson, J. M. Battin, S. H. Bradway, J. K. Hackett, Joseph Turner, R. S. F. Gilman; Sunday-school Superintendent, Joseph Turner.

The Presbyterian Church of Woodstown.—The Woodstown Presbyterian Church was organized Nov. 22, 1856, with a membership of eight, consisting of the following-named persons: Mrs. Elizabeth Grimshaw, Miss Esther Grimshaw, Miss Ann Grimshaw, Mrs. Mary M. Reed, Mrs. Harriet Elwell, Mrs. H. M. Jervis, Miss E. M. Jervis, and Dr. James B. Ware. Dr. Ware was chosen the first ruling elder of the church.

Previous to the organization of the church, Rev. E. H. Snowden labored for three months at Woodstown, Swedesboro, and Mullien Hill, in the year 1853.

In June, 1854, Rev. Allen H. Brown began an appointment at Woodstown, and continued his services at intervals till October, 1855.

Rev. T. B. Jervis became stated supply of the Woodstown and Swedesboro Churches in October, 1855, and served in that capacity till October, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Grant, who also served as stated supply for one year, from April, 1857, till April, 1858.

In 1859, Rev. Chester Bridgeman took charge of the congregations of Woodstown and Swedesboro as stated supply, and in the autumn of that year was installed as their first pastor. His pastorate was continued till November, 1863.

In September, 1864, Rev. William Cornell was called as pastor of the Woodstown Church, and continued as such till the autumn of 1867.

In April, 1868, Rev. R. J. Burrill was installed as pastor of the Woodstown Church, and served as stated supply of the Swedesboro Church, having the charge of both congregations until May, 1872.

In September, 1872, the present pastor, Rev. O. B. McCurdy, was called by the congregation, and was ordained and installed its pastor Nov. 6, 1872.

The church edifice, located on Main Street, near the centre of the village, was erected in 1857, and Dec. 3, 1857, it was dedicated. It is a neat frame building, with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars.

Before the erection of the church, meetings for worship were held in the town hall. Since its organization the church has maintained a steady progress, gradually increasing in strength, until now its membership numbers over one hundred, and includes some of the leading citizens of the community. It is active in its missionary work.

Soon after its organization its Sabbath-school was established, with Elder John S. Barnes as its first superintendent. It has a membership of over one hundred, and its library contains some five hundred volumes. Its present efficient superintendent is Dr. Joseph E. Jaquette.

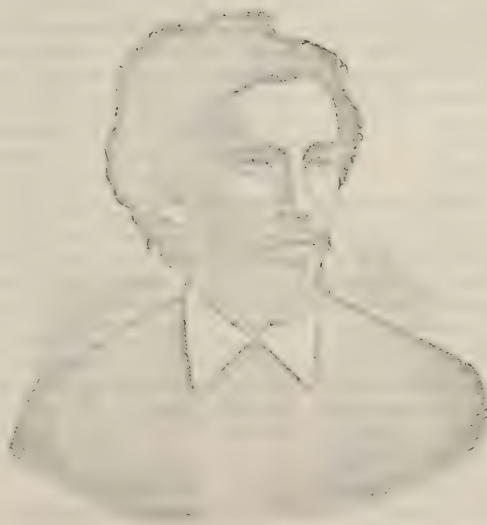
The church has three elders, John R. Alderman, James H. Webber, and Charles Richman, and one deacon, Ebenezer P. Wallen. Its trustees are Dr. Uriah Gilman, John R. Alderman, Joseph H. Webber, Ebenezer P. Wallen, and Charles Richman.

It takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, and is aggressive in its work.

Catholic.—There has for years been a Catholic element of considerable importance in the population of Woodstown, and it has long been a mission station of St. Mary's parish, Salem. Among those who were early prominent in Catholic affairs here were Patrick Manning, Christian Hope, Cornelius Mulochill, Thomas Purtle, John and James McCrae, and others.



Bartholomew Coles



J M Batten

Up to ten years ago services were held by the pastors of St. Mary's in a private house in Woodstown. In 1872 the present small frame chapel was built, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Services are held by Rev. Father P. J. Dennis, of Salem, on sixteen Sundays during the year. The congregation numbers about one hundred and fifty persons.

The Yorketown Chapel.—At Yorketown is a neat frame chapel, which was built in 1870, by the Baptist Church of Pittsgrove, though citizens of Yorketown and vicinity were liberal subscribers to the building fund. Occasional meetings are held here by the pastor of the church, mentioned, and at times ministers of other denominations preach.

Churches of Colored People.—There being a considerable number of colored people in Pilesgrove who were too remote from Salem to regularly attend services at the colored churches there, it was some years ago deemed advisable by some of the foremost among them to provide suitable places of worship in their midst, and accordingly a society was organized at Yorketown, and another near the southern boundary of the township, and in due time churches, small and inexpensive, but suitable to the demands upon them, were erected in both localities mentioned. These churches, which are known as Mount Zion and Mount Olivet, are on the Marlboro (Mannington) charge, and under the care of its pastor. At Baileytown, which is really a portion of Woodstown, there is another colored Methodist Church.

Burial-Places.—Early burials were made on the farms of some of the landholders, and it was not until some time after improvement begun that there was any public burial-place in the township. There are now several belonging to the various religious societies of Woodstown, the opening of which followed closely upon the organization of the churches to which they severally belong.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARTHOLOMEW COLES.

Thomas Coles, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was an active farmer, and also conducted a lumber-mill. He was of English antecedents. His son Bartholomew was born July 7, 1785, at Coles' Mills (near Williamstown), Camden Co., N. J., and after receiving the advantages of a common school education superintended his father's mills. He later engaged in farming employments. On the 12th of January, 1809, he married Hannah Whisler, daughter of Thomas Whisler, and had children.—Thomas (deceased), Uz, William (deceased), Bartholomew, Chaikly, Joseph, Stacy (deceased), and Ira. Harris married Mary Hurff, and had children.—Elizabeth, Tazoon, Anna, Martha, Clawson and George Hurff. Uz married, first, Hannah Ballinger,

to whom were born children,—Jane B., Anna, and Isaac B. He married, a second time, Mary Holderait, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Araminta, and Ella. William married Louisa Whitaker, and had children,—Nancy and William W. Bartholomew married Rebecca Horner, to whom were born children,—Thomas (deceased), Anna, Charles E., Eleanor, George H., Evelina, Martha Ann, and Stacy. Chaikly was united in marriage to Martha Ann Coles, and again to Elizabeth Horner. Their children are Maggie and Clarence, the latter of whom is deceased. Joseph married, first, Sarah E. Moore, whose children are Emma, Lillie, and Hannah, and second, Postrema Groff. Stacy married Lydia Duell, whose son is named John D. Ira married Ann Adeock, and has no children. Mr. Coles, though in advanced years, still retains both his mental and physical vigor, and engages with all the energy of youth in the labor of the farm. He is in his political principles a Republican, though not an active worker in the field of politics. The death of Mrs. Coles occurred April 2, 1870.

GEORGE W. BARTON.

Ex-Sheriff George W. Barton, son of Christopher and Susan Barton, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1820. His paternal ancestors were Irish, and he was of Swedish descent on his mother's side. His father was a shoemaker. George attended the common schools of the city. When he was sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to Thomas Stanley, a carriage-maker. After completing his trade, he worked a year as journeyman. In the fall of 1842 he came to Sharptown, Salem Co., and began the carriage business for himself, which he continued until 1866. In the fall of 1878 he was elected sheriff of Salem County.

After completing his term of three years he served as deputy sheriff a year under his successor. He has for a number of years been constable, and held other places of trust, all of which he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. On the 15th of December, 1839, Mr. Barton married Priscilla Conklin, of Philadelphia, and by her had four children, two of whom are living.—Susan, who married Persho B. Sprague, and is the mother of three children, namely, Mary E., Lydia E., and Gertrude America; and William W., who married Sarah, daughter of Stacy F. Deacon, of Mount Holly, by whom he has two children,—Lizzie and George W., the latter named for his grandfather Barton.

Mr. Barton's wife, Priscilla, died March 14, 1857, and he afterwards married Mary, daughter of Josiah Ale, of Salem County. Within the past nine years Mr. Barton has purchased two fine farms, besides his home and other property at Sharptown, where he and wife now reside.

JOSIAH MONROE BATTEN.

Josiah Monroe Batten, son of Thomas J. and Hannah A. Batten, of Salem County, was born June 24, 1849. His ancestors on both sides came from Sweden, and were prominent among the early settlers of Swedesboro. His father was a farmer and justice of the peace, besides holding other township offices. He died in May, 1876. His wife survived him a year.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Academy of Salem and at the State Normal School at Trenton. When twenty years of age he began teaching school near Pedricktown, Salem Co. He taught at Penn's Grove, Atlantic City, and other places for a number of years.

On Christmas-day, 1873, Mr. Batten married Sanna Nelson, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Mary Banks. They have two children,—Roland Nelson and Ellie Banks. He is now residing on the farm that has been in his wife's family since the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Batten formerly belonged to the Republican party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church of Woodstown, of which church his wife is also a member.

ALLEN FLITERAFT.

Allen Fliteraft, son of Isaiah Fliteraft, was born in Salem County, N. J., on 11th day of 1st mo., 1825, of honorable parentage, who were members of the Society of Friends. His father was a representative farmer. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, securing a moderate education in the public schools of his neighborhood. A portion of the time was under the tuition of Felix Smith, a competent teacher. His scholastic education was completed at the boarding-school of Joseph Foulke at Gwynedd, Pa., deriving there a knowledge of the higher mathematics which enabled him to make astronomical calculations for the Friends' Almanac. At an early age he began teaching a district school. By close application and study he qualified himself for instructing in all the English branches (also taught French and Latin), and at the age of thirty became principal of Eldridge's Hill Boarding-School. He was a good disciplinarian, a thorough and practical teacher, fitting and qualifying students from various sections of the Union, some of whom are now holding prominent and responsible positions. He was a hard worker for a number of years, and the mental strain attending that kind of labor produced a disadvantageous effect upon his nervous system, and he was obliged to discontinue. He afterwards connected himself with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and has been thus engaged for the past seventeen years. In his twenty-first year he was united in marriage to Phebe Ann, daughter of William Zorns, of Plymouth, Montgomery Co., Pa. With this estimable lady he lived for

more than thirty years, and had a large family of children, five of them living to maturity. The eldest, William Z., is cashier of the First National Bank in Woodstown.

Allen Fliteraft's birthright of membership in the religious Society of Friends was always appreciated and valued to a great extent, and being faithful as well as obedient to impressions received early in life, he was led to appear in the ministry, and at the age of forty-one was recommended as such by the society. In 1876 he was married a second time to Sarah B. Booth, a talented and cultured lady, and daughter of William Booth, of Chester, Pa., where he has since resided.

CHAPTER LXXII.

TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBORO.

Geographical.—Pittsboro is the most easterly township in Salem County. It is bounded north by portions of Franklin and Clayton (Gloucester County), east by Landis (Cumberland County), south by Deerfield (Cumberland County), and west by Upper Pittsboro.

Topographical.—The surface of Pittsboro is generally level, though somewhat undulating in some parts. The soil is gravelly loam, and, properly cultivated, is as productive as any portion of the county. The township contains two hundred and nineteen farms. The usual variety of crops is grown, and the gathering and marketing of sumach-leaves was formerly an important industry. By the judicious use of marl and other fertilizers land formerly considered nearly valueless and left unimproved and uncultivated has been redeemed and now yields abundant harvests.

As early as 1814 an act of the General Assembly was passed to enable the inhabitants to open and clear the navigation of Muddy Run. This stream flows in a south course to Centerton, where it receives the Indian Branch, Palatine Branch emptying into it north of that point; thence it pursues a southeasterly course, nearly parallel with the southern boundary of the township, emptying into the Maurice River, which forms Pittsboro's eastern boundary. The streams mentioned, with Dry Branch, a tributary to Maurice River at the northeast corner of Pittsboro, and some small brooklets, form the natural drainage of the township.

The West Jersey Railroad traverses the southwest portion of the township, forming a junction with the Salem Branch at Elmer, on the western border, north of the centre. The New Jersey Southern Railroad crosses the southeastern corner.

The principal highways in and through Pittsboro are known as the Portertown, the Malaga, the Willow

Grove, the Daretown, the Bridgeton, the Willow Grove and Centreville, the Buck, and the Maul's Bridge roads.

The area of this township is 28,841 acres, and its population in 1880 was 1777. In 1881 the valuation of its real estate was \$475,000, and of its personal property \$216,500. Its voters numbered 481, and its poll tax amounted to \$125; its school tax was \$1188, and its county tax \$1127.

Settlement.—A large area of Pittsgrove was unsettled and unimproved until within a few years, but lately a spirit of progress has manifested itself, and thousands of trees have been felled, and many acres of previously unprofitable land have been put under cultivation. Broad Neck, in the southern and eastern part of the township, was formerly regarded as a desolate section, and its few scattering inhabitants were not noted for their enterprise, or for being very unexceptional citizens. That portion of the township embracing Elmer and Centreton was early inhabited by a thrifty and highly respectable class of people. Much of the land in this township and Upper Pittsgrove was originally taken up by speculators, prominent among whom were Daniel Cox, of Burlington, and Judge William Hall, of Salem, who sold much land to actual settlers.

Among the earliest settlers in Pittsgrove was the Hitchner family, branches of which are to be found at this time in almost every surrounding township. Who was the original settler of that name does not appear, but in the records of this and contiguous townships the name is conspicuous in several generations to the present.

John Pym was on the site of Elmer, where he owned considerable property, and rebuilt a primitive grist-mill, elsewhere referred to. He is said to have been one of the most progressive and enterprising men of his day and generation. His possessions passed into other hands, and none of his name are known to live in the vicinity.

About 1756, John Johnson and his wife, Jane, emigrated from Ireland, and having considerable means at his disposal, he located a large tract of land in this township and settled thereon. In his native country he had been a Presbyterian minister. He is not thought to have preached in America.

His son, Isaac, born in 1772, was an uncommonly active and enterprising man. He often said while young that he was determined to own more acres of land than his father possessed at the time of his death. This ambition he more than realized, owning, not far from Daretown, in Upper Pittsgrove, six hundred acres of excellent land, and large tracts elsewhere, besides two flouring-mills and much other valuable property. One of the most influential men in Salem County, he was chosen to the office of sheriff, and was prominently identified with numerous public and private interests of importance.

Another son of John Johnson the pioneer, James,

the oldest, was perhaps as prominent as any, serving in the colonial army in the Revolution. He was a man of superior mental and physical endowments, and of great energy, and was regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county. John, the son of James, followed the sea in early life, and was captain of the ship "Josephine," trading between Philadelphia and New Orleans. When past middle age he settled in Lower Penn's Neck, on a farm left him by his father. Isaac Johnson, another descendant of the pioneer, lived to an advanced age. An active and influential man in business and political circles, he served the county as sheriff, and was otherwise prominent. Descendants of John and Jane Johnson have intermarried with many of the leading families of the county, and are to be found widely disseminated throughout the State and beyond its limits.

Jeremiah Stull, a descendant of John Stull, of Upper Pittsgrove, lived near Deerfield, Cumberland Co., and owned a large tract of land extending into Pittsgrove. He was well known and influential, and did much to advance the interests of Centreton and vicinity, where he was an extensive property-owner, and built a house for public worship, which fell into disuse as such, and was presented by him to the Odd-Fellows' lodge of that village.

William Loper, of Upper Pittsgrove, owned much land extending into Pittsgrove. His son, Seth Loper, is a prominent citizen of Elmer.

A large tract of land in the township was owned by John Elwell, of Elmer, who was a blacksmith and wheelwright. After his death his property passed by purchase into possession of David Hitchner, whose heirs sold many lots, on which considerable of the village stands.

The contracted limits of the territory settled during the pioneer or early history of this township, and the extensive purchases of some of the early comers renders the list of those entitled to consideration as pioneers comparatively small. The settlement of the vast extent of the township south and east of its centre is of such recent date as to preclude any extended treatment of it in connection with its early occupation. Among those who have acquired property in this section may be mentioned the Langleys, the Richardses, the Rowans, the Scotts, the Farnsworths, the Kandies, the Englishes, the Garrisons, the Leaches, the Edwardses, the Harrises, the Parvins, the Creamers, the Richmans, the Gartons, the Ackleys, and the Dunhams.

The Van Meter family, whose progenitors originally located in Upper Pittsgrove, have representatives living and owning land in that portion of Pittsgrove contiguous to the Upper Pittsgrove line. Some of the Van Meters, of Pittsgrove, have been and are among the best known and most influential of its citizens, taking a prominent part in the conduct of township affairs.

Prominent among the families of Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove during the period 1800-50 were those of Autram, Ackley, Avis, Adeock, Adams, Burroughs, Babcock, Brown, Combs, Conover, Clark, Crompton, Cook, Dare, Davis, Davenport, Elwell, Ewing, Evans, Etlick, Foster, Fish, Garrison, Garton, Gray, Gordon, Hitchner, Harker, Heinson, Hampton, Irvins, Johnson, Janvier, Jarman, Jordan, Kendall, Krom, Loper, Mayhew, Moore, Mattison, Montgomery, Newkirk, Nutter, Nichols, Orr, Potter, Peacock, Richman, Reeves, Russell, Swing, Sheppard, Thompson, Taylor, Hulings, Husted, Hulick, Urien, Whittaker, and Wick.

In the southeast part of this township a colony of Russian Jews located in the summer of 1882. On account of their nearness to Vineland, Cumberland Co., they are sometimes referred to collectively as "the Vineland colony."

Organization.—Pittsgrove was set off from Pilesgrove at an early but unknown date, and named in honor of the famous English statesman and orator, William Pitt, before he accepted the earldom of Chatham. Upper Pittsgrove was subsequently formed by its division.

Civil List.—We here present as complete a civil list as we have been enabled to compile. It will be found to contain the names of those who have been prominent in township affairs during the past thirty years.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1800-01, 1878, 1879, 1880-82, Richard Langley.	1880, 1881, 1874-75, 1877-78, James F. Anthony.
1800-01, 1871, Wm. R. Rogers.	1879, William H. Ward.
1800-01, 1802, Jacob Hitchner.	1800-01, 1803-72, James R. Shinn.
1800-02, 1803, Jacob Hitchner.	1800, 1802-03, 1804, 1807-02, 1809-02, Robert M. Hitchner.
1800, 1803-05, Henry Kandle.	1801, 1875, David Hancock.
1801, Thomas Strang.	1801-01, 1800-71, J. H. Hitchner, Jr.
1802, John C. Nichols.	1802, 1803, Samuel A. Mung, Jr.
1802, Adam Kandle.	1805, Barnabas Strang.
1802, Peter Bush.	1805, Daniel Hitchner.
1803, 1804-07, John M. Husted.	1806-71, 1871-75, 1875-78, Elam Dunham.
1803, 1805, 1877-78, David Hitchner.	1806, Robert M. Ward.
1804, John Kandle.	1807, Arthur G. Parvin.
1805, Michael Oxenbaker.	1808-09, 1812, 1875, 1877-79, C. Ackley.
1805, Matthias Hitchner.	1879, George F. Clark.
1805-06, John Mayhew.	1871, James Gardner.
1805-06, J. H. Clark.	1872, Henry J. Smith.
1804, M. C. Miller.	1873-74, Andrew J. Smith.
1805, John P. Garton.	1875, Thomas Murphy.
1806-07, John Hughes.	1875, William Mest H.
1806-07, 1807-07, Samuel Ackley.	1877, James M. Dunfield.
1808, James G. Ford.	1879-82, David Hitchner.
1808, 1808-01, Felix S. English.	
1808-01, 1809-07, Reuben Langley.	

CHOSEN TREASURERS.

1804, 1804-05, John Johnson.	1801-03, Samuel Ackley.
1804-05, John H. Clark.	1804-06, 1871, Combs Ackley.
1804-05, David Sathens.	1805-07, Daniel Christy.
1804-05, 1802-04, 1808-70, Jacob Hitchner.	1807, William B. Rogers.
1804-05, John K. Nichols.	1808-71, Hiram Strang.
1804-05, Jonathan S. V. Whittaker.	1872, John Ackley.
1804-05, John Kandle.	1873-75, Samuel Henry.
1804-05, John Gaudin.	1877-78, Oliver P. Hitchner.
1804-05, John Hughes.	1879-82, Robert P. Christie.
	1881-82, James Burroughs.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1800-02, J. Seph. H. Trinchard.	1807, Jacob M. Kandle.
1802-06, Robert M. Hitchner.	1808, John M. Kandle.
1807-09, David V. M. Smith.	1809, Clark Tredell.
1809-02, 1871-75, 1875-81, Jacob Wick.	1870, Jacob Hitchner.
1809-05, Harmon Hitchner.	1874-75, Edward H. Loper.
1809, Daniel Hitchner.	1877-78, James W. Golder.
	1882, Hiram Vanmeter.

ASSESSORS.

1800, Jacob Hitchner.	1803-05, Samuel V. Jones.
1801-03, Henry Kandle.	1806-08, Thomas Murphy.
1804-06, John Kandle.	1809-71, Isaac Johnson.
1807-09, Robert M. Hitchner.	1872, Jesse T. Humphrey.
1800-01, Felix S. English.	1873-75, David Hitchner, Jr.
1802, Charles W. Jones.	1877-82, Martin V. Haines.

COLLECTORS.

1800-02, John Kandle.	1808-70, Joseph Jones.
1803-05, Daniel Hitchner.	1871-73, Charles F. Hitchner.
1805-05, J. P. Garton.	1874-75, 1881, Wm. W. Johnson.
1809-01, John K. Nichols.	1877-79, Jacob Hitchner.
1809-01, David Edwards.	1880-82, Clinton Johnson.
1809-07, Jacob R. Shimp.	

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1800, 1805-07, John Hughes.	1809, 1801, 1882, Elam Dunham.
1800, David Sathens.	1809, William B. Rogers.
1800, Henry Kandle.	1809-01, Joseph H. Miller.
1801-01, Matthias S. Miller.	1802-05, 1871-73, Elias Hulings.
1801-03, 1806, Jacob Hitchner.	1804-05, Henry C. Allen.
1801-02, 1871, Richard Langley.	1806-09, Samuel Golder.
1801, John Mayhew.	1806, 1808-70, 1871-75, D. Christy.
1801, Samuel Parvin.	1807-09, Combs Ackley.
1801, 1809-09, 1802-05, S. Hann.	1807-73, William M. Kandle.
1802-05, John S. Watson.	1871-73, Thomas Murphy.
1802, John H. Clark.	1874-75, 1877-78, Frederick P. A.
1807, 1808-06, Matthias Hitchner.	1874, David Garton.
1807-09, 1802-05, John K. Nichols.	1875, 1877-82, George F. Clark.
1807, Benjamin Padlock.	1877-81, Samuel Dunham.
1808, James C. Ford.	1879-82, Samuel Henry.

CONSTABLES.

1800, Jos. F. Humphrey.	1807-08, Thomas S. Garton.
1800-01, John Mayhew.	1807, Clark Tredell.
1800, 1808-02, James P. Garton.	1872-73, Daniel Christy.
1803-05, David V. M. Smith.	1874, Thomas Murphy.
1806, William Howell.	1875, Adam Kandle, Jr.
1807, Mackenzie Johnston.	1877-78, Samuel J. Christy.
1803-04, 1870-71, 1872, J. Wick.	1809-81, Clinton Johnson.
1806-06, Casper Richard.	1882, William W. Johnson.

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

1800-01, J. Sheppard Whitaker.	1807, Charles F. Hitchner.
1805-06, Elmer D. Christy.	

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1800, 1871, Michael Oxenbaker.	1872, Hiram Strang.
1801-03, Samuel J. Golder.	1873, Thomas Murphy.
1805-06, Peter Deal.	1873-74, David Garton.
1807, 1850-61, John S. Watson.	1875, Daniel Christy.
1808, Michael Potter.	1877-78, Edward H. Loper.
1809-01, John Gaudin.	1879-82, David Beckett.
1809-06, 1871, Jacob Hitchner, Sr.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1804, Jesse T. Humphrey.	1807, William B. Rogers.
1805, 1807, 1809, Robert M. Hitchner.	1808, 1873, Richard Langley.
	1881, William W. Golder.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1800-01, M. East Oxenbaker.	1809, Daniel Hitchner.
1800-02, James H. Trinchard.	1810, Michael Potter, Jr.
1803, 1806-07, Samuel Mattings.	1811, Samuel Parvin.
Hitchner.	1802-72, Adam Kandle.
1810-11, 1807-70, Samuel Henry.	1871, James Gardner.
1810-11, John Harrison.	1872-73, 1877-82, John Ackley.
1800-05, John S. Watson.	1871-75, 1877-82, James F. P. A.
1810, James A. Kitch.	

CHURCHES.

Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church.—Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1788, and a house of worship was soon thereafter erected, which was rebuilt in 1851, and is yet standing in good condition, a large wooden structure of the plain, old-fashioned kind.

This church is on the charge which includes it and the Elmer and Friendship Churches, and which, until 1843, was connected with a large circuit, and was ministered to by circuit-riders.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Matthias German, in 1843. The following mentioned have been his successors in the order named: Revs. Noah Edwards, Joseph Atwood, John W. McDougall, Joseph Gaskell, Abraham Gearhart, Levi J. Roads, Charles W. Heisley, Samuel Hudson, Joseph Summerill, James Morrell, Samuel Johnson, Charles W. Heisley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Deurelle, J. B. Turpin, J. H. Hilenman.

The following are the present trustees: Frederick Eft, Joseph H. Miller, Jacob Wick, Henry K. Dubois, Daniel H. Eft, David Hitchner.

Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.—At Willow Grove, on the eastern border of the township, is a small wooden church which affords a place of worship to a Methodist society, the members of which live in the neighborhood and in adjacent parts of Cumberland County. Meetings have been held there with more or less regularity for some years. The lack of records precludes the possibility of entering more into detail concerning this organization.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Elmer.—Since 1843 Elmer has been the abiding-place of the pastors of the charge, including, at this time, the Elmer, Friendship, and Olivet Churches. There was occasional preaching in the school-house for many years, and for some time prior to 1868 regular Sunday evening services were held there.

In 1868 the erection of a frame church was begun, which, with the lot on which it stands, cost about eight thousand five hundred dollars. The basement was ready for occupancy and was dedicated in February, 1869. The upper part was finished and dedicated in May, 1871. The first dedication was by Rev. C. W. Heisley, the second by Rev. H. S. Norris.

The pastors since the erection of the church have been Revs. C. W. Heisley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Deurelle, J. B. Turpin, and J. H. Hilenman, the present incumbent. Previous to the date mentioned services were conducted by the pastors of the charge above referred to, whose names are given elsewhere.

The present trustees are Henry Coons, William Marshall, William Overs, Rufus W. Smith, Samuel Christy, Clinton Johnson, Joseph M. Garrison.

The Elmer Presbyterian Church.—The Elmer Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1879, with the following constituent members: Calvin

Anderson and wife, William Middleton, William Erwin and wife, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Mrs. William Heighen, Miss Maggie Curry, Theodore Rogers and his wife and two daughters, and Ellis W. Pedrick and his wife and two daughters.

Prior to June, 1881, the church was ministered to by supplies, and it has never had a regularly installed pastor, though Rev. William D. Smith was a resident minister from June, 1881, to June, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. R. Runhall.

A fine frame church was built in 1880 and 1881, and dedicated in September of the latter year.

The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Dr. A. B. Woodruff, Dr. C. F. Hitchner, William B. Hitchner, E. C. Harris, Ellis W. Pedrick.

Divine Worship at Centreton.—A building now standing in the outskirts of the village of Centreton was erected by Jeremiah Stull for use as a meeting-house for such of the citizens of Centreton and vicinity as might desire to gather there from time to time. Falling into disuse as a church it was presented by Mr. Stull to Grotto Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., by which body it has since been occupied as a lodge-room.

Burial-Places.—The old burying-ground in the rear of Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church, north of Centreton, is deserving of historical record. Here lie the bones of many who died in this township more than a century ago, the headstones to some of these graves being so ancient as to render their inscriptions illegible.

Educational.—The earliest schools in this township were kept in log houses, and were similar to the "select" schools of a later date. These were followed by the public schools, which were at first conducted on the tuition system. Under the public school law of New Jersey the township is divided into seven districts, known and numbered as follows:

64, Elmer; 65, Greenville; 66, Centreton; 67, Upper Neck; 68, Lower Neck; 69, Charity; 70, Good Hope.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Elmer.—The most important point in Pittsgrove, in a business sense, is Elmer, on Muddy Run, at the junction of the West Jersey and Salem Railroads, nearly on the boundary line between Pittsgrove and Upper Pittsgrove. It was formerly called Pittstown.

Improvement and growth began at the present lower part of the village, that now important portion lying upon and near the two railroads mentioned not having come prominently into existence until the construction of the West Jersey Railroad, which was opened in 1862 between Woodbury and Bridgeton.

The nucleus of the town was the old log grist-mill in the lower part of the village, elsewhere referred to. The "old red tavern" was built at so early a date that the name of its builder cannot be recalled. It was kept sixty years ago by Enos Sithens, and later by Henry Husted, Isaac Elwell, Mrs. Catharine Cox,

Wharton Elwell, Samuel Langley, and others, and abandoned and torn down as much as twenty-five years ago, after having been occupied as a store by Samuel Langley, and as a sumac-factory by Joseph Jones.

A store was kept half a century or more ago by John Loper, whose successors have been Samuel Riley, Joseph Jones & Sons, I. & C. Johnson, Daniel Hitchner, James M. Reed, James M. Reed & Son, and, since the spring of 1882, Aubrey Reed.

A store was opened about twenty-five years ago at the lower end of the village by John S. Watson, and by him sold to Joseph Jones, who replaced the old building by a new one, in which he carried on a business in connection with that at his "upper" store. Some years ago he sold the enterprise to Johnson & Christy, who leased the building, and continued the business until succeeded by William Johnson, in 1881. In the fall of the same year Mr. Johnson was succeeded by David Nichols.

About the time of the completion of the West Jersey Railroad Messrs. Strang & Ackley opened a store. They were succeeded by Hiram Strang. A store was opened by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, who succeeded her husband in charge of the village post-office during the late war, and has held the office since. Her son, Rufus Smith, is now a partner in the business. Another store was established by Isaac Johnson some years ago. The store of George H. Woodruff is of later date.

The first drug-store was opened by Hitchner & Izard, who were succeeded by Hitchner & Hanes, and they in turn by T. J. W. Phillips. A second drug-store is that of Julius Wilcox. Other merchants in various lines are J. W. Barber, dealer in hardware, tin, and stoves; Cochran & Surran, dealers in agricultural implements; Steedman & Wentzell, clothiers; George Grotchen, tobacconist; and Lizzie Hitchner and Sarah Berry, milliners.

The tavern at the lower end of the village was built, and for some years kept, by Isaac Johnson. Among subsequent landlords may be mentioned Jesse P. Dilks, John Stephenson, Hope Williams, Hiram Strang, — Brown, Barzillai Prickett, William Bate, — Bruigstein, and Oliver P. Hitchner, the present occupant. A restaurant and boarding-house is kept by James Vansant at the upper end of the village.

There have been many successive wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and shoemakers in the village within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The present representatives of these crafts are E. E. Long and Dennis Rodden, wheelwrights; David Beckett, William Long, and Thomas P. Rogers, blacksmiths; Casper Pfefer, William Coblentz, and Thomas P. Wiggins, shoemakers.

The resident professional men are Drs. Woodruff, Hitchner, and Chee-man; and Abram Cochran, attorney.

Business interests of Elmer not previously referred to are the following: William Johnson's and John Ackley's grist-mills, John Ackley's steam saw-mill, Joseph Gibson's marble-yard, Seth Loper's lumber-yard, the spindle-factory of Hitchner & Colling (in course of erection), the harness-shop of William H. Kirby, Jonathan Brooks' and Frank Beckett's meat-markets, the dairy of James B. Anthony, Charles Surran's livery-stable, a barber-shop, and lesser enterprises. A canning-factory was formerly in operation here.

Elmer is situated in the midst of a very fine farming country. It is rendered attractive by its neat dwellings, well-graded streets, and an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery. The beautiful lake on the eastern boundary has a bold shore, and affords good angling, boating, etc. The village is a growing one, the citizens being enterprising, and having already formed a Board of Trade, that offers, free of rents, desirable locations near the station to parties starting manufacturing purposes. Rent and taxes are reasonable, and labor plenty; churches, schools, and society are upheld strictly. The many trains north and south give the village considerable activity, and provide facilities to reach the prominent points of the country with but little delay. This village was named in honor of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, who was instrumental in securing the establishment of its post-office.

Centreton, sometimes called Centreville, is a small village on Muddy Run, at its confluence with Indian Brook, seventeen miles southeast from Salem. It contains one store, a hotel, a school-house, a former church edifice, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a wagon-shop, and a blacksmith-shop, and has a population estimated at two hundred and fifty.

A tavern was kept in Centreton early by a man named Cox. Some of his successors have been Abraham Stull, Thomas Whittaker, Daniel Bowen, John W. Husted, Frederick Fritz, and the present occupant, Samuel F. Pancost.

An early merchant was Isaac Abbott. George Carpenter built, and for many years kept, a store. Thomas Whittaker opened a store, and after a time James H. Trenchard became his partner. After the death of Mr. Whittaker, John Couch engaged in trade at the old stand. His successors have been Charles & Brooks, Clark Iredell, and Richard R. Miller, the present merchant.

Of blacksmiths and wheelwrights there have been several. For some time these crafts have been represented in the Golder family, the present blacksmith being William Golder, Esq., and the present wheelwright, J. W. Golder. The grist-mill and saw-mill elsewhere referred to are the property of Charles D. Moore.

Formerly considerable business was done at Centreton, and it was a point of more than its present importance.

Palatine is a station on the Bridgeton Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, in the southwestern part of the township. It contains a depot, a small store, and a few dwellings, the population not exceeding fifty, all told.

Bradway.—By this name is known a hamlet in the southeastern part of the township, the chief claim of which to distinction is that it is a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Willow Grove is a country neighborhood on Maurice River, on the eastern border of the township, containing a church, a school-house, and a few dwellings.

Industrial.—The earliest industrial enterprises were the first of the numerous grist- and saw-mills which have been erected in this township.

The grist-mill at the lower end of Elmer, formerly called Lower Pittstown, was built at an early date by a man whose name cannot now be ascertained. It was originally constructed of cedar logs, but it was rebuilt, more than half a century ago, by John Pym, who erected the long-familiar frame building. It has since been owned successively by Johnson & Adecock, Isaac Johnson, John Johnson, and the present proprietor, William Johnson, grandson of Isaac and son of John Johnson. It has been several times renovated and reconstructed, is provided with three runs of stones, and has steam-power, which is used only during times of low water.

The Centreton grist-mill was built some time in the last century by Jeremiah Stowell, who also built a saw-mill, and for a time had a carding- and woolen-mill, which he ran in connection with the other mills. The carding- and woolen-mill disappeared long since. The grist-mill and saw-mill have been several times repaired and remodeled. The property passed into possession of James H. Trenchard, who was succeeded in its ownership by Thomas Elwell, and the latter, in 1880, by Charles D. Moore. The grist-mill has three runs of stones, and does a good business.

The Dealtown mill, at Dealtown, a neighborhood between Centreton and Palatine, was built a few years ago by James L. Duffield, its present operator. It has three runs of stones, and is fairly patronized by the surrounding farmers, besides doing a good merchant business. A former mill on this site was built by Benjamin Haywood, and by him converted into a husk-grinding mill, which was abandoned before the erection of the present grist-mill.

A stock company, organized at Elmer, erected and put in operation, some years since, a canning-factory. For reasons not necessary to mention the enterprise was not successful, and in 1878 the building was sold to John Ackley, who converted it into a steam grist-mill of good capacity, adding a steam saw-mill in 1882.

A saw-mill was built on Muddy Run, about 1847, by Lemuel Parvin, and was long since abandoned. Another early saw-mill was known as Creamer's mill.

On its site Enoch and Joel Garrison built a mill about ten years ago. The following saw-mills are now in constant or periodical operation in various parts of the township: John Ackley's, Coombs Ackley's, Ackley & Garrison's, George Leach's, William Ward's, James L. Duffield's, and J. Stevenson's.

Many years ago Joseph Jones had an establishment at Elmer, where he prepared sumach for market.

A somewhat extensive factory, now in course of erection at Elmer, is the spindle-factory of Messrs. Hitchner & Cotting, about to be removed from Upper Alloways township to that village on account of the shipping facilities it affords. This enterprise will give employment to numerous skilled workmen, and cannot but add to the importance and population of Elmer, and increase the prosperity of the entire township, through the increased market which it will create for produce of various kinds. The buildings of Messrs. Hitchner & Cotting will be large and substantial, and work upon them is progressing rapidly.

About 1812 an oil-mill was established in this township. The raising of flax, both for the fibre and oil, was for many years carried on extensively in this and adjacent townships.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Grotto Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., of Centreton.

—This lodge was instituted Dec. 30, 1847, with the following charter members: J. Sheppard Whittaker, James H. Trenchard, James Johnson, George W. Husted, and Simon Hawthorn.

The first officers were J. Sheppard Whittaker, N. G.; James H. Trenchard, V. G.; James Johnson, Sec.; George W. Husted, A. Sec.; Simon Hawthorn, Treas.

The following have been the successive Noble Grands:

H. Trenchard.
Simon Hawthorn.
Edmund Dubois.
Samuel Golder.
Ethan Trenchard.
John W. Husted.
Ewell Nichols.
Ephraim Garrison.
George N. Rogers.
Theodore Rogers.
Frederick Fox.
James S. Simkins.
Hiram Hughes.
H. C. Allen.
Jacob E. Shimp.
Gideon B. Carman.
Robert Elwell.
Daniel B. Mayhew.
William B. Trenchard.
Clark Irnell.
William H. Izard.
Albert J. Barker.
Allen S. Carman.

Israel Brown.
Thomas Murphy.
William W. Golder.
John H. Thorp.
Robert Galloway.
Jacob Ballinger.
James Burroughs.
Adam Kandle.
George H. Deal.
Thomas W. Husted.
James Craig.
Joseph P. Simkins.
Jullius Wilcox.
David N. Creamer.
R. E. Miller.
Peter Nichols.
Thomas Reeve, Jr.
Luke Sacy.
Thomas M. Darracoff.
George C. Shull.
John H. Davis.
Leane Sigars.
William M. Ott.

The officers in September, 1882, were Samuel Calkin, N. G.; Frank Seabrook, V. G.; J. W. Golder, Sec.; Frederick Fox, Treas.

Elmer Lodge, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 16, 1870. The first officers were Seth Loper,

C. C.; Andrews Ridgway, V. C.; Dr. William H. Isard, P. C.; John Thorp, Sec.; Abrahm Cothorn, M. of P. The present officers (September, 1882) are Henry Ackley, C. C.; Adam Kandle, V. C.; Thomas C. Curry, P. C.; Joseph M. Hitchner, Sec.

Union Grove Division, No. 74, S. of T.—Union Grove Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Elmer, Aug. 28, 1847, with the following charter members: Joseph Newkirk, Moses Richman, Jr., Joseph Jones, J. F. Langley, William Becket, Richard B. Heward, Charles H. Greg, Samuel D. Hitchner, David Sithens, John Mayhew, Joseph A. Swing, and Jeremiah M. Everingham. The following officers were serving in September, 1882: Julia Woolman, W. P.; Susan Peachy, W. A.; Louisa Garwood, R. S.; Edmund Newkirk, F. S.; Randolph McFarland, Treas.

Zelo Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted Aug. 25, 1870, with the following charter members and officers: H. S. Dubois, N. G.; William S. Cassady, V. G.; William H. Isard, Sec.; Henry Coombs, Asst. Sec.; R. M. Hitchner, Treas. The present officers are T. G. Stephenson, N. G.; A. L. Steer, V. G.; William H. Kirby, Sec.; A. Cochran, Treas.

A Sad Tragedy.—On Jan. 7, 1853, in Pittsgrove, a most distressing casualty occurred in the family of Mr. Elam Foster. While talking about the approaching execution of Treadway at Salem, a little son inquired of his father how people were hanged. The father took a handkerchief and putting it around his son's neck showed him. Some time afterwards, in the absence of his parents, the boy took a handkerchief and proceeded to experiment with an infant sister lying in the cradle, and suspended her until she was dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REUBEN WOOLMAN.

Reuben Woolman, the subject of this biographical sketch, is the son of a tanner, and of English ancestry. His grandfather came to Salem from Burlington County in 1805. He was born in the village of Woodstown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1837, and received his educational training at home, with the exception of a term at Swain's boarding-school, in Chester County, Pa. In 1857 he began active life as a teacher in Salem County, and continued thus employed for a period of two years.

He was, in 1862, married to Miss Rebecca W., daughter of Richard Matlack, of Eldridge's Hill, Salem Co. Their children are Maribell, Julia T., Hamlin, Alexis E., John M., Joseph, and Abbie.

Mr. Woolman in his religious predilection adheres to the creed and worship of the Society of Friends. He was for four years clerk of the Preparative Friends'

Meeting, and for six years of the Monthly Meeting, and for many years superintendent of First Day Meeting at Woodstown. He is a trustee of the Walnut Grove School, in Upper Pittsgrove township, as also of the Bacon Academy, of Woodstown, which position has been held for several years.

Mr. Woolman was a faithful supporter of the Republican party until 1878. An honest, earnest lover of the human race, his maiden ballot was cast against slavery, and while a vestige of that institution remained he never failed by voice or vote to oppose it. When, however, that contest was over he did not lay down his armor, but enlisted in the warfare against the rum traffic.

For a long time Mr. Woolman labored on in the belief that the party of his choice would array itself against the "gigantic crime of crimes." Finding himself again and again disappointed, he severed his allegiance from his party in 1878, and, with a few others, became the nucleus of the Prohibition party in his county. A ticket was nominated that fall, and Mr. Woolman was chosen as their candidate for Assembly in the First District of the county. The next year, contrary to his wishes, he was again nominated for the same office, and the greatly increased vote proved the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity.

In the following year, 1880, he was made the nominee of his party for Congress. Two years later he again served the cause of temperance by permitting himself to be renominated. He received at that election nearly six times as many ballots as were cast for him two years before. During the five years that he has labored with the Temperance party in his State and county he has always proved mild and conservative in counsel, but positive and unswerving in action.

MICHAEL POTTER.

Mr. Potter is the son of Henry Oxinbaker, who emigrated from Germany to America, and his wife, Christine Mooney, who was a resident of the northern part of New Jersey. The former was a potter by trade and known as "Henry the Potter," from which his later name was derived. Their son Michael was born in 1784, and is consequently in his one hundredth year. He erected his present home in 1811, and has since that date resided on the same spot. During that year he was married to his wife, Lydia, who died June 25, 1863. To this marriage were born the following children: John W. Potter (deceased), Matthias R. Potter, Jacob Potter, Henry Potter, Emeline Pancoast, Hannah Kandle (deceased), Ephraim K. Potter (deceased), Charlotte Sharp, Lydia A. Clark, Michael Potter, Jr., and James K. Potter.

The ensuing table, computed by one of his friends, perpetuates some most interesting facts regarding his family and descendants.



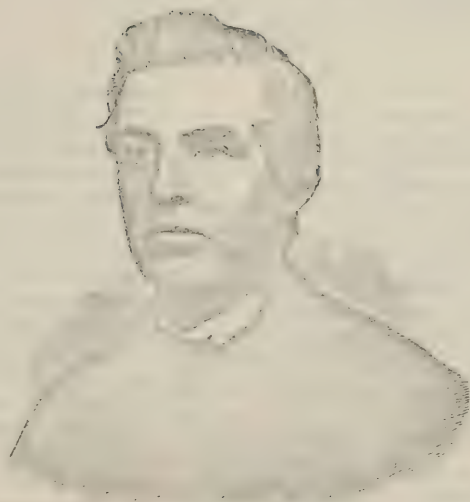
Reuben Woolman.



Michael Potter



R. M. HITCHNER



L. P. Atkinson

	Children.	g. c.	g. g. c.	Living	Dead.
Michael Potter, Sr.....	1	1	1	1	1
Ladya Potter.....	1	1	1	1	1
J. W. Potter.....	1	28	1	30	3
M. L. Potter.....	1	16	1	30	3
Isaac Potter.....	3	3	1	7	6
Harold K. B. Potter.....	11	13	1	25	5
Robert Potter.....	6	4	1	11	5
Edw. J. P. Potter.....	11	3	1	15	5
E. K. Potter.....	3	2	1	6	4
Charles H. Potter.....	16	2	1	17	6
Ladya A. Potter.....	8	2	1	12	1
M. Potter, Jr.....	12	5	1	19	1
J. K. Potter.....	3	1	1	7	1
	90	81	2	194	44
Of his living representatives there are him self.....				1	
Sons and daughters.....				8	
Sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.....				9	
Grandchildren.....				86	
Great-grandchildren.....				81	
Great-great-grandchildren.....				2	
Total living.....				194	
Total dead.....				44	
Grand total descendants.....				238	

Mr. Potter for forty years followed the business of floating lumber, an occupation which developed extraordinary powers of endurance, and conferred upon him a reputation as the most agile and skillful wrestler of his day. He was a militia officer in the Third Company of the Salem Brigade during the war of 1812, but not called into active service. He has lived through the term of every President of the United States with the exception of the present one, and has seen the administration of twenty-one Presidents. He was born three years and two months before the adoption of the Constitution, and has handled many dollars of the Continental money, some of which he has retained. Mr. Potter is in his political creed a thorough Democrat, and as firm an exponent of the principles of the party as when he first voted the ticket. He is in his religious belief a Methodist, and was for more than sixty years sexton of the church of which he is still a member. He has been accustomed to welcome his numerous family on the anniversary of his birth, and on these occasions exhibits unusual vigor of mind and body.

ROBERT M. HITCHNER.

Squire Hitchner is the son of David Hitchner, a farmer, whose ancestors were of German descent, and was born at Elmer (formerly Pittstown), Salem Co., Feb. 20, 1828. His education was derived from the common schools of the neighborhood, after which he engaged in the labor of the farm. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher, and for six successive years followed this pursuit during the winter months. He was in 1859 married to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Garrison, and is the father of children, —Joseph M., who was educated at the South Jersey Institute, in Bridgeton, and has been for ten years telegraph operator and agent of the West Jersey Railroad Company at Elmer Station; John F., a farmer, married to Miss Rebecca Garwood, whose children are Elsie and Blanche; and Phoebe C., married to Omer H. Newkirk. Squire Hitchner, who is

in his political faith a strong Democrat, has found time, aside from his farming employments, to devote to the public service, and has in his various official positions acquitted himself with ability. He has served as notary public, commissioner of deeds, justice of the peace for a period of twenty consecutive years, and held various township offices. He has also been surveyor and conveyancer since his twenty-first year. His business capacity and legal knowledge are frequently called into requisition in the adjustment of estates. Squire Hitchner has not only witnessed, but participated in the growth and development of his native town, and been an extensive dealer in real estate. His enterprise and business capacity have placed him among the foremost citizens of his township.

CHARLES P. ATKINSON.

Charles P. Atkinson, son of Abbot and Mary Atkinson, was born in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., Jan. 29, 1827. His ancestors belonged to the Society of Friends. His father was of English descent, and by occupation a farmer. His education, previous to entering upon his medical studies, was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. In the spring of 1865 he graduated from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. He immediately began, and still continues, the practice of his profession. In 1850 he married Phoebe, daughter of David and Ruth Van Meter, of Pittsgrove township. They have three children, —Ruth Anna, Charles Summerfield, and Frank T. Charles S. married Mary E., daughter of Thompson N. Garton, by whom he has one daughter named Reginia.

In the spring of 1878, Dr. Atkinson became interested in the study of politics. A convert to the principles of the Greenback party, he was by them nominated the next fall for the Assembly. In 1881 he was their candidate for the State Senate, and for four years has been chairman of their county organization. Both as a worker and as a writer in the Greenback cause, he has proved himself a man of spirit and ability. He has been for forty-one years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family at the present time are all residing with him at Palatine, Salem Co.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TOWNSHIP OF QUINTON.

Statistical.—Quinton contains 13,523 acres, and its farms number 127. In 1880 it had a population of 1392. Its financial statistics in 1881 were as follows:

Valuation of real estate, \$508,677; valuation of personal property, \$236,222; total debt, \$145,699; voters, 361; poll tax, \$803; school tax, \$1639; county tax, \$1555.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Quinton is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded north by Mannington, northeast by Upper Alloways Creek, southeast by Stow Creek (Cumberland County), and southwest and west by Lower Alloways Creek.

The length of Quinton from northwest to southeast is about eight miles; its breadth is about three miles and a half. The soil is of the clayey and sandy loam common to this section of the county, and a variety of vegetables, cereals, and fruits are successfully grown. In various localities are sand- and gravel-pits and marl-beds. The surface is generally level, but is marked in the centre by slight eminences, known as Borden's and Turnip Hills.

Alloways Creek crosses the northern part, and Stow Creek is formed on its southern border by the junction of Horse and Sarah Runs with the stream which is its source proper. Deep Run just cuts its eastern border, north of its centre, and other small streams aid in its drainage.

Settlement.—Tobias Quinton, in honor of whom this township was named, was one of the early emigrants to Fenwick's colony. He purchased a large tract of land, embracing the present village of Quinton south of Alloways Creek, and another extensive tract adjoining. He died in 1705, leaving a son, Edward.

Farther down the stream Richard Johnson bought five hundred acres, and he owned other considerable tracts at Salem and elsewhere in the county. When a young man, in 1675, he landed at Fort Elsborg (in Elsinboro) from the ship "Joseph and Benjamin." He was a man of ability, and at different times rendered great assistance to the Proprietor. In 1682 he married Mary Grover, of Salem. They had three children. Mr. Johnson died in 1719, and his property passed to his son, Robert Johnson. It has passed out of the possession of the family, and is now mostly owned by Thomas Yorke, Samuel Kelty, and Hires & Co.

Adjoining the Johnson tract John Chandler owned two hundred and fifty acres, which he obtained by purchase from Fenwick.

South of the Chandler tract, and extending to the Cumberland County line, Nathaniel C. Hancock owned one thousand acres.

East of Quinton's Bridge, one or more members of the Walker family bought a goodly tract, part of which is in the possession of one branch of the family at this time.

South of the village, in the latter part of the last century, Capt. William Smith possessed considerable

land, which he had inherited from his father, a good share of which is now owned by his descendants. Capt. William Smith commanded a company of the American militia which led the advance when the British troops quartered at Judge Smith's house, on the north side of Quinton's Bridge, were attacked by order of Cols. Hand and Holme. He was forced to retreat, however, there being a greater number of the enemy's troops in ambuscade than his commander anticipated, but he accomplished his retreat with credit, and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. His horse was shot and killed under him during the engagement.

Among those owning land on the north side of the creek, bordering on the line between Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek townships, was William Tyler, who, as early as 1684, purchased seven hundred and fifty acres of Edward and Priscilla Fenwick Champney, which remained in possession of the Tyler family for five generations.

Tyler was a native of England. He brought with him the following certificate of character and standing: "Whereas William Tyler, of Walton, in the county of Somerset, yeoman, intends to transport himself and family into the province of Pennsylvania, in America, if the Lord will, and has desired a certificate on his behalf. We, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do hereby certify that the said William Tyler hath professed the truth for several years past, and that we do not know but that his conversation hath been answerable to his profession, and that we do know that he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness prosecute his intended voyage. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands. Dated the eleventh day of the Seventh month, called September, in the year 1685. Signed by Edward Chanyles, William Lidden, Thomas Howell, John W. Ridder, and ten others."

He was a farmer and tanner, and is thought to have died in 1761, his will having been made early in 1700, and witnessed by William Hall and John Firth. His descendants became well-known citizens of Quinton and adjoining townships.

East of the Tyler purchase, bordering on the creek, Daniel, son of John Smith, of Anlebury, bought one thousand acres. He built and lived on the property that was owned by the late Ann Simpson. He had three sons. John, the eldest, inherited the homestead. Daniel Smith, Jr., owned a large farm adjoining. He was one of the followers of George Keith, and afterwards became a Baptist. None of the name now owns any portion of the original purchase.

¹ Much valuable material in this article was contributed by Thomas Shourds.

One of the early English immigrants was Abner Penton, who bought one thousand acres of the Proprietor.

In the south part of the township, bordering on Cumberland County, was a small and scattering settlement of the Seventh-Day Baptists. Prominent among these families were the Ayreses, who were perhaps entitled to the credit of leadership among their peculiar sect. The Davis family has also been prominent in that section during several generations.

Organization.—The following is the first section of "An Act to set off a new Township in the County of Salem, to be called the Township of Quinton :—"

"1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That all that part of the township of Upper Alloways Creek, in the county of Salem, lying within the boundaries and description following, to wit: Beginning at a corner where the lines of Upper Alloways Creek township and Lower Alloways Creek township meet on the north side of Alloways Creek, near the farm of Thomas J. Hancock, running thence northwesterly along the present division line between the said townships to the corner where the four townships of Upper Alloways Creek, Lower Alloways Creek, and Elsinboro, and the city of Salem meet; thence easterly and northwesterly, following on the present dividing line between the townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Mannington, crossing the road leading from Salem to Quinton, and to the Quaker Neck road to the middle of the road leading from Salem to Alloways town, at or near the village of Middletown; thence in a southeasterly course, called with the long and lay Roads between the townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek in a straight line to the division line between Salem and Cumberland Counties, thence southerly and westerly along the said division line of said counties to the corner of the township of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek and the county of Cumberland; thence northwesterly in a straight line on the long boundary line between the said townships of Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways Creek to the north side of Alloways Creek; thence down said creek along the north side thereof, following the several courses of the same, to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is set off from the township of Upper Alloways Creek and made a separate township to be called and known by the name of 'The Township of Quinton.'"

This act was approved Feb. 18, 1873.

Civil List.—The first annual township meeting in Quinton was held March 14, 1873. The following civil list, embracing the period since that date, is nearly complete, and embodies all the data to be found in the township records:

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1873-74, John G. Hunnells.	1876-78, Robert Griscam.
1873-75, Stephen Smith.	1876-77, Charles H. Walker.
1873-74, Stephen R. Allen.	1877-80, Isaac Davis.
1873-74, Samuel Hackett.	1878, 1880-82, Dr. A. G. McPher-
1873-74, Samuel Patrick.	son.
1873-76, Lewis Schmitt.	1878, P. A. Hannah.
1875-77, John Muller.	1879-82, John G. Fowler.
1875, Phineas Smith.	1871, 1882, Gilbert Ayres.
1875-76, Charles L. Smith.	

ASSESSORS.

1873-78, Josiah T. Harris.	1879-82, Lewis Sylvester.
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COLLECTORS.

1873, Charles Hites.	1877-78, Stephen Smith.
1871-76, William Patrick.	1879-82, Robert B. Griscam.

CONSULABLES.

1873-75, Jonathan Platts.	1880, George Pierpont.
1876-77, 1879, Jonas Lounsbury.	1881, John H. Trade.
1878, Daniel Whitney.	1882, Theodore M. Birchmire.

CHOSEN FREEMENHOLDERS.

1873, John Anderson.	1876-79, Phineas Smith, Sr.
1874-75, William Shilps.	1880-82, Lewis Fox, Sr.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1876-78, David P. Smith.	1879-81, James E. Fox.
1876, John G. Hunnells.	1882, Leonard Murphy.
1877-78, Lewis Sylvester.	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1873-75, Jonathan Platts.	1880, George Pierpont.
1876-77, 1879, Jonas Lounsbury.	1881, John H. Trade.
1878, Daniel Whitney.	1882, Theodore M. Birchmire.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1876-79, Abner P. Fox.	1881-82, Henry L. Davis.
1880, F. H. Bryn.	

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1876, Isaac Davis.	1878-82, Charles R. Reeves.
1876-77, Evan Jenkins.	1879-81, William B. McPherson.
1878-82, John Anderson.	1882, Eli Hitchner.
1877-78, Oz Ayres.	

Public Schools.—Under the operations of the public-school system of New Jersey, Quinton township is divided into four school districts, known as Independent District, No. 40; Harmony District, No. 41; Union District, No. 42; and Quinton District, No. 43.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Quinton's Bridge.—The only village in this township is Quinton's bridge, located on Alloways Creek, in the northern part.

This is an ancient settlement, which was made famous in the days of the Revolution by events elsewhere narrated.

An early merchant was Benjamin Allen, who sold his stock at auction about 1815, and who had been in trade there some years, as is supposed. His successor was Francis Brewster, father of Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was born in the village during his father's business career there. A man named Norman became the village merchant about 1824, and about 1825 was succeeded by John H. Lambert and Sinaickson Tuft. Their successors have been as follows, at about the dates mentioned: David English, 1828; Hezekiah Wright, 1832; Jeremiah Dubois and Edward Van Meter, 1836; Ephraim C. Harris, 1839; Ephraim C. Harris and Stephen Smith, 1840; Stephen and David P. Smith, 1844; David P. Smith, 1849; David P. Smith and George Hires, Jr., 1851; George Hires, Jr., 1860. This store has since been owned and managed by the proprietors of the Quinton Glass-Works, or members of that firm.

On the west side of the main street James E. Newell kept a store sixty-five years ago or earlier.

In 1871, Mr. S. C. Sheppard built, and has since occupied, his store on the west side of the street.

A tavern was early kept on the west side of the street by Jeremiah Davis, which one or two old residents remember to have seen illuminated in 1814, in celebration of the declaration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, after the close of the war of 1812-14. On the east side of the street,

Stephen Smith was an early tavern-keeper. His successors were Charles O'Hara, Jeremiah Davis, Ercurius Davis, and others about the years following: William Young, 1829; Ruel Bonham, 1831; Isaac Wilson, 1831; Samuel Paulin, 1835; Benjamin Remp-ton, 1836; Joseph Dowell, 1839; John D. Davis, 1841; George Bee, 1840; William Smith, 1846; Washington Smith, 1850; William Shimp, 1852; Lewis Fox, 1854; Daniel Keen, 1856; Philip Keen, 1861; and Daniel Keen from 1864 until the abolition of license, a few years since. It is now kept as a temperance house by Sylvanus Murphy.

Quinton now contains two general stores, the ancient hostelry above referred to, a wheelwright and blacksmith-shop, a Methodist Church, a good public school, and the extensive glass-factory of Messrs. Hires & Co.

The population is estimated at nearly five hundred, and is largely made up of the operatives in the glass-works and their families. The village has a cleanly, thrifty, well-to-do appearance, and it is the boast of some of its leading citizens that not a loafer nor idle man resides within its limits.

CHURCHES.

The Old Baptist Church at Mill Hollow.—Of this ancient and long-extinct church Thomas Shourds wrote as follows:

"The Baptists of this section were connected with the church at Cohansey. Timothy Brooks, pastor of the Cohansey Church, preached occasionally for them up to the time of his death, in 1746. Their meetings were frequently held at the house of Edward Quinton. After the death of most of the old members the new converts united with the Cohansey Church, and attended the mother-church until about the year 1741. After the membership from the vicinity of Alloways Creek and Salem became more numerous they prevailed upon Nathaniel Jenkins, pastor of the Cohansey Church, to come and assist them occasionally. About this time three of the younger members of the church, who lived at Cohansey, Abraham Garrison, Robert Kelsey, and Job Sheppard, were called to the ministry, and were permitted to visit and preach to the branches of the church. About this time the Baptists turned their attention towards building a meeting-house. A quarter of an acre of land was given them by Daniel Smith, Jr., lying between Salem and Quinton's Bridge, near the King's Highway that led to Maurice River. The place was called Mill Hollow, and a meeting-house was built there in 1743. In the Twelfth month, 1748, by the urgent request of the congregation of the new church, Job Sheppard, their minister, moved his family from Cohansey to what is known at this time as the township of Quinton. They held regular meetings every week. It was not until sixty-five years after the commencement of Baptist meetings in and around Salem, and twelve years after they had built their church at Mill Hollow,

that the church was constituted. It appears that 1754 the question of separation from the Cohansey Church and organizing a new church at Mill Hollow came up for serious consideration. The members of the church made an appeal to the mother-church to that effect. Their brethren at Cohansey, after some time for consideration, sent the following answer:

"To our dear brothers in and near Alloways Creek, being in church membership with us: We, the Church of Christ, and Cohansey, taking upon possession of our faith, holding and maintaining the rights of believers by immersion, the laying on of hands, the resurrection of the body, and eternal judgment, return this to you as our answer."

"Then followed the consent that the Baptists of Salem and Alloways Creek, who met at Mill Hollow, should form a distinct gospel church. The names of the following constituent members are signed to the church covenant: Job Sheppard (pastor), Catharine Sheppard, Edward Quinton, Temperance Quinton, Edward Keasbey, Prudence Keasbey, Abner Sims, Sarah Sims, John Holme, Daniel Smith, Jr., Sarah Smith, Samuel Sims, Joseph Sneathen, John Wier, tall, Sarah Smith, Phoebe Smith, Rachel Sneathen, Patience James, and Kerenhappuch Blackwood. This was the first Baptist Church constituted within the present limits of Salem County. The Baptists continued to hold their meetings at Mill Hollow until about 1790, when the old meeting-house was sold and moved into Salem, and used as a barn for several years. The colored Methodists bought it finally, and removed it to their lot on Fenwick Street, where they used it as a place of worship until recently. It stands now in the rear of their new brick church, and is used at this time as a school for colored children."

Seventh-Day Baptists.—In the latter part of the eighteenth century a few families who believed that the seventh day was the Sabbath, and therefore "kept it holy," settled in the lower part of this township, and soon erected a frame church, on a lot purchased off a farm owned by a Mr. Ayars, half a mile east of the Quinton and Bridgeton turnpike.

A second generation grew up, married, and settled farther south in Quinton, and in contiguous portions of Cumberland County, and the building was removed to a lot near the county line; and about thirty-five years ago it gave place to the present frame structure with a brick basement, which stands about a hundred yards southeast of the former site.

Successive pastors of this church have been Revs. Davis, Clawson, Crandall, Wheeler, Walter B. Gallett (supply), Joseph Morton, Randolph, Joseph Morton (a second time); and the church, now without a pastor, contemplates soon calling a young graduate of the Alfred (New York) University.

The Sabbath-school numbers eighty scholars. Methodist Episcopal Church of Quinton.—A Methodist class was organized in Quinton's Bridge

in 1864, by Rev. J. B. Graw, then pastor of the South Street Methodist Church of Salem. Later Rev. C. H. Brown held special meetings in the school-house, which resulted in the addition of a number of members to the class.

In 1869 a church was built under the management of Rev. John S. Gaskill, who supplied the pulpit three years, and was followed by Rev. C. W. Corson, who, after remaining a year and a half, was transferred to the New York Conference.

During the succeeding six months the church was without a regular preacher, but the pulpit was supplied by local preachers, and a series of meetings was conducted by Benjamin Jones, of Bridgeton. The pastor of the Allowaytown Church, Rev. John B. Westcott, filled the pulpit one year. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Malbury, who served one year. The next pastor was Rev. C. P. Cassaban, who remained three years. Revs. N. J. Wright, J. L. Nelson, and William Burley followed, each remaining one year; Rev. C. R. Smith, two years; and the present pastor, Rev. D. Stewart.

The house of worship thus far in use has recently been torn down, and a new one is in course of erection, which will be larger and more convenient.

This organization numbers one hundred and fourteen members, and the Sunday-school in connection therewith has an average attendance of one hundred scholars.

Berry's Chapel.—By this name is known a small chapel in this township, where a scattering colored population hold occasional meetings.

Quinton Glass-Works.—The above mentioned is the principal and nearly the only noteworthy industrial interest in the township. It was established in 1863 by Messrs. D. P. Smith, George Hires, Jr., John Lambert, and Charles Hires. The firm continued as originally organized only one year, Mr. Smith retiring from the concern in 1864. In 1863 Charles Hires sold his interest to George R. Morrison. In the next year Mr. Lambert also retired, followed by Mr. Morrison in 1870, Mr. George Hires purchasing the interest of the latter. In 1871, Mr. Charles Hires again became a member of the firm, which then became known as Hires & Brother. In March, 1874, the firm-name was changed to Hires, Prentiss & Co. In 1876, William Plummer, Jr., was admitted to membership, and the firm has since been styled Hires & Co.

The Quinton Glass-Works, with the dwelling-houses occupied by employes, cover an area of about seven acres, and are conveniently situated on the south bank of Alloways Creek, thus enjoying unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of products and material; and the company own a steamer, which plies between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, as the exigencies of their business may demand.

Windows, coach, and picture-glass are made, and

the works have an annual capacity of three million feet of glass. One of the most prominent features of the establishment is a Belgium oven, the entire castings of which were imported from Europe, and which produces a quality of glass nearly equal to the French plate, and certainly superior to any other of American manufacture. Throughout the works are admirably arranged, and every detail of the business is under the supervision of members of the firm, who are well versed in the intricate and multiform processes attendant upon glass-making; and the products of the Quinton Glass-Works find a ready market in nearly every State in the Union, the California trade being particularly extensive. The company furnished much glass for use in the erection of the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia in 1876.

About one hundred and fifty hands are employed, most of whom live in neat cottages belonging to the company. In addition to the glass-works proper, Messrs. Hires & Co. have a steam grist-mill, an extensive general store, and other convenient auxiliaries to their immense business. The different departments of the factory are two melting-furnaces, flattening-houses, a "pot-room" (where the pots for blowing purposes are manufactured of imported clay), an engine-house, containing a twenty horse-power engine, which propels the blowing apparatus, and a packing-box manufactory.

The proprietors are gentlemen well and favorably known in Salem and neighboring counties. Hon. George Hires, Jr., was sheriff of Salem County, and he is the present State senator from his district.

Other Industries.—As early as 1740 one of John Chandler's sons built a grist-mill, which was later long known as John Wood's upper mill. The mill now leased by Phineas Smith, located nearly on the line between Quinton and Upper Alloways Creek, has long been owned by Stephen and Josiah Reeves, father and son.

Formerly ship-building was carried on quite extensively in that part of the township bordering on Alloways Creek.

The agricultural interests of Quinton are not so far advanced as those of some of her sister townships, yet it contains some good farms and a portion of it is considered quite productive. Considerable market-gardening is done, and the extensive canneries at Canton, Hancock's Bridge, and Salem, all within easy access to the farmers of Quinton, have created a demand for tomatoes and other cannable goods, which are cultivated more and more extensively every year. Hay and the cereals are grown. Farms are being improved by the enrichment of the soil and the rotation of crops.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in Quinton is on the site of the former Seventh-Day Baptist churchyard, a little more than a mile north of the southern boundary of the township. The only other public burying-ground is the present Seventh-Day

Baptist churchyard, near the county line. Some graves were made at a very early date on farms, but most of them have been obliterated, and their locations forgotten.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK.¹

Geographical.—Upper Alloways Creek township is situated in the south part of the county, bordering on Cumberland County, and is bounded northwest by Mannington, northeast by Pilesgrove and Upper Pittsgrove, southeast by Deerfield and Hopewell (Cumberland County), and southwest by Quinton. It has an area of eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-four acres, and contains two hundred and four farms, mostly well cultivated.

Topographical and Statistical.—The surface of this township is generally level, though in the southeast somewhat rolling. The soil in the northeast is a stiff clayey loam, and soil of this character predominates throughout the township; except in the southeast, where it gives place to sand and gravelly loam.

The fine timber and wood produced by Upper Alloways Creek township was thus written of by Gordon, in his "Historical Gazetteer," in 1832: "The forest known as 'the Barrens' runs through this township, producing much white-oak and pine-wood for market, which finds its way to Philadelphia by Alloways Creek."

North, Middle, and South Branches flow together in the northern part, forming Alloways Creek, which runs northwestwardly, receiving Carlisle Run between Remsterville and Allowaystown, and Deep Run below the latter place. These, with some small tributaries and some creeks flowing south into Cumberland County, provide ample drainage and sufficient water-power for local demands.

The township has a convenient number of roads in good condition, and is traversed from east to west, nearly parallel with its northeastern boundary, by the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, on the line of which, within the township, are stations known as Oakland, Mower's, and Alloways Stations.

Evidences of thrift abound on every hand. The population of the township was nineteen hundred and seventeen in 1880, and in 1881 its financial statistics were as follows: Valuation of real estate, \$628,300; amount of personal property, \$405,300; total debt, \$300,500; total taxable valuation, \$733,100; number of voters, 472; amount of poll-tax, \$123; of school tax, \$1353; of county tax, \$1768.

Original Purchases and Settlement.²—Upper Alloways Creek was first settled by members of the Society of Friends.

William Thompson, son of Andrew Thompson of Elsinboro, purchased a large tract of land on the south side of Alloways Creek, and there he settled. There was a bridge erected across the creek at an early date, and the village that was built on William Thompson's land was known as Thompson's Bridge until about fifty years ago, when the name was changed to Allowaystown.

William Thompson had four sons,—Thomas, Benjamin, Joseph, and William Thompson. All of them were active business men; each of them owned a farm at Allowaystown, inherited from their father, and many of their descendants were among the most respectable citizens of Salem County.

Richard Wistar, son of Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia, who came from Germany, was the progenitor of the Wistar family in this country. His eldest son, Richard, purchased of Hall and Cox several thousand acres of timbered land about two miles above Allowaystown. He built a glass-house on this land and manufactured window-glass. He resided in Philadelphia, but he engaged Benjamin Thompson to oversee and carry on the business for him, employing German glass-blowers, from whom are descended many of the inhabitants of the township. The glass-works have been abandoned more than a century, and the greater part of the Wistar lands have been sold to other parties. The family of the Wistars still own several hundred acres of the original tract, principally woodland.

Wade Oakford, one of the first emigrants, purchased five thousand acres of land lying south of the Thompson land, except that part near Alloways belonging to Jonathan House, who is a lineal descendant of Wade Oakford, and who owned several hundred acres of the original purchase. All the rest of the large tract of land has been sold to other persons.

On the north side of the creek, one mile below Alloways, Joseph Fogg, one of the early emigrants, and the progenitor of the large family by that name in this county, purchased and located on a large tract of land. He had three sons,—Joseph, Daniel, and Samuel Fogg. The place where Joseph first located on the creek has gone under the name of Fogg's Landing for more than one hundred and fifty years.

Adjoining the Fogg property John Holme, from Philadelphia, took up two thousand acres of land. The Holme family became conspicuous in the early annals of Salem County.

The Freas family have long been prominent in Upper Alloways Creek. Their progenitor was Jacob Freas, who emigrated from Germany, and purchased considerable land, embracing the locality now known as Freasburg, and settled thereon in the early part

¹ By M. O. Rolfe.

² Contributed by Thomas Shorrs, Esq.

the eighteenth century. Henry Freas and other descendants have taken a leading part in township affairs, and have been identified with important public and private interests.

Lewis Dubois, from Ulster County, N. Y., came to West Jersey and purchased one thousand and ninety-one acres of land in Upper Alloways Creek township and elsewhere. His first purchase was three hundred and fifty acres, in 1726, of Joshua Wright, part of the Wasse tract of five thousand acres on the borders of the head-waters of Alloways Creek, which tract had been bought by William Hall, of James Wasse, of London, in 1706. Solomon Dubois, youngest son of Jacob Dubois, and a native of Pittsboro, purchased lands in Alloways Creek township.

The above paragraphs are believed to contain mention of all of the early settlers in this township. Their family names are, most of them, well known throughout the county at this time, and their descendants have, many of them, been useful, influential, and reputable citizens.

As has been seen, a great impetus was given to settlement and the development of local interests by the early planting of an important manufacturing enterprise in the township, which was long ago swallowed up in the past. Though several enterprises of local importance have had a more or less successful existence at different periods, the township has not since been distinctly a manufacturing one, agriculture being the leading interest.

The following are the family names of prominent residents of Upper Alloways Creek township from 1800 to 1839: Allen, Ayres, Applegate, Blackwood, Bee, Burroughs, Bellenger, Conklyn, Camp, Caruthers, Eft, English, Evans, Emmel, Frazier, Fowser, Fries, Fogg, Fox, Garton, Gosling, Hitchner, House, Harker, Hannah, Hopkins, Ivins, Joslyn, Jarman, Johnson, Jenny, Kerlin, Keen, Lloyd, Lambert, Mickle, Mowers, Miller, Mason, Nelson, Norton, Ott, Paden, Penton, Purnell, Remster, Ray, Reeves, Sanders, Smith, Sickler, Shough, Scott, Sheppard, Simpkins, Stretch, Sigers, Smalley, Stockton, Timmerman, Thompson, Wentzell, Walker, Wright, and Watson.

Organization.—Upper Alloways Creek township was set off from Alloways Creek by Commissioners Benjamin Thompson, John Stewart, and Elnathan Davis, under the provisions of an act passed in 1769, authorizing the division of the last-named township. The township of Quinton was erected from the territory of Upper Alloways Creek in 1873.

Civil List.—A complete a civil list is presented below as can be compiled from the records of the township, all records of annual township elections prior to 1817 being missing:

ASSESSORS

17, 1802, James McLeer.	1825-27, 1832, Ellis Ayres.
1838, Benjamin Thompson.	1828-31, 1833, 1835-36, Charles
1849-51, Zachariah Ray.	Hopkin.
1853-54, William M. Denham.	1836, Thomas B. Wood.

1837, John Gosling.	1863-65, Smith Remster.
1838-41, 1844-50, Philip Remster.	1866-67, David Harris, Jr.
1842-43, William C. Lambert.	1868-70, Jacob House.
1844-45, Ephraim C. Harris.	1871-73, 1875-82, Charles Johnson.
1845-47, William House.	1874-76, Hiram Sweatnam.
1848-50, George Remster.	1877, John C. English.
1850-52, James F. Watson.	

COLLECTORS.

1817-23, Howell Powell.	1854-55, 1870-72, Furman Wentzell.
1824-25, David Siving.	1857-59, Jonathan L. Brown.
1826-31, Thomas B. Wood.	1860-62, Joseph C. Lambert.
1828-28, Stacy Lloyd.	1863, 1867-69, Edwin Stretch.
1839-41, 1845-46, Charles Hogbin.	1864-66, Aaron Wentzell.
1842-43, John Shimp.	1873-74, Charles Hitchner.
1844, Samuel W. Miller.	1875-77, James R. Barker.
1847-49, Smith Biddleback.	1878-82, Gould S. Hitchner.
1850-53, Charles F. Moore.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1817, Charles Hogbin.	1841, John Gosling.
1818-19, George W. Ballinger.	1842-43, Smith Biddleback.
1820, James Thompson.	1846-49, William House.
1821, Jenson Haines.	1850-52, George Remster, Jr.
1822, Zola Ray.	1853-62, 1865-71, William B. Wills.
1823-25, John G. Ballinger.	1863-65, William F. Elkinton.
1827-28, 1831-32, Wm. W. Wood.	1866-67, Jacob House.
1829-30, Zachariah Ray.	1872-74, Joseph Stretch.
1831-37, Philip Remster.	1874-75, J. W. Cobb.
1838-41, 1843-47, William C. Lambert.	1876, Jacob House.
	1877-82, Enoch A. Wentzell.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

1817-18, James Ray.	1841, Maskell Moore.
1817-23, 1830-31, 1839-41, Stacy Lloyd.	1855-57, Zachariah Timberman.
1820-21, 1824-27, Stephen Reeves.	1837, Jeremiah N. Watson.
1822-23, 1828, Joseph M. Reeves.	1838-40, William P. Hitchner.
1824, 1831, Burroughs Vanneter.	1840-49, Charles Applegate.
1825-27, Thomas B. Wood.	1851-53, William Shimp.
1828-30, 1833-37, 1842, 1850-51, John H. Lambert.	1861-63, David Garton.
1832-31, George Remster.	1864-66, 1870-73, William House.
1834, Josiah Corbelyon.	1867-69, David Harris.
1835, 1840-46, Jonathan House.	1869-69, Furman Wentzell.
1836-37, Smith Biddleback.	1868-70, William Robinson.
1838, Thomas Biddleback.	1870-72, John Hitchner, Jr.
1839, John Blackwood.	1873-75, Joseph Remster.
	1876, Jacob P. Reeves.
	1880-82, Jeremiah N. Watson.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1817-18, Zachariah Ray.	1829, 1839-78, Jonathan House.
1818-19, 1823-25, John Freas.	1820-22, William W. Wood.
1817-21, Philip Fries.	1820, George Jarman.
1817-18, 1820, Oliver Smith.	1831-33, Henry J. Fries.
1817-19, Stephen Reeves.	1832, 1842-41, 1847-54, Oliver Smith.
1819, James Newell.	1833, John Shimp.
1819, Zola Ray.	1834-51, Isaac B. Van Meter.
1820-21, 1828, John G. Ballinger.	1845-48, 1855, 1859-60, William Robinson.
1822-23, Samuel Peterson.	1856-64, 1845-46, Adam H. Sickler.
1825-26, Sheppard Biddleback.	1829-31, Andrew Remster.
1827-28, 1833, James Campbell.	1841, John P. Smith.
1829-31, 1830-31, Ellis Ayres.	1845, 1852-62, Johnson Hitchner.
1832, James Ray.	1846-49, Joseph C. Lambert.
1833-34, 1838, James Patterson.	1850-51, Enoch P. Reeves.
1834, William Young.	1852, John Blackwood.
1835-36, Judah Heritage.	1853-54, Charles Applegate.
1836-37, 1841-42, William Walker.	1855-57, William P. Hitchner.
1838, Charles Rogers.	1856, Richard G. Holley.
1839, Burroughs Van Meter.	1857, James F. Watson.
1837-38, George Remster.	1858-60, 1862-64, John Sickler.
1837, James Mason.	1868-69, Charles H. Powell.
1837, James H. Young.	1861-62, William B. Wills.
1838-39, John Nelson.	1861-62, John H. McGowan.
1839, Isaac Hogbin.	1861-61, John H. Lambert.
1839, John A. Watson.	1863-64, 1875-78, J. Hitchner, Jr.
1839, Samuel Paulin.	

1862-64, 1866-69, Zachariah Tim-
berman.
1865-69, David H. Darg.
1868-71, David Shimp.
1870, Thomas Simpkins.
1870-67, James J. Tyler.
1878-72, Stephen R. Allen.
1870-72, George R. Morrison.
1870-72, Hiram Sweetman.
1872-71, William A. Miller.
1873-75, Joshua D. McKie.

1873-78, John Sickler, Jr.
1875-78, Richard Banks.
1876-77, David B. Ackley.
1878, Daniel Medd, Rutherford.
1879, Ephraim Garrison.
1879-81, Joel E. Coleman.
1879-81, William F. Hilscher.
1880-82, Joseph Remster.
1882, David A. Hatter.
1882, Samuel V. Jones.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1847-49, Joseph C. Lambert.
1850-52, William House.
1850-57, George Remster.
1858-60, David Shimp, Jr.
1864, Joseph H. McKaron.
1865-66, John Lambert.
1867, Aaron Wentzell.

Emanuel's Church, Freasburg.—This is the only Lutheran Church in this section, and it was established in 1748.

The constituent members were families named Freas, Frotlinger, Meyer, Hayn, Born, Wentzell, Mackassan, Heppel, Ridman, Dillshoeffer, Souder, Knist, Toland, and others. Jacob Freas, the emigrant, is said to have been very prominent in effecting the organization.

These people were mostly employed at a Wistar's glass-works, near Alloway, and were among the earliest residents in the township.

The church records were kept in German until 1832, when Rev. Mr. Harpel took the oversight of them. In 1836 he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Reynolds. Revs. Day and Town followed. The present pastor is Rev. A. W. Lentz.

Friends.—Friends early worshiped in this township, and had a meeting-house opposite the village of Alloway, which was abandoned about seventy years ago.

Union Chapel, Pentonville.—At Pentonville a small brick chapel was built, and dedicated in 1882. It is known as the "Union Chapel," and is occupied by Christians of all denominations as occasion presents itself.

Baptist Church of Alloway.—It is nearly or quite three-quarters of a century since the initial efforts were made towards the establishment of Baptist worship in Allowaytown, as the village was then and until recently called. During a period of about twenty years the First Baptist Church of Salem occupied Allowaytown as an "out-station."

The first meeting-house was built in 1821, the clay being dug and the bricks of which it was constructed burnt upon the lower end of the lot upon which it stood. The size of the edifice was forty feet by thirty-five. It was of the old-fashioned style of church architecture, consisting of only one room, having galleries on the sides and in front.

Revs. Joseph Shepherd, John Cooper, and Charles J. Hopkins were the earliest preachers there, and it was as the result of their labors that the church was built and a regular organization effected, May 4, 1836, with twenty-six members, twenty-five of whom were dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Salem. For some months after this date Rev. Charles J. Hopkins supplied the pulpit, adding twenty-two to the membership of the church by baptism, and organizing the Sunday-school, which has had an uninterrupted existence since.

The first call to the pastorate was given to Rev. E. M. Backer, in 1832. He served one year, during which five members were baptized into the church. Rev.

CONSTABLES.

1817, Benjamin Day.
1817-22, 1825-28, 1831, George Gesslin.
1818-22, Benjamin Kelly.
1830, Eliph Dagvis.
1831-34, 1837, 1839, Philip Remster.
1834, Zili Ray.
1835, Samuel King.
1838, Isaac Strutch.
1839-42, William F. Smith.
1840, Matthias Heppel.
1841, Mark Ayres.
1843-45, 1847-49, Isiah Conklin.
1843-44, Jarvis Stone.
1845-54, 1856, Thomas Evans.
1845-57, Lemuel Laper.
1846, Charles G. Garrison.
1847-50, John Shimp.
1848, William S. Young.
1849, Edward Van Meter.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1817, James Sims.
1817, 1819, 1820-24, Burroughs Van Meter.
1817, 1822, 1827-28, John Blackwood.
1818, Adam Cech.
1818, William South.
1818, Thomas Frost.
1819, David Denton.
1819, Shippard Blackwood.
1820-21, Edris Ayres.
1820-21, James Lamb.
1820, David Fries.
1821, Benjamin Thompson.
1822-23, Stephen Reeves.
1822-23, John G. Bullinger.
1823-25, William Walker.
1824, George Remster.
1825-26, Philip Fries.
1825, 1828, Zachariah Ray.
1826, Frederick Miller.
1827, James Peterson.
1828, Benjamin Wood.
1829-30, Henry J. Fries.
1830-36, John A. Warren.
1835-51, Isaac B. Van Meter.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1829-30, Isaac English.
1829-33, Joseph M. Rowe.
1829-31, Nicholas Chastwood.
1830-35, John H. Wallace.
1835-36, Phineas Smith.
1837-38, David Panton.
1838-39, 1840, George Jannan.
1840-43, 1845, Henry J. Fries.
1844-45, 1846, William F. Reeves.
1845-46, John Warren.
1847, Samuel Vanhan.
1848-50, Thomas J. Yarrow.
1850-57, 1858-61, Edris Ayres.
1858-57, William Bowen.

1830, William Fries.
1840-50, Phineas Powell.
1841, Charles Jany.
1844-45, Smith Blackback.
1845-50, Joseph S. Jacobs.
1851-52, William Wamp.
1851-52, George J. Shaw.
1851, Joseph S. Calk.
1853-55, David Evans.
1857-59, Benjamin M. Ferguson.
1859-62, Isaac Moore.
1860-61, 1862-67, Daniel Kean.
1862-64, 1870-72, 1878-82, Furman Wentz.
1865, Thomas Simpkins.
1865-67, Edward Strutch.
1869-72, Benjamin O. Robinson.
1873, Henry F. Jannan.
1874, Charles Hilscher.
1875-77, James B. Barker.

1867, Philip Remster.
1867-68, Daniel Vannaman.
1868-71, J. J. Gilling.
1869-71, 1870-72, John H. Lambert.
1872-76, Adam H. Sickler.
1872, Joseph Camp.
1873, Edris Ayres.
1874, Mabel Ware, Jr.
1875-76, 1876-77, Chas. H. Powell.
1876-77, Oliver Smith.
1878-87, John Sickler.
1879-83, John Blackwood.
1884, Johnson Hilscher.
1885-89, 1891-92, Smith Remster.
1885-93, 1897-98, Andrew Johnson.
1886, 1892, 1893-94, Zachariah Timberman.
1890, David Miller.
1891, John Panton.
1892-95, Zachariah Ray.
1893-96, Joseph Remster.
1895-78, John B. Dunham.
1896-79, Joseph V. Lambert.
1879-82, William Simpkins.
1879-82, Joseph Strutch.

1886, Thomas Mellic.
1887, Nathaniel Lawrence.
1887, Thomas Evans.
1888-89, John H. Lambert.
1889, Adam H. Sickler.
1889, John Gilling.
1889, 1892 H. Stacy Boyd.
1891-95, Ephraim S. Hanks.
1891, William Brown.
1891, Albert J. Barker.
1893-96, Joseph C. Lambert.
1893-96, William C. Lambert.
1896, Providence Institution.

John Miller was the second pastor, coming in 1833, and resigning in 1834, adding four members by baptism. During his pastorate eleven members seceded to identify themselves with the long-extinct "Old School" or "Anti-Mission" church of Canton. Rev. Charles J. Hopkins again supplied the pulpit for a time, baptizing five.

In 1835, Rev. Mr. Ferguson was called for six months, accepted, and remained a year, during which five were added by baptism. After an interregnum, in 1838, Rev. N. Stetson held special meetings and acted as supply, after which he was pastor one year. So marked were the results of his labors that there was an accession of eighty-three to the membership. In 1839, Rev. Ezekiel Sexton accepted a call to the pastorate, remaining three years, and adding sixty-eight to the membership. Rev. Charles Kain supplied the church for a time, during which twenty-two were baptized, and later thirteen more were added, under the temporary ministration of Rev. W. A. Ray. Rev. Levi J. Beck was pastor for a few months in 1843, during which year Rev. William Maul began a three years' pastorate, adding three by baptism. In 1847, Rev. F. T. Caullopper was ordained in Allowaystown and installed as pastor. During his seven years' service forty-eight were added by baptism. Rev. William A. Roney became pastor in 1854, but resigned in a year on account of ill health.

In 1856, Rev. James Trickett, of Pennsylvania, accepted a call to the pastorate. Under his administration plans for remodeling the meeting-house were formed and means provided for carrying them out, but the memorable panic of 1857 prevented their consummation at that time. He remained four years, during which the church received an accession of sixty-three members by baptism. After his departure, Rev. G. M. Conderon supplied the pulpit for a few months. Rev. Charles Cox was the twelfth pastor, coming in 1861 and remaining four years, adding twenty-one members. In 1865, Rev. A. H. Bliss was called to the pastorate. During his service sixty-seven were baptized, and the remodeling of the meeting-house was again agitated and accomplished at a cost of six thousand dollars. The old house was torn down, except a portion of the walls, which were raised to admit of a basement above ground. The size of this edifice is sixty by thirty-five feet.

Rev. J. E. Bradley was next called, settling as pastor in 1873, serving two years and eight months, and baptizing thirteen. In March, 1876, Rev. Matthew M. Finch was called, and remained one year. June 24, 1877, Rev. James Walden became his successor, and resigned, after baptizing seven, in February, 1880. The present pastor, Rev. James Trickett, was recalled to the church in 1880, after an absence of twenty years. Former deacons of this church were William Walker, J. D. Sithens, J. D. Simpkins, John Lambert, W. W. Harwood, Thomas Bilderback,

David Bowen, Henry Powell, James Freas, and James Burch. The present deacons are James Armstrong, Samuel Wright, Joseph Plummer, and James English. During a portion of its existence the church was aided by the State Convention, having received \$180.10 from its funds. It has returned to the same fund \$365.51, and has given \$1220.13 to missionary objects. The total number of baptisms has been 447; highest number reported to the Association was 214, in 1843. The present membership is 197.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Alloway.—This society was incorporated on the 12th day of February, 1820, with David String, Samuel Keane, Thomas Eldridge, John Tracy, Zaccheus Ray, trustees.

In 1821 a brick church was erected on the site of the present one, which was remodeled in 1869. Following are the names of those who contributed towards the original edifice, spelled as they appear upon a record made in 1820:

Thomas Eldridge.	George Jarman.
Zaccheus Ray.	William N. Jefferson.
Samuel Keane.	Charles J. Read.
David String.	Henry Sheppard.
Edward R. Gibbs.	John Johnson.
John Tracy.	Frederick Miller.
Emo Woodruff.	Jacob Mulford.
John Coleman.	Patrick Treble.
Peter String.	Thomas W. Cattel.
John Eldridge.	Daniel Coleman.
James Armstrong.	William Van Hurd.
Daniel Zough.	David Johnson.
Thomas Fox.	John Alton.
Jacob Hewa.	William R. Fithen.
Joel Yapp.	Anthony Nelson.
Jacob Fox (blacksmith).	Jacob Fox (farmer).
Isaac Burr.	Aaron O. Dayton.
Joseph Gibbs.	Richard Stockton.
Jacob Hitchner.	Mullira Barnes.
William Lwin.	John Armstrong.
Joseph Walter.	Edward Washington.
Peter Burckson.	Jonathan Richmond.
Richard Gibbs.	Joseph Lippincott.
Matthias Morrison, Jr.	James Butcher.
Philip Sepp.	Jonathan Bolton.
Jesse Early.	Aaron Washington.
William Adams.	Michael Hackett.
Elijah Adams.	John Hackett.
John G. Bollinger.	William J. Shinn.
Samuel King.	Joseph McLavane.
Benjamin Timberman.	Hedra Thompson.
John Hewa.	David Caryl.
Benjamin Kelly.	Morris Hall.
John Sparks.	William Swing.
Howel Powell.	James Bobble.
John Garding.	John Holmes.
Amasa Ayers.	James Jessup.
George B-master.	Emerson Holmes.
Thomas Kelly.	Benjamin Archer.
Richard Gibbs.	George Fross.
May Gibbs.	Joseph Newkirk.
Philip Fross.	William Waddington.
Joseph M. Reeve.	Jeremiah Stoll.
John Smith, Jr.	Daniel Garrison.
John Hestigate.	Oswald Robbins.
Clement Willis.	William Harris.
John Chap.	Stacy Lloyd.
Benjamin Allen.	John Elwell.
James Stanger.	Andrew Nichol, Sr.
Daniel Carley.	Chambles Allen.
Joseph Elwell.	William Perch.
John S. Wood.	John Davis.

Mathias Richman.
James Kinsey.
John Gruff.
Daniel Slump.
James Stephenson.
John Ryder.
James Harris.
Groomie Arcey.
Peter Hutchler.
Shepard Blackwood.
Jonathan House.
Vining Hill.
Andrew Absten.
Joseph Jaggett.
Edmund Wright.
Samuel Ishmore.
Moses Lambson.
Oliver Smith.
Israel R. Clawson.
James Ray.

Jonah Garrison.
William S. Stockton.
John Creamer.
William Lomax.
Jeremiah Putais.
John Waters.
Jonathan Woodcutt.
Joseph Collins.
John Simnickson.
Thomas Simnickson.
Allen Smith.
James Redrow.
Burlanka Staughton.
James McGill.
Luther Gamble.
Frances S. Wiggins.
William Kessell (chief judge).
Edward Stout.
Richard Petherbridge.
John Blackwood.

Rev. Thomas Neal preached at Allowaystown in 1619, and Rev. Thomas Ware in 1820 and 1821. The latter was the first regular pastor. His successors have been as follows:

1822, Albert White.
1824-24, 1835, Edward Stout.
1825-26, Solomon Sharp.
1827-28, John Walker.
1829, William Williams.
1830, Jacob Gruber.
1831, Jesse Thompson.
1832, W. Burroughs.
1833-34, William Folk.
1836, Nathaniel Chew.
1837-38, Charles T. Ford.
1839-40, Jacob Loudenslager.
1841-42, Thomas G. Stewart.
1843-44, Noah Edwards.
1845-46, Solomon Townsend.
1847, Matthias German.
1848-49, Abraham Gearhart.

1850, James Long.
1851-52, Charles S. Downs.
1853-54, Joseph Atwood.
1855-56, John McLaughlin.
1857-62, Samuel F. Wheeler.
1863-64, James Vansant.
1865-66, Thomas D. Creeper.
1867-68, Willie Reeves.
1869, William Mazzarini.
1871, Furman Bibbbs.
1872-74, John B. Westcott.
1875-76, Dickinson Moore.
1877, Samuel P. Cassabon.
1878-80, John S. Price.
1881, Charles W. Livsey.
1882, John W. Morris.

Prior to 1853 this station was one on a circuit so large as to necessitate the employment of assistant pastors. Below are the names of those so employed. They were most of them young in the ministry at the time of their service, and some of them have since attained prominence in the church:

1819-20, Edward Page.
1821, Samuel Cox.
1822, James Adkins.
1823, Richard Petherbridge.
1824, Anthony Atwood.
1825, — McClorm.
1826, Thomas Davis.
1827, James Moore.
1828, Thomas Sovereign.
1829-30, Selwick Rusting.
1831, W. Burroughs.
1834, J. Bizey.
1834, John L. Telft.
1835, Thomas Christopher.
1836, William Loomis.

1837, 1845, William Rogers.
1838, William A. Brooks.
1839-40, Joseph B. McKeever.
1841, George A. Raybold.
1842, Abram Owen.
1843, Elwood H. Stokes.
1844, Samuel Vansant.
1845, Samuel Parker.
1847, Caleb Fleming.
1848, James R. Bryan.
1849, Thomas H. Wilton.
1851, Dayton F. Reel.
1851, William V. Burrow.
1852, John C. Atkinson.

Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church of Watson's Corners.—The leading early members of this organization were Jacob Loudenslager, Thomas Stewart, the McKeeveres, Keans, Fraziers, Watsons, and others, and Rev. Messrs. Loudenslager and Stewart were the early preachers and among the earlier pastors.

A brick church edifice was erected in 1811, about forty feet south of the site of the present brick structure, which was built in 1868, and, with the ground and other church property, is valued at ten thousand dollars.

The church has a membership of about sixty, and the attendance at stated meetings is good. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph E. Willey. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Lewis Sayre, is in a flourishing condition.

The present trustees are John M. Smith, Aaron D. Harris, Samuel D. Kean, William Simkins, Azariah Dickson, Amos Heritage, Joshua D. Mickle, Jeremiah S. Watson, and Samuel V. Jones.

Educational.—The early schools in Upper Alloways Creek township were supported by the voluntary payment of tuition by parents, and were called "pay-schools." These gave way to the public schools under the operation of the public school law of the State.

The township is divided into seven districts, which are named and numbered as below: 32, Horse Branch; 33, Friesburg; 34, Franklin; 35, Washington; 37, Alloway; 38, Pentonville; 39, Fisher.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Alloway.—The principal village in Upper Alloways Creek township is Alloway, situated on Alloways Creek, in the western part.

The original name of this locality was Thompson's Bridge, an appellation which it received in honor of Benjamin Thompson, who at one time owned most of the land in the vicinity. It later came to be known as Allowaystown, a name it bore until June 1, 1852, when it was contracted to Alloway.

The first three houses in the village were built by the Oakford family, and were of the style of architecture, examples of which are referred to as "hip-roofed brick" buildings. They were some time since torn down to make room for more modern structures.

Among the early store-keepers, Samuel Keen and Thomas Guest were prominent. Their old stores have disappeared.

The name of the first keeper of the frame tavern is not known. James Ray first did the honors of the brick hotel. Henry Freas, a descendant of Jacob Freas, kept the other many years, and he is the earliest remembered landlord.

The first resident physician was William Bacon, M.D., who relinquished his practice in 1830. He was succeeded by the well-known Dr. Thomas J. Yarrow, who continued to practice until his death in July, 1882. The present practitioners are Drs. Lemuel Wallace and W. Lloyd Ewen.

Alloway, which is one of the most enterprising towns of its size in Salem County, now contains one hundred and forty-six dwellings, two churches, a school-house, and various buildings, in which different branches of trade and manufacture are carried on, and has a popu-

ulation of six hundred and two. Its business interests may be summed up as follows:

Three general stores, two groceries, one hardware-store and depot for agricultural implements, one tin- and hardware-store, three butchers, four blacksmiths, two wheelwright-shops, one shoe-store, three shoe-shops, two harness-stores, two restaurants, one milliner, one hotel, one conveyancer (master in chancery) and notary public, two physicians, two carpenters and contractors, one grist-mill, one canning-factory, one chair manufacturer, one brush manufacturer, and one lumber-yard.

Watson's Corners.—Watson's Corners is a hamlet containing a church, a store, a blacksmith- and wheelwright-shop, a shoe-shop, and cigar-store, and a dozen dwellings, more or less. The population is estimated at fifty-six.

John F. Watson settled on the Dayton R. Kean farm in 1825, and about 1822 moved thence to property he owned at the "Corners." Here James F. Watson built and opened a store in 1828. It has since had several occupants, the present one being Samuel V. Jones.

William Simpkins, the present blacksmith, began business here about 1849.

For a place of its size and surroundings, Watson's Corners is in a flourishing and progressive condition.

Freasburg.—This hamlet is named in honor of Jacob Freas, the German emigrant, who settled there, and it contains a church, which he was prominent in founding, and about half a dozen dwellings. It is situated in the east part of the township, south of Watson's Corners, and about four miles from Alloway.

Stockingtown.—This is a country neighborhood a little north of the centre of the township, extending for some distance along several roads.

Remsterville.—By this name is known a hamlet, including a grist-mill and a few dwellings, which is sometimes called Remster's Mills. It is located between Stockingtown and Alloway.

Pentonville.—Pentonville, a small hamlet in the western part of the township, contains a brick-yard, a few dwellings, and a Union chapel. It was named in honor of Daniel Penton, a former well-known resident. William Hitchner, his son-in-law, now owns and lives on a portion of his former possessions, much of which, after passing through the hands of different parties, is now owned by Joshua Scott, the proprietor of the brick-yard. Stores here were formerly kept by John Ridgway, Jonathan Butcher, Charles Crispin, Jesse McKee, and William Hitchner.

Industrial History.—In 1742 or 1743, Richard Wistar, of Philadelphia, the owner of considerable land in Upper Alloways Creek, constructed and put in successful operation, about two miles above Alloway, the second glass-works in the United States, the first one, in Massachusetts, having been running there about four months. Mr. Wistar's time being very fully occupied in looking after his extensive

estate in Philadelphia, he employed Benjamin Thompson, son of William Thompson, of Alloway, and a young man of great business capacity, to be the superintendent of the glass-factory, a position which Thompson filled creditably and successfully until the establishment was abandoned, more than a hundred years ago. The only visible relic of this business is a portion of a house standing near the old site, which house was built at the time the business was being prosecuted.

Alloways Creek and its several branches having always afforded a good water-power, there have long been saw-mills and grist-mills in the township.

A grist-mill was early erected near Allowaystown by John Holme, from whom it passed, by purchase, to Josiah M. Reeves & Brothers, who built a new dam farther down stream, and dug a long water-course to enable them to build a grist-mill and a saw-mill in Alloway village, which they accomplished in 1822. This property was owned later by Dallas Reeves and others, passing to the ownership of Francis Diamant. It is now owned and operated by Diamant & Son. It contains six runs of burrs and does an extensive business.

At Remsterville a grist-mill was early built by Richard Wistar, who sold it to William Craig, who was in possession of it many years, during which it was known as Craig's Mill. After Craig's death the property was sold, and at length passed into the hands of George Remster, who rebuilt it about 1856. It was owned by George Remster, Jr., after the death of George Remster, Sr., till the death of the former. It was bought of the executors of George Remster, Jr., about 1866 by John Hitchner, the present owner, who repaired it and increased its manufacturing capacity.

Stephen Reeves was an early owner of the Ballinger flouring-mill. It came into possession of John G. Ballinger, who was succeeded by Stephen Ballinger, the present owner, who rebuilt it.

On a branch that empties into the main stream below Alloways is a flouring-mill long known as the Stephen Reeves mill. It was built by one of the Oakfords. John Van Culin married his daughter and became the owner.

Almost from the beginning of settlement there have been saw-mills in the township. At this time there are four, owned by John Hitchner, Diamant & Son, Jeremiah N. Watson, and Aaron Haines, all of moderate capacity, which have been operated successively by changing proprietors.

The extensive canning-factory of John H. Davis, at Alloway, was established by the present proprietor in 1871. The business has grown to such proportions that two hundred thousand cans of fruit and vegetables are put up in a season.

A factory for the manufacture of spindles for use in cotton-mills, which has been an industrial feature in this township, has recently been removed beyond its limits.

Jacob Thackra established a brick-yard at Pentonville about 1844. Later John Bee opened another near by. After a time Thackra ceased business. Bee sold out to James Fogg, and the latter to Joshua Scott. Another brick-yard was established by Smith B. Sicker, and sold to Mason M. Bennett, from whom it passed to Joshua Scott in 1882. Mr. Scott now controls the entire brick manufacture of Pentonville, and does a large and increasing business.

The brick and tile manufactory of Aaron Haines & Sons, in the northern extremity of the township, is virtually in the somewhat uncertain boundaries of Yorketown, in Pilesgrove, and is often referred to as one of the industries of that village. It was established by an Englishman whose name is not now recalled, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Eventually it became the property of Asa Reeves, on whose farm the yard was located. Aaron Haines became a part owner, and in 1867 sole owner, admitting his son, David F. Reeves, to a partnership in the concern a few years ago.

The large steamship "Columbus," which plied between Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C., and the "Stephen Baldwin" and many larger schooners, were built near Alloway by the Messrs. Reeve in the early part of this century.

Burial-Places.—The oldest public burial-places in this township are the Lutheran churchyard at Frensburg and the old Friends' graveyard near Alloway. The next in point of antiquity is the graveyard in Alloway belonging to the First Baptist Church of Salem, in which are buried Baptists who died in the township prior to the organization of the Alloway Baptist Church, and in which many interments have since been made. The churchyards of the Methodist and Baptist Churches of Alloway are next in order of age. Another, opened later, is the churchyard of the Methodist Church at Watson's Corners. Many of the early residents are said to have buried their dead on their farms, and a number of such primitive burial-places have long since disappeared.

LODGES.

There was formerly a lodge of Freemasons at Alloway. It has been extinct fifty years or more. A lodge of United American Mechanics flourished for a time, and a lodge of Good Templars also had a somewhat brief existence there. A division of Sons of Temperance, formerly large and influential, is still under organization in that village.

Alloway Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alloway July 7, 1875, with A. M. P. H. Dickinson, Jacob House, Jonathan House, Jr., Richard Trenchard, James R. Barker, Samuel Ray, and Gould S. Hitchner as charter members. The first officers were A. M. P. H. Dickinson, N. G.; Richard Trenchard, V. G.; Gould S. Hitchner, T.; Jonathan House, Jr., W.; Jacob House, P. S. The following are the present officers: Joseph Donnell, N. G.;

George W. Pearson, V. G.; John Hitchner, T.; Charles Johnson, W.; Jacob House, P. S.

Franklin Grange.—A grange bearing the above designation was organized at Watson's Corner some time since. The grange numbers thirty members, and the number is constantly receiving additions. The following persons were chosen officers: M. H. Lawrence; O. E. Garrison; L. William Miller; S. H. Sweatman; A. S. G. Garrison; C. A. Dickinson; T. A. Garrison; T. N. R. N. Emmell; G. R. C. Shimp; C. Mrs. E. Sweatman; P. Mrs. A. Garrison; F. Mrs. E. Mickle; L. A. S. Mrs. R. Garrison.

CHAPTER LXXV.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PENN'S NECK.

Situation and Boundaries.—Upper Penn's Neck township is situated in the northwest part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Oldman's, on the east by Pilesgrove, on the south by Murrington and Lower Penn's Neck, and on the west by the Delaware River.

Descriptive and Statistical.—The area of Upper Penn's Neck is ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-one acres. The surface is generally level. The soil is a light sandy loam, productive of the variety of grains and fruits common to this portion of New Jersey, the leading cereals being corn, wheat, and rye.

On the northwest the township is watered by the Delaware River and some inlets and small tributary brooks, along its southern border by Salem Creek, and centrally by Game Creek and Two-Penny Run and confluent tributaries to the latter two.

In 1880 the population of Upper Penn's Neck, including what is now Oldman's, was 3362. The assessed valuation of real estate in the township, as now bounded, was \$645,804 in 1881; the valuation of personal property was \$349,454; its total indebtedness was \$200,514. It had 580 voters; its poll tax was \$523, its school tax \$2009, and its county tax \$1906. It contained 254 farms in 1880. Good wagon-roads traverse the township in all directions.

Settlement.—In common with Lower Penn's Neck, Upper Penn's Neck was largely settled in the pioneer period of its history by the Swedes.

The Swedish family of Neilson were large landholders. Henry Neilson, the progenitor of the family, owned sixteen hundred acres, extending from the Delaware River to Salem Creek.

Another ancient family of Swedish descent are the Dolbous, who once possessed large tracts of land. There are a number of persons of the name still residents of the township.

¹ By M. O. Riffe.

² The indebtedness is indebted to Thomas Shourds, Esq., for assistance in the preparation of this chapter.

Lucas Peterson, son of Erick Peterson, was the owner of much land in Upper Penn's Neck. He was also a Swede, and many members of his family have become well known and influential in various walks of life.

Thomas Carney was born in Ireland in 1709, and emigrated about 1725, with William Summerill to America, marrying Hannah, daughter of John Proctor, of Penn's Neck. He was a large landholder, his possessions, located along the Delaware, extending to Game Creek. Thomas Carney died in 1784, and Hannah, his wife, in 1778. Both are buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Lower Penn's Neck. "When quite young," wrote Thomas Shourds, "I heard several aged people speak of the benevolence of Hannah Carney. By tradition she was in the practice of getting her husband to slaughter a fittening bullock occasionally in the winter. Then she, with a boy to drive for her, with a pair of oxen and a cart filled with meat and flour (there were no spring-wagons in Salem Tenth in those days), would go into the woods of Obispoiasset, among the poor and laboring classes, who lived in small log dwellings, and there, on a cold North American winter day, she would dispense to them both flour and meat according to their necessities. And, above all, she was enabled, by the kindness of her manner and expressions, to encourage the despondent and administer by kind words to the sick and afflicted among them."¹

At the death of Thomas Carney (1st) he left two sons, Thomas and Peter Carney, and two or three daughters. He devised his property to his sons. Thomas Carney, Jr., left one daughter to inherit his large estate, who married Robert G. Johnson, of Salem. Peter Carney, the brother of Thomas, left two daughters, one of whom married Benjamin Cripps, of Mannington, the other John Teal, of Salem. Naomi, the eldest daughter of Thomas Carney (1st), who married John Summerill (1st), did not inherit any of her father's property; but her descendants now, after a lapse of nearly a century, own the larger part of the landed estate once belonging to her two brothers, Thomas and Peter, including several large and valuable farms.

The Summerills are an ancient, well known, and numerous family of Upper Penn's Neck. The most reliable account of this family states that William Summerill, in company with Thomas Carney, emigrated from Ireland about 1725, locating in Penn's Neck. Soon after his arrival he bought a large tract of land, extending from Game Creek, near its source, to Salem Creek, much of which is to this day owned by his descendants. He and Mary, his wife, resided on the property now owned by Rebecca Summerill Black and Benjamin Black, her husband, which the former inherited from her father. The old mansion-house was burned during the Revolution by a ma-

rauding party from the British fleet lying in the Delaware, opposite Helm's Cove. In the possession of a member of the Summerill family is a large iron pot which passed through the fire on that occasion.

John Summerill married Naomi, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carney, of Carney's Point, and owned and lived on the homestead property previously referred to, dying comparatively young.

John Summerill (2d) married Christiana Holton and had nine children. He was a successful farmer, and left much excellent land in Upper Penn's Neck at his death, in 1854, aged nearly eighty.

John Summerill (3d), son of John (2d), was a man of fine abilities and a well-known politician. He was elected to the State Legislature when quite young, and later to the State Senate. He married Emily Parker, and died in 1865, aged sixty-two. William, the third son of John (3d), married Hannah Vanneman, and resides at South Penn's Grove, formerly Helm's Cove. He is a man of worth and prominence, and has long been identified with important public and private interests, holding the offices of judge of the Salem County courts and director of the Canal Meadow Company.

John Stephenson, the great-grandson of Samuel Jennings, emigrated from Burlington County to Upper Penn's Neck, but after a few years' residence there removed to Mannington.

The Lambson family is an ancient one in Upper Penn's Neck. Thomas and his wife, Ann Lambson, came to America in 1690, locating in this township. Matthias Lambson of the present century owned and lived in the ancient brick dwelling near Salem Creek, built by his ancestors in 1730.

In 1800, Upper Penn's Neck township, though immediately on the Delaware, was very sparsely settled. Still a public-house was licensed. This was located at the "Cove." Subsequently, previous to 1830, public-houses were licensed at Pedricktown, Sculltown, and "Biddle's," and there were stores at the three first-named places. The prominent families in this township, then including Oldman's, from 1800 to 1820, were the following:

Adams, Allen, Bevis, Biddle, Barber, Black, Barton, Batten, Borden, Corson, Carney, Cook, Diver, Doughton, Danser, Dawson, Davenport, Dolbow, Elwell, English, Fisher, Flanagan, Franklin, Guest, Green, Goodwin, Hunt, Harris, Holton, Humphreys, Helms, Johnson, Jaquett, Kean, Kiger, Kidd, Kirby, Lynch, Layman, Lamplugh, Leap, Moore, Nichols, Orr, Peterson, Patterson, Pyle, Pedrick, Pimman, Richards, Ridgway, Summerill, Springer, Simpkins, Sayres, Somers, Sparks, Scull, Taylor, Urinson, Vickery, Wright, White, and Williams.

Organization.—This township was erected by the division of the former township of Penn's Neck,² at a

¹ History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 108.

² See chapter on the organization of Lower Penn's Neck.

date not known. Its territory was reduced by the organization from its area of Oldman's township in 1881.

Civil List.—The records of the annual town-meetings in Upper Penn's Neck prior to 1842 are not in possession of the clerk, and are not known to be in existence. Following is a civil list from 1842 to 1882, inclusive:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1842-54, Thomas Flanagan.	1862, Moss Wright.
1842-45, William Melford.	1862, Howard Green.
1845-48, William Summerill, Jr.	1863-64, George W. Davis.
1849-56, 1861, 1866-68, Robert Walker.	1865-68, Henry Wills.
1855-56, Stacy D. Layton.	1867-68, 1870, William Lawrence.
1857-59, 1866, Jacob Stiles.	1870-71, 1874-78, Henry Barber.
1857-58, Joseph Cooper.	1872-73, John Summerill.
1859-60, Isaac Wright.	1873-89, Charles G. Albora.
1860-61, John Peterson.	1881, A. F. Lytle.
	1882, William S. Avis.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1862, Alfred T. Jester.	1876, Mahala Hester.
1862, 1867, 1877, John R. Louderback.	1876, 1878, 1882, William H. Pedrick.
1862, Jonathan H. Broadway.	1878, James S. Hamrah.
1865, 1870, 1880, H. H. De Graft.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1842-44, William Summerill, Jr.	1878-79, 1874, John C. Cunningham.
1845-46, David Grant.	1879, Eugene E. De Graft.
1847-50, Benjamin F. McCollister.	1879, Walter Springer.
1851-55, John M. Springer.	1879-80, Benjamin F. Cunningham.
1856, Joseph De Graft.	1877, William C. De Graft.
1856-61, W. William Tessey.	1878-79, John W. Trumbull.
1862, Joseph R. Hinton.	1880-81, John Hester.
1863, Charles De Hestings.	1882, William F. Yeager.
1864-68, K. H. De Graft.	

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1842-45, John Summerill, Sr.	1862, Saml. S. Thompson.
1845-46, George Peterson.	1865, Moses D. L.
1846-47, Job Peters.	1865, John C. De Graft.
1846-48, David W. G.	1864, William Tessey.
1848-49, Hudson A. Springer.	1864-65, 1878-80, Joseph Cooper.
1849-51, Daniel Vanaman.	1867, Charles Humphrey, Sr.
1851, 1854-55, Thomas Flanagan.	1867, F. B. Hester.
1855-56, Gabriel Dalloway.	1872, H. H. De Graft.
1857, 1858-61, James Hamilton.	1872, Thomas Weatherly.
1857-58, John Summerill, Jr.	1872, D. H. Feyer.
1858-62, 1859-60, 1861-62, 1863-64, 1865-66, 1867-68, 1869-70, 1871-72, 1873-74, 1875-76, 1877-78, 1879-80, 1881-82, 1883-84, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1889-90, 1891-92, 1893-94, 1895-96, 1897-98, 1899-00, 1901-02, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1909-10, 1911-12, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1917-18, 1919-20, 1921-22, 1923-24, 1925-26, 1927-28, 1929-30, 1931-32, 1933-34, 1935-36, 1937-38, 1939-40, 1941-42, 1943-44, 1945-46, 1947-48, 1949-50, 1951-52, 1953-54, 1955-56, 1957-58, 1959-60, 1961-62, 1963-64, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94, 1995-96, 1997-98, 1999-00, 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2015-16, 2017-18, 2019-20, 2021-22, 2023-24, 2025-26, 2027-28, 2029-30, 2031-32, 2033-34, 2035-36, 2037-38, 2039-40, 2041-42, 2043-44, 2045-46, 2047-48, 2049-50, 2051-52, 2053-54, 2055-56, 2057-58, 2059-60, 2061-62, 2063-64, 2065-66, 2067-68, 2069-70, 2071-72, 2073-74, 2075-76, 2077-78, 2079-80, 2081-82, 2083-84, 2085-86, 2087-88, 2089-90, 2091-92, 2093-94, 2095-96, 2097-98, 2099-00, 2101-02, 2103-04, 2105-06, 2107-08, 2109-10, 2111-12, 2113-14, 2115-16, 2117-18, 2119-20, 2121-22, 2123-24, 2125-26, 2127-28, 2129-30, 2131-32, 2133-34, 2135-36, 2137-38, 2139-40, 2141-42, 2143-44, 2145-46, 2147-48, 2149-50, 2151-52, 2153-54, 2155-56, 2157-58, 2159-60, 2161-62, 2163-64, 2165-66, 2167-68, 2169-70, 2171-72, 2173-74, 2175-76, 2177-78, 2179-80, 2181-82, 2183-84, 2185-86, 2187-88, 2189-90, 2191-92, 2193-94, 2195-96, 2197-98, 2199-00, 2201-02, 2203-04, 2205-06, 2207-08, 2209-10, 2211-12, 2213-14, 2215-16, 2217-18, 2219-20, 2221-22, 2223-24, 2225-26, 2227-28, 2229-30, 2231-32, 2233-34, 2235-36, 2237-38, 2239-40, 2241-42, 2243-44, 2245-46, 2247-48, 2249-50, 2251-52, 2253-54, 2255-56, 2257-58, 2259-60, 2261-62, 2263-64, 2265-66, 2267-68, 2269-70, 2271-72, 2273-74, 2275-76, 2277-78, 2279-80, 2281-82, 2283-84, 2285-86, 2287-88, 2289-90, 2291-92, 2293-94, 2295-96, 2297-98, 2299-00, 2301-02, 2303-04, 2305-06, 2307-08, 2309-10, 2311-12, 2313-14, 2315-16, 2317-18, 2319-20, 2321-22, 2323-24, 2325-26, 2327-28, 2329-30, 2331-32, 2333-34, 2335-36, 2337-38, 2339-40, 2341-42, 2343-44, 2345-46, 2347-48, 2349-50, 2351-52, 2353-54, 2355-56, 2357-58, 2359-60, 2361-62, 2363-64, 2365-66, 2367-68, 2369-70, 2371-72, 2373-74, 2375-76, 2377-78, 2379-80, 2381-82, 2383-84, 2385-86, 2387-88, 2389-90, 2391-92, 2393-94, 2395-96, 2397-98, 2399-00, 2401-02, 2403-04, 2405-06, 2407-08, 2409-10, 2411-12, 2413-14, 2415-16, 2417-18, 2419-20, 2421-22, 2423-24, 2425-26, 2427-28, 2429-30, 2431-32, 2433-34, 2435-36, 2437-38, 2439-40, 2441-42, 2443-44, 2445-46, 2447-48, 2449-50, 2451-52, 2453-54, 2455-56, 2457-58, 2459-60, 2461-62, 2463-64, 2465-66, 2467-68, 2469-70, 2471-72, 2473-74, 2475-76, 2477-78, 2479-80, 2481-82, 2483-84, 2485-86, 2487-88, 2489-90, 2491-92, 2493-94, 2495-96, 2497-98, 2499-00, 2501-02, 2503-04, 2505-06, 2507-08, 2509-10, 2511-12, 2513-14, 2515-16, 2517-18, 2519-20, 2521-22, 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2967-68, 2969-70, 2971-72, 2973-74, 2975-76, 2977-78, 2979-80, 2981-82, 2983-84, 2985-86, 2987-88, 2989-90, 2991-92, 2993-94, 2995-96, 2997-98, 2999-00, 3001-02, 3003-04, 3005-06, 3007-08, 3009-10, 3011-12, 3013-14, 3015-16, 3017-18, 3019-20, 3021-22, 3023-24, 3025-26, 3027-28, 3029-30, 3031-32, 3033-34, 3035-36, 3037-38, 3039-40, 3041-42, 3043-44, 3045-46, 3047-48, 3049-50, 3051-52, 3053-54, 3055-56, 3057-58, 3059-60, 3061-62, 3063-64, 3065-66, 3067-68, 3069-70, 3071-72, 3073-74, 3075-76, 3077-78, 3079-80, 3081-82, 3083-84, 3085-86, 3087-88, 3089-90, 3091-92, 3093-94, 3095-96, 3097-98, 3099-00, 3101-02, 3103-04, 3105-06, 3107-08, 3109-10, 3111-12, 3113-14, 3115-16, 3117-18, 3119-20, 3121-22, 3123-24, 3125-26, 3127-28, 3129-30, 3131-32, 3133-34, 3135-36, 3137-38, 3139-40, 3141-42, 3143-44, 3145-46, 3147-48, 3149-50, 3151-52, 3153-54, 3155-56, 3157-58, 3159-60, 3161-62, 3163-64, 3165-66, 3167-68, 3169-70, 3171-72, 3173-74, 3175-76, 3177-78, 3179-80, 3181-82, 3183-84, 3185-86, 3187-88, 3189-90, 3191-92, 3193-94, 3195-96, 3197-98, 3199-00, 3201-02, 3203-04, 3205-06, 3207-08, 3209-10, 3211-12, 3213-14, 3215-16, 3217-18, 3219-20, 3221-22, 3223-24, 3225-26, 3227-28, 3229-30, 3231-32, 3233-34, 3235-36, 3237-38, 3239-40, 3241-42, 3243-44, 3245-46, 3247-48, 3249-50, 3251-52, 3253-54, 3255-56, 3257-58, 3259-60, 3261-62, 3263-64, 3265-66, 3267-68, 3269-70, 3271-72, 3273-74, 3275-76, 3277-78, 3279-80, 3281-82, 3283-84, 3285-86, 3287-88, 3289-90, 3291-92, 3293-94, 3295-96, 3297-98, 3299-00, 3301-02, 3303-04, 3305-06, 3307-08, 3309-10, 3311-12, 3313-14, 3315-16, 3317-18, 3319-20, 3321-22, 3323-24, 3325-26, 3327-28, 3329-30, 3331-32, 3333-34, 3335-36, 3337-38, 3339-40, 3341-42, 3343-44, 3345-46, 3347-48, 3349-50, 3351-52, 3353-54, 3355-56, 3357-58, 3359-60, 3361-62, 3363-64, 3365-66, 3367-68, 3369-70, 3371-72, 3373-74, 3375-76, 3377-78, 3379-80, 3381-82, 3383-84, 3385-86, 3387-88, 3389-90, 3391-92, 3393-94, 3395-96, 3397-98, 3399-00, 3401-02, 3403-04, 3405-06, 3407-08, 3409-10, 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3855-56, 3857-58, 3859-60, 3861-62, 3863-64, 3865-66, 3867-68, 3869-70, 3871-72, 3873-74, 3875-76, 3877-78, 3879-80, 3881-82, 3883-84, 3885-86, 3887-88, 3889-90, 3891-92, 3893-94, 3895-96, 3897-98, 3899-00, 3901-02, 3903-04, 3905-06, 3907-08, 3909-10, 3911-12, 3913-14, 3915-16, 3917-18, 3919-20, 3921-22, 3923-24, 3925-26, 3927-28, 3929-30, 3931-32, 3933-34, 3935-36, 3937-38, 3939-40, 3941-42, 3943-44, 3945-46, 3947-48, 3949-50, 3951-52, 3953-54, 3955-56, 3957-58, 3959-60, 3961-62, 3963-64, 3965-66, 3967-68, 3969-70, 3971-72, 3973-74, 3975-76, 3977-78, 3979-80, 3981-82, 3983-84, 3985-86, 3987-88, 3989-90, 3991-92, 3993-94, 3995-96, 3997-98, 3999-00, 4001-02, 4003-04, 4005-06, 4007-08, 4009-10, 4011-12, 4013-14, 4015-16, 4017-18, 4019-20, 4021-22, 4023-24, 4025-26, 4027-28, 4029-30, 4031-32, 4033-34, 4035-36, 4037-38, 4039-40, 4041-42, 4043-44, 4045-46, 4047-48, 4049-50, 4051-52, 4053-54, 4055-56, 4057-58, 4059-60, 4061-62, 4063-64, 4065-66, 4067-68, 4069-70, 4071-72, 4073-74, 4075-76, 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only the following Methodist families lived at that time: John Holton's, John Summerill's, Daniel Vanneman's, Bartholomew Stiles', John Boqua's, and James S. Springer's. In 1834 the Helm's Cove school-house was built, and religious services were held therein. John Boqua, a local deacon, who lived about a mile away, and was a member of the Pilesgrove Church, with other local preachers and exhorters, held regular religious services on Sunday afternoons.

Rev. William H. Stephens died in the fall of 1833, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Lutton. In 1835, Revs. William Williams and Josiah F. Canfield came on the circuit, and the Cove school-house was placed on the list of appointments. The traveling preachers each held services once in four weeks on Monday evenings. In January, 1836, the first class was formed, consisting of John Boqua, Martha Boqua, his wife, Hannah, Catharine, and Ann Boqua, his daughters, and Daniel Vanneman, Hannah, his wife, Mary Flanagan, and Rebecca Sack, with John Boqua as leader. About this time Rev. R. E. Morrison was appointed to the circuit, and Rev. Josiah F. Canfield was reappointed. In 1837, Rev. R. E. Morrison was reappointed to the circuit, with Rev. George Jennings as his colleague.

Revs. John K. Shaw and Edward Stout came on the circuit in 1838. In May the Sunday-school was organized, with James Denny as superintendent. He met with strong opposition, but with the help of a few earnest workers succeeded in establishing the school. Among the teachers were Ann Boqua, Rebecca Sack, Thomas Holton, and Ann Summerill. The following year Revs. John K. Shaw and Abraham I. Truitt served the circuit. In 1840, Rev. George A. Reybold was appointed, and Rev. Abraham I. Truitt reappointed to the charge.

Revs. Sedgwick Rusling and J. W. McDougall were appointed to the circuit in 1841. This year the Harmony school-house was built, on ground given by Joseph Guest, near the site of the present Penn's Grove public school building, and a second Sunday-school was organized to meet in the new building, which was more convenient for a number of children than the Cove school-house had been. In 1842, Rev. Sedgwick Rusling was reappointed, with Rev. Noah Edwards as his colleague. The appointments to the circuit in 1843 were Revs. Thomas G. Stewart and S. Y. Monroe.

On the 26th of August, 1843, James Denny, Robert Walker, William Lock, David Smith, and James D. Simpkins were elected trustees. In November, at the Cove school-house, Daniel Vanneman and William Summerill were chosen additional trustees. The board immediately organized, with William Summerill as president, and Daniel Vanneman as treasurer, and assumed the name of Linnamuel Methodist Episcopal Church of Penn's Grove, filing a certificate of incorporation. Feb. 24, 1846, on a lot purchased of

John Smith, a brick church, forty-five feet by thirty-seven, was completed, at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars, by James D. Simpkins, builder, and Clement A. Borden, mason.

In 1845, Revs. Joseph Atwood and John S. Beegle were appointed to the circuit, and were returned in 1846. The two Sunday-schools were united, chiefly through the instrumentality of Augustus Cann, who was the first superintendent of the school thus formed. His successors have been John Daniels, Jacob Stanton, J. K. Louderback, J. H. Clark, J. P. Bennett, and W. H. Bilderback. In 1847 and 1848, Revs. Mulford Day and James Long were appointed to the circuit. They were succeeded in 1849 by Revs. A. K. Street and Joseph Gaskill. In 1850, Penn's Grove and Pennsville were detached from the circuit and became a separate charge, known as Penn's Neck, where the parsonage was located. Rev. George Hitchens was the first pastor, and served two years. In 1852 and 1853, Rev. David Graves was appointed to the charge. He was a radical and, some thought, a violent temperance advocate, and he created a great sensation upon that question.

Rev. Bartolomew Need was pastor in 1854 and 1855.

In 1856 and 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. H. B. Beegle, there were numerous accessions by conversion. In 1858 and 1859, Revs. C. S. Downs and Levi Herr were on the charge. In 1860 Penn's Grove was detached from Penn's Neck, and became a separate charge, with Rev. George Hitchens as pastor. He was reappointed in 1861.

Rev. Hamilton S. Norris was pastor in 1862 and 1863, and enjoyed a prosperous pastorate. In 1864 and 1865, Rev. James F. Morell was pastor. In 1866, Rev. Joseph Ashbrook came on the charge, and was the first pastor who remained three years. Rev. Joseph G. Crate became pastor in 1869, and also remained three years. Rev. S. Townsend was pastor in 1872 and 1873. The Harmony school-house, where prayer- and class-meetings had long been held, was now sold, subjecting the society to the expense and inconvenience of renting a suitable place for such meetings.

In 1877, Rev. J. H. Payran became pastor. Rev. J. B. Turpin succeeded Rev. Mr. Payran in 1880, and he is the present pastor. The affairs of the church have prospered under his management. The present membership is 456, and the combined Sunday-schools include 65 officers and teachers and 555 scholars. The church property is valued at \$3000.

Methodist Protestant Church.—In 1860, Joseph Guest and a number of others withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Penn's Grove and formed a Methodist Protestant Society, which worships in the "Mariners' Bethel," at the corner of Harmony and Penn Streets, which was built in 1861 by Mr. Guest, and purchased by this organization in 1878.

This society has been signally active and persevering, and has fairly won such success as it has had. From the first it has had an efficient Sunday-school, and through it has raised considerable sums of money, which has been used for the advancement of its spiritual and material interests.

Formerly this was a station on the Bridgeport, Penn's Grove, and Pedriektown Circuit, and was served by the pastors of that circuit. Since it became a charge the following pastors have served it in the order named: Revs. J. W. Laughlin, 1872-73; W. Irvine, 1873-74; Jacob M. Freed, 1874-76; George S. Robinson, 1876-78; J. W. Laughlin, 1878-79; John L. Watson, 1879-82.

Penn's Grove.—The only village in Upper Penn's Neck is Penn's Grove, which includes the old village so called and Helm's Cove, or South Penn's Grove, as it is now known. Previous to the year 1829, Penn's Grove contained only one house, and that is now a part of the store-house on Main Street occupied and owned by S. R. Leap. There was a frame house on what was known as Pogue's fishery, on the Pogue farm, at the upper end of Penn's Grove, now owned by Joseph Guest, and also a small cabin was situated near where Layton's slaughter-house now stands. There was a landing about where the present bridge or pier stands, whence cordwood and other produce was shipped. The river-front above and below the landing was grown up with briars and bushes at high-water mark.

There was also a public landing for the purpose of loading and shipping cordwood on Pogue's farm.

During the winter of 1828 and 1829 a company was organized, called the Wilmington and New Jersey Steamboat Company, of which Joseph Bailey, of Wilmington, Del., was the president. This company, the members of which were citizens of Wilmington and New Jersey, purchased a piece of land of Andrew Dolbow and others, on which they erected a bridge, by driving posts and planking them over, to enable steamboats to land, and the same year they built a steamboat called the "New Jersey," a small side-wheel boat, which ran from Wilmington to Penn's Grove a number of years. The first captain of the boat was Josiah Abbot, of Wilmington, who built the bridge for the company.

The company erected the brick tavern-house now owned by C. Elkinton, and had it licensed as a hotel the same year, and Mr. Wolf, of Wilmington, was the first landlord. About the same time a public road was laid out from the foot of the bridge to the Pedriektown and Cove road.

The bridge was a frail structure, and the ice carried the greater part of it away the first or second winter after it was built. After rebuilding it, the company in a few years sold the bridge and house to Isaac Hurff, and in 1845 Charles Elkinton purchased them both, and improved the bridge by sinking piers and building a solid stone wall a part of the distance

from the shore; but during the winter of 1854 the ice swept away all of the structure except the piers and stone wall.

Mr. Elkinton declining to rebuild the bridge, a stock company was formed, for the benefit of the community, known as the "Penn's Grove Pier Company," which bought the bridge of Mr. Elkinton, Oct. 6, 1855, and it is still in possession of the same.

From the time of the foundation of the Wilmington and New Jersey Steamboat Company the village began slowly to improve. The land where the principal part of the village now stands was owned by Isaac Hurff and Joseph Guest, and at the death of Mr. Hurff his heirs sold all the property belonging to them in building lots to different individuals at a public vendue.

There has been for a long time one licensed hotel in the place, and for a short period there were two. French's Hotel is a well-kept and popular house, and is well filled with boarders in the summer season. It is a noted place for excursions from Philadelphia, Wilmington, and other places during the summer, there being a fine grove in connection with it. Joseph G. French, the present proprietor, took possession in 1869. The travel by steamboats to and from the place is very great. One boat runs regularly from Wilmington, and makes from one to four trips a day. Two boats usually make daily trips from Salem to Philadelphia, stopping at Penn's Grove each way, and frequently there are several boats at a time landing excursionists upon the pier. Four freight-boats are engaged in carrying truck and different kinds of marketing from Penn's Grove to Philadelphia. A railroad was built from Woodbury to Penn's Grove in 1876, and there are four daily trains each way, carrying the mails each way twice. There has been a stage-line from Woodtown to meet the boats ever since the Salem boats have been stopping at Penn's Grove.

The fishing interest is a business of considerable importance, and brings a large amount of money into the place, and furnishes employment for quite a number of persons. The fishing is not confined to shad and herring, for quite a business is carried on in sturgeon-catching, for which purpose a large house or factory has been erected, where the sturgeon are prepared in a marketable form, frozen, and kept in a proper condition until shipped to the Philadelphia and New York markets. Most prominent among those identified with the fisheries are Brukens & Dikeman, William A. Sack, Torton & Blohm, and Charles A. Dolbow.

The place contains several general stores, a hardware-store, two carriage- and wheelwright-shops, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one bakery, two barbers-shops, one tobacco-store, four saloons, two coal-yards, one lincklin, two livery-stables, one butcher, and, in the fall and winter, two meat-stands, two pool-rooms, a ship-yard, and two millinery-shops.

The Odd-Fellows own a large hall, in which is a large lecture-room. There are two churches, one Methodist Episcopal and the other Protestant Methodist, and one public school, in which three teachers are employed.

Among the best-known business men not mentioned elsewhere are S. R. Leap & Brother, William Denny & Brother, George S. Shannon, merchants; William H. Billerback, dealer in hardware; Theophilus Paulin, William Denny, wheelwrights; Samuel Cothorn, James Cunningham, blacksmiths; John Heanenmeyer, George Stanton, shoemakers; Dr. M. Johnson, Alfred Robbins, druggists; James W. Loughlan, editor and publisher; Henry Barker, proprietor of a limekiln and coal-yard; James S. Hannah.

A few years ago a newspaper was started, called *The Penn's Grove Record*. It aims to give the local news, and is published weekly by James W. Loughlan.

South Penn's Grove, formerly "Helm's Cove," about a half-mile down the river, is a much older business place than Penn's Grove. The land was formerly owned by one Helms, from whom the place took its name.

There have been four licensed hotels in the place, but not over two at one time. The names of the different landlords who kept inns are Edmund Adams, James McCollister, William Lawrence, Furman Fenton, Charles Dolbow, Charles Bolderbeck, John Diver, and Catharine Diver & Sons, who, in 1887, closed the hotel and invited their neighbors to help take down the sign-post. Theirs was the last hotel in the place. South Penn's Grove contains at this time one store. The old store-house was built by Adam Harbeson near a century ago, and kept by him for some time. Samuel Borden succeeded him, and after him Michael Walker and Daniel Vanneman. James Sherron purchased the property and kept a store for some time, and in 1829 sold it to John Summerill, Sr., who, with his son, John Summerill, Jr., commenced business under the name of Summerill & Son. The firm continued for some time, when the elder Summerill withdrew his name, and the business was conducted by John Summerill, Jr., who about this time enlarged the business.

Previously it had been a small country store. He now added grain, lumber, coal, cordwood to his other business, and became interested in vessel property, and continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1865. After his death his son, John Summerill, and Samuel B. Holton conducted the business four years, when the latter withdrew from the firm, and Joseph C. Summerill and John Summerill, sons of John Summerill, went into business under the firm-name of John Summerill & Brother.

There has been a ship-yard upon the Catharine Diver property, along the shore, as long as the oldest inhabitants have any recollection. The place in former years had a public landing, where hundreds of cords of wood were piled for shipment to Philadelphia.

There is now a wharf at the foot of the main street, whence packets run during the season to Philadelphia with all kinds of produce, and from which are landed lumber, coal, and other merchandise.

There has been a blacksmith-shop in the village for some thirty years. It was established by William S. Dayton, and after his death Thomas Norcross occupied it for two or three years, since which Albert Fox has conducted the business. A wheelwright-shop was established in the place by Theophilus Paulin, about the same time the smithery was started, and has been occupied at different times by Augustus Jacobi, Chester Dilks, and others.

The business of gill-fishing in Helm's Cove is carried on quite extensively. Some eighteen nets are fished by the inhabitants. The cost of each net and boat is about two hundred and fifty dollars. They earn from three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars each yearly, and each net furnishes employment to two, sometimes three, men. There are about thirty-five houses in the village of South Penn's Grove, and about two hundred inhabitants.

Industrial and Commercial.—The principal industry of the township at large is agriculture. The soil is well adapted to raising sweet potatoes, melons, and other truck, all of which are produced in abundance and shipped to market daily through the season. Wheat, rye, and corn are grown in large quantities for export. Many tomatoes are raised.

There was from a comparatively early period a small ship-yard at Penn's Grove. It has not been in existence for many years. Occasionally, however, a shallow or other small boat is built there. From time immemorial there has been a ship-yard on the Catharine Diver property, at South Penn's Grove. Major Denny was the first builder there, and continued the business while he lived, in connection with his sons, David and James, and after the death of the elder Denny, about 1825, James conducted the business until 1845, when John Fawcett and James Lock occupied the yard for some time, after which the firm of John and Peter Fawcett took and retained possession of the yard until the death of the latter, in 1878. Since that time John Fawcett and Joseph Dougherty have conducted the business.

Ever since the beginning of improvements in this township measures have been frequently adopted to drain marshy lands and to improve navigation. As early as 1783 an act was passed to enable owners of swamp and marsh-meadow lands to repair banks, and since that day much money has been expended, with considerable success, both in a private and a public manner, to reclaim submerged or marshy territory. The canal from Salem Creek to the Delaware, across the southern extremity of Upper Penn's Neck and the northern part of Lower Penn's Neck, was projected in 1891, and completed in its present practicable form, after several failures, about thirteen or fourteen years ago. It serves the double purpose of

draining low lands and shortening the navigation to the Delaware.

The firm of John Summerill & Brother are heavy dealers in lumber and shingles. Their coal trade is also very large. Nearly all the grain produced in this section of the country is put on the market by this firm, who have handled one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of corn in a season, that being the surplus product of this vicinity. Gilling-twine forms an important part of their business, the firm being importers of the golden Irish gill-threuil. They sell annually several thousand pounds. The office of Summerill & Hires, importers of Orchilla guano, is at South Penn's Grove. The firm is composed of the firms of John Summerill & Brother, of Penn's Grove, and Hires & Co., of Quinton.

Few towns are more desirably situated for the successful prosecution of the canning business than Penn's Grove. It is surrounded by an abundance of land admirably adapted for the growth of fruits and vegetables, while the peculiar composition of the soil imparts to them a rare richness. Especially is this so of the tomato, which here gains a rich flavor that heavier land does not bestow. And then the town itself is sufficiently populous to provide the large number of hands the industry requires, while the river and railroad afford easy access to markets.

Acting upon these facts, in 1879, D. Peterson and F. W. Tussey, under the firm-name of Peterson & Tussey, started a small factory for the canning of tomatoes, more as an experiment than as a permanent business, though with the idea of continuing and enlarging the enterprise should the patronage of the farmers and the laborers warrant it.

The first year the pack did not exceed five thousand cans. The name of the brand was "Standard." In 1880 the firm was enlarged by the admission of John Summerill & Brother and Josiah Summerill, the firm-name changed to Summerill & Co., and the brand was changed to "Jersey's Favorite." New buildings were erected and every facility introduced for a larger pack, which reached sixty thousand cans. In 1881, J. C. Summerill, Sr., purchased the interests of Peterson & Tussey, the original firm. More buildings were erected, a new boiler of fifty horse-power put in, the best canning-machinery purchased, and every facility for the prompt handling of the goods and the safety and general comfort of the laborers introduced. That year the pack exceeded one hundred and sixty thousand cans, for which a market was readily found. In 1882, at the decease of J. C. Summerill, Sr., his interest was taken by Joseph J. Summerill. During this year everything that experience has shown to be necessary has been added, so that this now ranks as one of the most complete canning establishments in the State. The interior of the works is conveniently arranged for the different processes of manufacture, and is light and well ventilated, and provided with the most efficient machinery for the

prompt doing of work in every department. This firm packs nothing but "cold hand-packed" tomatoes, and warrant every can for one year after being packed, so that their trade-mark is a sufficient guarantee to the consumer that he is receiving the best in the market.

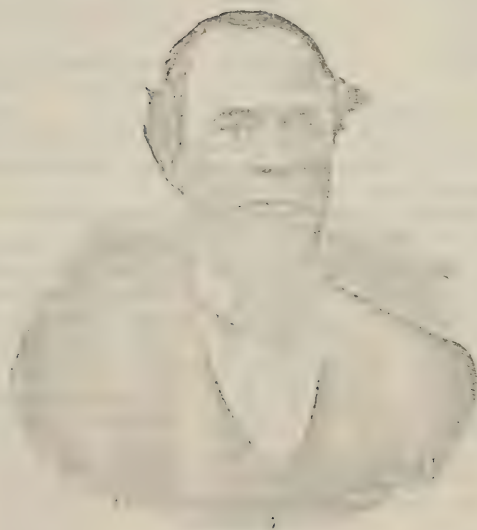
They contract with the farmers to grow tomatoes for them, picking nothing but the best and that of uniform quality. During the canning season from seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed. Quality is always packed in preference to quantity, and so good is the reputation of the brand that "Jersey's Favorites" are eagerly sought after in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, London, and other large markets.

The fisheries, which form no inconsiderable part of the industrial interest in Upper Penn's Neck, are referred to elsewhere.

A Remarkable Incident.—The history of Upper Penn's Neck would be incomplete without a narration of the following wonderful event: In the fall of 1837 a menagerie was being conveyed from Wilmington to Penn's Grove by the steamboat "New Jersey," en route for Salem. The boat had to make two trips to bring the entire show across. It was dark. A large elephant was brought over the first trip. The custom of the showmen was to drive the elephants, after landing, up the road, there to wait until the whole caravan was ready to move forward. On this occasion the elephant, instead of waiting, started on and took the up-river road, and after continuing a short distance turned off in a by-road through the woods, crossing the property of John Holton and the Biddle farm, to the Pedricktown road, thence making his way up that road a short distance to a gate opening upon a private way across the farm of Rinear Latham. This led into the woods and swamps known as Quillytown, a wild region of country with few inhabitants.

The elephant stayed in the woods that night and the next day. The following night he came back by the way he had gone the night before, when he had broken all obstructing gates and fences in his passage. When he arrived at Penn's Grove, not having had his regular meals, it is supposed he had a good appetite. Noah Humphreys, the hotel-keeper, had a small building for the storage of feed. The elephant knocked in one side of this building and ate what oats he wanted, then went along the shore above the pier, where lay a small bateau above high-water mark. Whether the anchor was in the boat or not is not known, but the elephant took the boat from the shore and half-way across the river, where it was found anchored the next morning. The elephant having left it, he struck out alone for the Delaware shore, and landed at Quarryville about sunrise.

The workmen at the quarry had just come to their work, when an Irishman saw him coming ashore. He exclaimed, "Be jabbers, there comes a sea-horse!" The elephant had a short piece of chain around his



Henry Barber

leg, with which the workmen fastened him to a small tree when he came out of the water, and claimed him as a prize, and refused to let the owner have him unless he paid them fifty dollars, which he refused to do, but offered a barrel of whiskey instead. The workmen refused the whiskey, and the owner had to go to New Castle and get the sheriff in order to obtain possession of his property. The quarrymen received nothing. The elephant was brought over on the boat and taken to Woodstown, where the show was on exhibition that day.

LODGES.

Mural Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., of Penn's Grove, was instituted Dec. 14, 1848, with the following charter members: Woodburn Mulford, P. G.; James M. Saunders, Thomas Reeves, Benjamin F. McCallister, Frank D. Mulford, P. G.

The first officers installed were Thomas Reeves, N. G.; J. M. Saunders, V. G.; B. F. McCallister, Sec.; Woodburn Mulford, Treas.

The officers serving in September, 1882, were R. M. Featherer, N. G.; John D. Harris, V. G.; H. M. Flanagan, Rec. Sec.; E. P. Barnart, Per. Sec.; Sedgwick R. Leap, Treas.

The lodge numbers eighty-five members, and meets every Thursday evening.

Paradise Encampment, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Penn's Grove.—This encampment was instituted Nov. 16, 1869. In September, 1882, the principal officers were as follows: C. P., John W. Trumbull; S. W., U. B. Biddle; J. W., H. M. Flanagan; Scribe, C. G. Aborn; Treas., J. Featherer; H. P., J. F. Layton.

Union Lodge, No. 38, K. of P.—This society was organized under a charter dated Jan. 12, 1870, with the following-named charter members:

S. R. Leap.	Jeremiah S. Hagen.
J. Q. A. Denny.	Henry Barber.
John E. Lloyd.	John Simpkins.
William Lawrence.	Joseph G. French.
Benjamin Stivers.	Joseph B. McIntosh.
Charles Bowen.	John C. Peterson.
Samuel B. Holton.	Joseph B. Yunker.
Edward Robinson.	George Elderton.
David R. Leap.	James E. Smith.
John P. Burnett.	Farmer Fennimore.
Alfred Simpkins.	John W. Thompson.
Thomas Norton.	James A. Denny.
Jacob Cable.	S. D. Smith.

Following are the names of the principal officers serving in September, 1882: C. C., Joseph Whitaker; V. C., Joseph Robbins; K. of R. and S., George W. Bevis; M. of F., James Cunningham.

Viola Council, No. 20, Jun. O. U. A. M.—Viola Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics was instituted June 11, 1873. The charter members were the following:

Walter Stroner.	Ernest Bright.
Bernard Smith.	Richard Layton.
Joseph Rice.	Frank Featherer.
William Smith.	Howard Hewitt.
Joseph T. Cruse.	William Higgins.
Edward Pursey.	

The principal officers in service in September, 1882, were: C., Joseph Paulin; V. C., Norval Leap; Rec. Sec., Job Bevis.

Acton Post, No. 33, G. A. R.—Acton Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted Nov. 8, 1879, with charter members as follows:

H. H. De Groff.	Josephiah S. Biddle.
Isaac P. Simpson.	Thomas J. White.
George Cook.	Charles English.
James Holter.	Philip Lind.
George M. Pyle.	Charles Smers.
John S. Lloyd.	Alfred Simpkins.
John L. Wilson.	James Armstrong.
William H. Harris.	Adam Jess.
H. B. Pottle.	Jesse Holton.
James P. Butler.	Joseph Murphy.
Benjamin Pierce.	James Murphy.
Samuel P. Ward.	John Moore.
Elias Block.	William Borden.
John M. Walker.	Daniel Myers.
Henry M. Flanagan.	James Moore.
James F. Layton.	

The more prominent officers were as follows in the fall of 1882: C., H. H. De Groff; S. V. C., Charles Pierson; J. V. C., S. P. Ward; Q. M., D. C. Simpkins; Adj., J. S. Biddle.

Samaria Lodge, No. 14, Masonic Ladies, of Penn's Grove.—Samaria Lodge was instituted Aug. 12, 1870, with the following charter members:

Eliza H. Davis.	Mary C. Vanneman.
Keriah Smers.	Elizabeth Davis.
Caroline D. Burden.	Mary S. Cable.
Anna M. Jordan.	Mary Locke.
Mary E. Landerback.	Mary J. Delbow.
Kate Justice.	Margaret DeGroff.
Mary A. Layton.	Elma A. Cunningham.
Caroline V. Pawcet.	Mary Smith.
Joseph DeGroff.	Sarah Hosen.
Hannah M. Norton.	Maria Biddle.
Anna T. Hannah.	Margaret Robinson.
Sarah Morris.	Susan W. McGeebs.

Penn's Grove Conclave, No. 34, I. O. H.—Penn's Grove Conclave of the Improved Order of Heptasophis was organized Sept. 23, 1881, with the following constituted members:

J. W. Laughlin.	A. F. Layton.
J. B. Elderton.	J. Q. A. Denny.
John Groff.	Joseph Smith.
G. H. Elderton.	Joseph G. French.
Moses Hughes.	B. Blahm, Jr.
William F. Yeager.	P. Pierce.
Samuel Denny.	Wilmer Clark.
W. H. Denny.	S. H. Leap.

In September, 1882, its officers were the following: S. H. Leap, Arch.; W. H. Denny, Prov.; Samuel Denny, Sec.; William F. Yeager, Chan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. HENRY BARBER.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Hannah Barber. He was born in the township of Upper Penn's Neck, Salem Co., July 12, 1829. His

father was of English descent, and by occupation a tailor. His ancestors on his mother's side were German. When he was twelve years old his father died, leaving his widowed mother with ten small children. His educational advantages were limited to the schools of his neighborhood. In 1833 he married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. William Smith. He had by her only one child, Charles S., who died in his nineteenth year.

On March 3, 1852, he married Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Boyd, of Wilmington, Del. His second wife is still living, by whom he has had two children, Frank P. and John S. John died in June, 1877. On March 30, 1875, Frank married Mary C., daughter of Franklin and Ellen Beckett. He died three years later, leaving one child, Harry S., who, with his mother, resides in the family of Mr. Barber.

In the early part of his life Mr. Barber was a farmer, but subsequently turned his attention to the lumber business and contracting. In 1848 he removed to Wilmington, Del., and engaged in the ice business, but in a few years returned to Penn's Grove, in his native township, and entered into the coal and lime business. He has also continued his interest in agriculture, and still owns near the village a fine farm which is in a high state of cultivation. His fellow-citizens have proved their esteem for him by often calling him to fill places of honor and responsibility.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders for the township of Upper Penn's Neck, and continued to occupy the position for several years. In 1879 he represented the First District of Salem County in the Assembly. He was re-elected to the sessions of 1880 and 1881. In the latter session he served on the Committee on Riparian Rights and joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Printing. During his service of three terms in the Legislature, such was the consistent determination expressed by Mr. Barber to promote the common good of the State by advocating the passage of just and equitable laws, that he has been again unanimously nominated by the Democratic party a candidate for the Assembly.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

TOWNSHIP OF UPPER PITTSBORO.

Situation and Boundaries.—Upper Pittsgrove is situated on the northern border of the county, east of the centre, and is bounded as follows: North by Harrison and Clayton townships (Gloucester Co.), east by Pittsgrove, south by Deerfield (Cumberland Co.) and Upper Alloways Creek, and west by Pilesgrove.

Its area is 21,422 acres, and its population in 1880 was 2100.

Topographical and Statistical.—Like most New Jersey townships, Upper Pittsgrove is irregular in form. The surface of the land is generally level, but in some portions slightly undulating. The soil is a light gravelly loam, susceptible of a high degree of cultivation if treated artificially. Many thousand acres of formerly useless land have been redeemed, and now take rank among the most productive lands of the county.

Oldman's Creek flows along a portion of the northern border, and several small streams have their sources in the township, radiating irregularly from near the centre, aiding in the drainage of the land, and affording small water-powers here and there.

The township is traversed in all directions by well-kept roads, connecting it with various points in Salem, Gloucester, and Cumberland Counties and beyond.

The Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, in its course from Elmer to Salem, crosses the township, with a station at Daretown.

The financial statistics of Upper Pittsgrove for the year 1881 were as follows: Valuation of real estate, \$1,063,300; valuation of personal property, \$627,576; total indebtedness, \$422,825; polls, 559; poll tax, \$510; school tax, \$9206; county tax, \$3041.

Early Land Purchases and Settlement.—Most of the land lying within the bounds of the two Pittsgrove townships was taken up by land speculators. Daniel Cox, of Burlington, and Judge William Hall, of Salem, were the principal purchasers.

In 1714, Messrs. Cox and Hall extended an invitation to a colony who had lately arrived in the State of New York, and had located temporarily in Ulster County, to come on their lands in Salem County, representing the excellent quality of the soil and its adaptability and the local conveniences and surroundings, and offering favorable terms to all who would become land-owners and settlers on the tract. The colony sent some of their number to view the land and take careful account of the advantages and disadvantages of the locality, as well as to confer with the proprietors concerning prices and credits, with instructions to accept the offer of Messrs. Cox and Hall, on behalf of the colony, if the committee should be satisfied that the proposed measure was likely to prove of benefit to the expectant settlers.

Large tracts were purchased by the committee, in pursuance of further instructions of the colonists, and several families moved on their new possession in 1714 or in the spring of 1715. Prominent among these settlers were the Van Meter and the Dubois families, who took up three thousand acres, and the Newkirk, Garrisons, Barnetts, Craigs, Dunlaps, Aldermans, and

Mayhews, all of whom were liberal purchasers. The Coombs and other families soon followed. It is a fact somewhat remarkable that a majority of the residents of Upper Pittsburgh at this time are descendants of those colonists who first made openings in the forests of the township nearly one hundred and seventy years ago, the different families having intermarried during successive generations, until the outgrowth has been a relationship so complicated as to defy the most expert genealogist.

A few of the colonists had been residents of Ulster County, N. Y., for some time; most of them had but quite recently arrived in America when they removed from Ulster County to Salem County. Among the former class was the Van Meter family, who had emigrated from Holland between 1650 and 1660. There were three brothers Van Meter among the emigrants from New York. Joseph settled in Monmouth County, and John and Isaac came on to Upper Pittsburgh. The earliest record of the name to be seen in the county clerk's office in Salem is dated 1714, and is evidence of the purchase of three thousand acres of land by the Van Meters and Dubois from Daniel Coxe, of Burlington. These parties divided their lands by the compass, the Van Meters taking a tract lying to the south of a certain line, and the Dubois the balance of the joint purchase, lying to the north of said line. The Van Meters were noted for their desire to extend their landed possessions, and they continued to purchase until they owned a large portion of the land, extending from the "overshot mill," in Upper Alloways Creek, near Daretown, southerly to Fork Bridge, about six thousand acres in all; and most of the titles of the present owners go back to those held by the Van Meters.

Isaac Van Meter had a son Garrett, who married a daughter of Judge John Holme in 1774. He emigrated to Virginia with his family, and some of his descendants live there still. John Van Meter left a son Henry, who was the ancestor of all, or nearly all, of the Van Meters now living in Salem County. He was married four times. The following-named children are mentioned in his will: Joseph, Ephraim, John, David, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Jacob, and Benjamin. Of these, Jacob Van Meter removed to Genesee County, N. Y., and died, leaving a family, and Benjamin Van Meter settled early in life on his ancestral estate, and was a useful man in his time. He married Bathsheba, daughter of Capt. James Dunlap, of Upper Pittsburgh. He died in 1826; his wife in 1831. Their children were James, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Erasmus F., Robert H., and Bathsheba. James became a physician, began practicing his profession at Allowaytown, and soon removed to Salem, where he had a very extensive practice, especially among Friends, dying in 1847, aged eighty. His son, Thomas Jones Van Meter, also graduated as a physician, but never practiced to any extent. Benjamin Van Meter was the owner of several slaves, but becoming convinced

of the unholiness of human bondage, he liberated them all a few years prior to his death; but he had been so gentle and considerate a master that some of them refused to leave him, and lived out the remainder of their lives on his homestead.

The other parties to the purchase of John and Isaac Van Meter in 1714 were Jacob Dubois and his sister. The latter and the Van Meters conveyed twelve hundred acres to Jacob Dubois, as his portion, in 1716. Barrett Dubois, his son, settled in Upper Pittsburgh, having previously been married in New York State. Catharine, his daughter, was born in 1716; Jacob, in 1719, and he married Janette Newkirk in 1747. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a deacon, and one of the trustees to whom the deed was given for the ground to erect a church on. Lewis, third son of Jacob, was born at Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1695, and married Margaret Janson in 1720. He came to West Jersey in company with his brother Barrett, and soon owned one thousand and ninety-one acres of land in Upper Alloways Creek. He and his wife were among the first members of the Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh when it was organized in 1741, when, for forty shillings, he sold the trustees two acres of land on which to build a church; and in 1761 he sold fifty acres for a parsonage, for seventy-five pounds proclamation money, in addition to the fifty acres the church purchased of Abraham Newkirk in 1744.

The Elwell family of Upper Pittsburgh have had a large influence both in religious and civil society. Jacob Elwell, the emigrant, was born in England in 1700, and located in Pittsburgh soon after his arrival in this country. Jacob Elwell died in Pittsburgh at the age of seventy-three, leaving numerous descendants.

Capt. James Dunlap, of Upper Pittsburgh, was the son of Capt. James Dunlap, Sr., of Penn's Neck, whence the Dunlaps came from Delaware. The family are supposed to be of Irish descent. James Dunlap died in 1758.

The names of early members of some of these and other families who were identified with churches at their organization in Upper Pittsburgh, and are most of them reasonably supposed to have been residents of the township, are as follows: Baptist (1771), John Mayhew, Sr., William Brick, Jacob Elwell, John Dickinson, Cornelius Austin, Samuel Brick, Johanna Mayhew, Eleanor Nelson, Esther Hewes, Hannah Elwell, Matthew Aarons, Pamannah Garton, Felida Hudson, Matthias Dickinson, Phebe Nelson, Reumah Austin, and Rachel Brick. Presbyterian (1741), Rev. David Evans and the families Dubois, Van Meter, Newkirk, and Mayhew. Later the Coombs and other families united with the last-named society.

Judge David Davis, third son of John Davis, a prominent early resident of Pittsburgh, and one who left the impress of his character on the township and

county, owned a large tract of land near the Presbyterian Church in Pittsgrove, on which he built a roomy and substantial brick house, which is still standing, and in which he lived until his death, at the age of sixty. His wife, Dorothea Cousins, an English woman, lived to the age of ninety-six. Thomas Chalkley wrote that in 1740 he had a religious meeting at the house of David Davis, and benches were brought from a neighboring meeting-house, which is presumed to have been the old log Presbyterian Church, which stood near by. He further stated that the meeting was large, and the people were orderly.

Organization.—Upper Pittsgrove was set off from Pittsgrove by an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1846.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1845, 1849, Judah Foster.	1869, James A. Dare.
1847, Jonathan Burroughs.	1861, Robert P. Robinson.
1848-49, Isaac Johnson (2d).	1861, Samuel Barton.
1848, Charles Brown.	1862, 1866-67, John W. Janvier.
1849-50, James Van Meter (2d).	1862, 1864-65, Isaac J. Newkirk.
1850-51, Samuel S. Dean.	1862, Francis A. Campbell.
1850-52, Herman Richman.	1863, William Beckett.
1852-53, Joseph Cook.	1864, 1875, Charles F. H. Gray.
1853-54, Benjamin F. Johnson.	1865, Henry H. Richman.
1854-55, Amasa G. Richer.	1866-67, James Coombs.
1855-56, Samuel Dubois.	1868-69, William A. Coombs.
1856, 1858, Benjamin F. Dean.	1868-70, John Bishop.
1857, Isaac Johnson.	1871-72, Allen Moore.
1857, James Horst.	1873-74, William A. Wood.
1858, Cornelius Newkirk.	1875-76, Hiram Strong.
1859, Isaac Coover.	1879, William Newkirk.
1859, William Loper.	1880-81, M. E. Riley.
1860, Leonard Swing.	1882, Hiram W. Smith.

CLERKS.

1850-48, 1870-71, Clement Newkirk.	— Cornelius D. Kirk.
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COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

1843, 1850, Thomas Hartling, Jr.	1868-61, John Bishop.
1846-47, 1849, Samuel Dean.	1869-61, Benjamin Elwell.
1846-47, 1849, 1850-56, 1860, 1869, William A. Coombs.	1871-82, Jonathan Dubois.
1847, Thomas Peacock.	1862, Isaac A. Dare.
1848, John Martin.	1862, Rufus L. Foster.
1848, George Dickinson.	1863-64, 1876-78, 1889-91, Hiram Richman.
1848, 1858, 1866, David Dean.	1869, 1876-78, 1880-81, J. H. Horst.
1849, John Yammeter.	1861-65, John Baldwin.
1869-72, 1869-65, Joseph C. Nelson.	1865, John B. Harris.
1862-63, William Loper.	1865, John Gantt.
1860, Joseph Newkirk.	1866, John Dubois.
1859, Charles Brown.	1867, Bartholomew Coker.
1850, 1867, Garrett Dubois.	1868-73, Samuel Martin.
1861-63, 1865-66, Joseph Foster.	1874, Elmer Gantt.
1864-64, John C. Richman.	1874, John B. Dunham.
1863, 1868-74, 1876, 1879, James Coombs.	1875, Joseph C. Lambert.
1864-66, Isaac Johnson.	1876, Charles H. Powell.
1864, Samuel Dubois.	1877-78, Ebenezer L. Sheppard.
1867, Jephth Hampton.	1879, Samuel M. Johnson.
1871-78, Robert Patterson.	1879, Charles Hitchner.
1872-78, Leonard Swing.	1880, Adam S. Graff.
1879, Zacheus Bennett.	1881-82, Amasa Whitaker.
1879, Benjamin C. Sitten.	1882, James McFarland.
1880, John B. Alderman.	1882, Edward Barby.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1846, Jeremiah Dubois.	1846, Wallace Taylor.
1846, Jeremiah Foster.	

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

1846-48, 1850, 1855, 1856, Ambrose Whitaker.	1860, 1871, John Mayhew.
1846-47, 1857-58, 1861-62, Henry Harbo.	1870, 1875, William Sayres.
1848-50, Garrett Erickett.	1870, David Hewitt.
1849, Seth Loper.	1872-74, James McFarland.
1850-51, 1853, John Fingard.	1872, Isaac Newkirk.
1851, Murtre Nixon.	1872-73, George Coombs.
1852, Herman Richman, Jr.	1874-74, Allen Moore.
1852-53, William G. Kelly.	1874, Bennett G. Bancast.
1853-54, 1859, William B. Brown.	1874, Robert J. Sumner.
1854, Daniel T. Dickinson.	1875, 1877, Charles F. Newkirk.
1855-56, Andrew Serran.	1875-76, 1878, Wm. M. Newkirk.
1857-58, William A. Coombs.	1875, Clement Newkirk.
1859, Francis B. Harris.	1876-78, Joseph L. Richman.
1857-58, 1875-75, 1879-81, Henry Coombs.	1876, Charles C. Burt.
1867, John A. Newkirk.	1876, Jacob Savish.
1867, 1872, Francis B. Harris.	1877-78, Charles Hitchner.
1868, 1882, Jeremiah Dubois.	1878, James T. Mayhew.
1869, 1870-71, Adam S. Graff.	1877, Joseph Ackley.
1869-69, 1871, Charles Campbell.	1879, David B. Elwell.
1869, Charles C. Garrison.	1879, Milford F. Riley.
1869-71, Fannan Wentzell.	1880-82, Benjamin D. Brooks.
	1880-81, Hiram W. Smith.
	1882, Henry J. Dubois.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

1846-47, Leonard Swing.	1856, William Cooper.
1846, Thomas R. Clement.	1856, 1858, 1860, Thomas R. Moore.
1846, 1851, Jonathan Burroughs.	1857-58, Benjamin C. Sitten.
1846, 1857-58, 1868, Garrett Erickett.	1859, Samuel Johnson.
1846-47, 1850, 1859, Matthew N. Foster.	1860-61, Garrett Dubois.
1847, 1850, Jephth Hampton.	1860-61, 1866, Clarence M. Streper.
1847, Charles Brown.	1861, Benjamin F. Dean.
1847, 1850, Cornelius D. Newkirk.	1869, Samuel Edwards.
1848-49, 1850, Jonathan L. Swing.	1862, Benjamin Elwell.
1848, Jeremiah Foster.	1863, Matthias Kandle.
1848, 1851-52, John B. Alderman.	1863-64, Daniel T. Dickinson.
1848, Herman Richman.	1863-61, Helen Foster.
1848, 1851-52, Cornelius Dubois.	1863-65, Moses T. M. Garrison.
1848-49, 1857-58, 1862, James A. Dare, Jr.	1864, Elyah Dubois.
1849-50, Edward Dubois.	1864, Josiah Garwood.
1849, 1851, 1857, David S. Dean.	1864, Isaac J. Newkirk.
1850, Isaac Johnson (2d).	1865, Benjamin F. Burt.
1850, 1854-55, William Loper.	1865, Benjamin Robinson.
1850, 1852-53, William Beckett.	1865, Francis M. Swing.
1850, George Dickinson.	1865-67, Emory Mayhew.
1850, John Dubois.	1866, Abraham R. Strong.
1850, George R. Martin.	1867, 1871-74, John B. Moore.
1850, George W. Janvier.	1849-50, 1853-54, Henry Newkirk.
1851-52, William M. Newkirk.	1861-52, Benjamin C. Sitten.
1851-52, Samuel Garrison.	1856, William Richman.
1852, Amos G. Richer.	1860-61, Albert Coombs.
1854, Henry P. Ketchum.	1862, George Coombs.
1855-54, 1860-65, Abijah Dubois.	1862-61, William R. Tinker.
1855, Clement B. Richman.	1865, Charles S. Elwell.
1854-55, 1857-59, 1861, J. W. Janvier.	1866-67, Jeremiah Dubois.
1852-55, 1857-58, Samuel R. Riley.	1868-69, 1873, David B. Elwell.
1854, John Wilson.	1872, Charles R. Burt.
1855, Peter Beckett.	1874-75, 1884, Joseph N. Gray.
1856, R. Burt Patterson.	1876, Oliver Alderman.
1856, William Union.	1877-80, A. D. Richman.
	1882, T. C. Avis.

ASSESSORS.

1846-47, James Coombs.	1861, Moses Thomas, Jr.
1848-49, 1854, William Richman.	1864-65, Joseph L. Richman.
1849, Wallace Taylor.	1866-67, Joseph Newkirk.
1850-51, Matthew N. Foster.	1868-73, Abner Coombs.
1852, Ebenezer Dubois.	1871-76, David B. Elwell.
1853-56, 1859-61, C. P. Newkirk.	1877-80, Charles R. Burt.
1857-58, Garrett Dubois.	1881-82, Omar H. Newkirk.
1859-60, David Sitten.	

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

1848, Thomas R. Clement.	1857-61, William A. Wood.
1849-52, 1856-61, Nathaniel G. Swartz.	1855-56, Benjamin L. Sheppard.
	1856-57, Henry B. Russell.
1859, 1858-62, James Combs.	1867, Abram Cochran.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

1846, 1849, Charles Brown.	1863-65, William Richman.
1847, Jeremiah Easter.	1866, Samuel Edwards.
1848, 1859-60, 1861, Johnson (2d).	1869, 1871, Francis B. Harris.
1850, Joseph C. Nelson.	1863-67, John R. Monroe.
1851, 1857-58, Judah Peter.	1869-70, Samuel P. Hitchner.
1851, George Dickinson.	1870, William Curry.
1852, Daniel R. Ackley.	1872, Benjamin F. Dean.
1854-55, Peter Beckwith.	1873-74, David Dean.
1856-59, Harmon Richman.	1875-76, 1878-80, D. P. Cochran.
1861, Edward Loper.	1881, Joseph L. Richman.
1862, Leonard Swing.	1882, Adato S. Graft.

COLLECTORS.

1846, Nathaniel G. Swing.	1864, William Stratton.
1847, 1852, Garrett Dubois.	1864, Benjamin F. Burr.
1848, D. Joseph Foster.	1865-66, Francis A. Campbell.
1849, M. J. 1850-57, Wallace Taylor.	1867-68, James T. M. Garrison.
1852, Samuel D. Hitchner.	1869-72, John M. Koon.
1854-55, Garrett Beckwith.	1873-75, George M. Towell.
1857, John C. Richman.	1876-81, George W. Richman.
1858, Joshua Lippincott.	1882, William M. Avis.
1860-61, Cornelius B. Newkirk.	

CONSTABLES.

1846-47, Joseph Jones.	1864, 1877-78, David Bardsbeck.
1848-50, Amos G. Richter.	1869-69, James J. Mead.
1852, David A. M. Smith.	1867-70, Samuel S. Clark.
1850, John Wilcox.	1871-74, David P. Cochran.
1854, 1871-72, Aaron Shoubers.	1875-76, 1878-80, Thomas Munyon.
1856, 1862-63, Franklin Beckwith.	1881, Lewis S. Vardner.
1856, John G. Ayres.	1882, J. H. Mayhew.
1857-61, John B. Monroe.	

Schools.—That the emigrants who first settled Upper Pittsburg were families of advanced thought and much intelligence is evidenced by the educational advantages which they early introduced, by the establishment of a good school, which afforded a thorough and full course of instruction for that time, and was in charge of competent and zealous instructors. Parents from long distances sent their children to this school, and men who became distinguished in the State were proud of the learning they acquired at the "Pittsburg College," as it was called. The primitive public schools were "pay-schools," supported by the contribution of stated tuition from parents. The early school-houses were built of logs. Improvements were introduced one after another, and in time the public school system of New Jersey was adopted throughout the township. Under this system Upper Pittsburg is divided into ten districts, known and numbered as follows:

Whig Lane District, No. 54; Centre District, No. 55; Independence District, No. 56; Washington District, No. 57; Jefferson District, No. 58; Friendship District, No. 59; New Freedom District, No. 60; Walnut Grove District, No. 61; Monroe District, No. 62; and Union District, No. 63.

The schools of Upper Pittsburg are provided with good accommodations, are well conducted and well attended, and take high rank among the public schools of Salem County.

Burial-Places.—It is said some few early burials in this township were made in private graveyards, which have long since disappeared.

There are three public burying-grounds in Upper Pittsburg, all of which were opened early, though the Presbyterian churchyard at Daretown doubtless antedates the two others,—the Pittsburg Baptist churchyard near Daretown, and Friendship (Methodist) churchyard, in the northeast part of the township. All of them contain old head-stones, and many early graves entirely unmarked.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Daretown.—This is an ancient settlement and post-town, located in Upper Pittsburg, near the Pittsburg line. It is principally noted as containing the site of the old Pittsburg Presbyterian Church, which was constituted April 30, 1741. It enjoys the advantage of being on the line of the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, thirteen miles northeast of the county-seat.

There was little suggestive of a village here prior to the completion of the railroad, though a store had been built by James Richman in 1857. Mr. Richman was succeeded by Joshua Lippincott in 1865, and the latter by James R. Robinson in 1868. Samuel Allen, the present proprietor, bought the business of Mr. Robinson in 1871, and built an addition to the building in 1879, by arrangement with Mrs. Eliza D. Richman, widow of James Richman, who owns the premises.

Isaac Pedrick was proprietor of the first blacksmith-shop. Eli Harris opened a blacksmith-shop in 1866, and in 1868 sold out to Asa D. Long. In 1873 the latter was succeeded by Alfred Riger, the present blacksmith, who built and opened his wheelwright-shop in connection in 1875.

The village also contains the machine-shop of Dr. Joseph Cook and the distillery of Jacob Wies.

Whig Lane.—Whig Lane is a hamlet in the northwest part of the township, and is so known from the fact that during the Revolution the owners of land thereabout were almost unanimously outspoken Whigs. The name was early applied to considerably more territory than is embraced within the settlement now so called, the patriot residents living for a mile or so along the road running nearly east and west through the hamlet.

Benjamin Pedrick opened a wheelwright-shop here in 1830. His successors were M. Shaw, John Baldwin, Yost Elwell, Joseph Redrae, and Washington Wright until the shop was closed in 1880.

The blacksmith-shop at Whig Lane was built by Harmon Richman, and by him occupied until his death in 1875, when it became the property of William Richman, who leased it from 1875 to 1879 to Thomas Mills, who was succeeded by Oliver J. Ziegler, the present occupant.

The first store was established in 1852, by William

A. Wood, and at his death, in 1877, passed into the ownership of his son, Charles Wood, the present proprietor. A second store was opened in 1855, by Josiah Richman, who owned and managed it till 1863. Thomas Richman was proprietor from 1863 to 1868, after which the building was closed until 1870, when William Richman, Jr., the present proprietor, took possession.

Pole Tavern.—By this name is known a hamlet located a little easterly from and about midway between Daretown and Whig Lane. It derives its name from the fact that a liberty-pole has long stood in the central part of the settlement, before the old tavern, which is traditionally claimed to mark the site of the first liberty-pole ever erected in New Jersey. The name of the post-office here is Pittsgrove.

The tavern, the fame of which is, by local nomenclature, linked with that of the pole just referred to, is thought to have been part of it standing at least a century, but its early history is lost in the past, and traditions concerning it are shadowy and uncertain. It had numerous successive landlords years ago, among whom were Peter Ludlow, Jacob Smith, and William Middleton. Joseph M. Downan, the present "mine host" of the ancient hostelry, took possession in 1869.

This place contains two stores. One of them was established by Jacob Hitchner, who sold out to George M. Elwell a few years ago. In 1876 it was purchased by the present proprietor, Samuel Martin. Mr. Martin is postmaster. The other store was formerly occupied by Henry H. Richman and H. C. Sweetman. The present owner is Charles K. Richman.

A blacksmith-shop was built by Joseph Fox in 1876, and is now occupied by him. Another, and the older of the two, has been in possession of Frank Seibert since 1864. In 1872, Mr. Seibert purchased a wheelwright's business of Edward Loper, who had established it in 1867.

Besides the interests mentioned, a prominent one is the tannery of Gottlieb Kress, elsewhere referred to.

Monroeville.—This settlement, sometimes referred to as Monroe Station, is a flag-station on the West Jersey Railroad, in the northeastern part of the township. It contains a few dwellings and the store of James McFarland, who has been trading there for some years, and has been a resident since 1845. The station here is a great convenience to adjacent parts of this and adjoining townships.

Swing's Corners.—Swing's Corners, named in honor of the Swing family, of whom N. G. Swing has been long a well-known local representative, is a hamlet situated at the crossing of two roads, near the southern line of the township. It contains several dwellings and a small store. Wheelwrights and blacksmiths have plied their trades there from time to time.

Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church was constituted April 30, 1741. This is the oldest Presbyterian organization in Salem County, and was originally called Pilesgrove.

The following are the original members as they appear in the old church records:

Isaac Van Meter.	Mary Rose his wife.
Hannah Van Meter (his wife).	Simson Sparks.
Henry Van Meter (their son).	Jane Sparks (his wife).
Sarah Van Meter (their daughter).	Thomas Sparks (their son).
Cornelius Newkirk.	Elizabeth Sparks (their daughter).
Rachel Newkirk (his wife).	Richard Sparks.
Abraham Newkirk (their son).	Elizabeth Sparks (his wife).
Barnet Dubois.	John Craig.
— Dubois (his wife).	Mary Craig (his wife).
Lewis Dubois.	Sarah Carr.
Margaret Dubois (his wife).	Willona Millar.
Anna Dubois (their daughter).	Mary Sherry.
Garret Dubois.	Nathan Tarbel.
Margaret Dubois (his wife).	Priscilla Tully.
John Miller.	Hugh Moore.
Mary Moore.	Hannah Moore (his wife).
Francis Tully.	Phoebe Conklin.
Hannah Tully (his wife).	Peter Haws.
Eliazer Smith.	James Dunlap.
Mary Smith (his wife).	Elizabeth Dunlap (his wife).
William Alderman.	John Dubois, Jr.
Abagail Alderman (his wife).	Joshua Garrison.
Jenniah Garrison.	Sarah Garrison (his wife).
Mary Garrison (his wife).	Joat Miller.
John Rose.	

The membership of the church at the present time is three hundred and three, composed chiefly of the descendants of the original members.

The first church building was a log structure, like most of those erected in those early days. It stood near the middle of the old graveyard, but there are no records to show either the date or cost of its erection.

The second building was of brick, erected in the year 1767, and it is still standing in a good state of preservation. This house was built during the pastorate of the Rev. Nehemiah Greenman.

The third church building, in which the congregation now worships, was completed in 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Shields. It is a large and imposing brick edifice, and cost, including furniture, about twenty-five thousand dollars. The following persons composed the building committee: Charles Wood, Enoch Maylew, John R. Alderman, John W. Janvier, and George Coombs. The trustees of the congregation at the present time (November, 1882) are John Sweetman, William T. Richman, John Campbell, Ephraim Garrison, Charles Hitchner, Oliver Alderman, and Samuel Allen.

The congregation owns a large and convenient parsonage with ample grounds attached, which is most eligibly located near the church.

There are good reasons for believing that this locality enjoyed preaching by Presbyterian ministers for some time before the organization of the church.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. David Evans.

a native of Wales, who organized the church and ministered to it till his death, in 1761.

The second pastor was the Rev. Nehemiah Greenman, who was ordained and installed in 1753, and labored here till his death, in 1779, a period of twenty-six years. During the thirty-two years following the congregation was ministered to by Rev. William Schenck, Rev. Mr. Glassbrook, Rev. Isaac Foster, Rev. Mr. Laycock, Rev. Buckley Carle, and Rev. John Clark, though there are no records to show how long they respectively labored.

The Rev. George W. Janvier was ordained and installed pastor May 13, 1812, and labored here till laid aside by the infirmities of age in the year 1858, a period of forty-six years. This was the longest pastorate in the history of the church, and produced the deepest impression upon its life. There was steady growth and prosperity throughout his entire ministry, and the records show the remarkable fact that during the six months immediately following his resignation, and while he was still consenting to supply the pulpit until a suitable successor could be found, there were added to the church on profession of their faith *seventy persons*, many of whom are among the active members of the church at the present day. Another special work of grace was enjoyed during Mr. Janvier's ministry in the year 1842, when seventy-eight persons united with the church.

Mr. Janvier was succeeded in 1858 by the Rev. E. P. ShIELDS, who labored here till 1870, a period of twelve years. His successor was the Rev. William A. Ferguson, whose pastorate extended from 1871 till 1881. During both these pastorates the church enjoyed steady growth and prosperity and several seasons of special reviving.

The present pastor, Rev. J. Davidson Randolph, has just entered upon his labors, having been installed on the 15th of June last (1882).

It is a remarkable fact that five of the pastors who have served this church, viz., David Evans, N. Greenman, Isaac Foster, Buckley Carle, and George W. Janvier, are buried side by side in the old graveyard; they sleep in the midst of those to whom they preached. But few congregations enjoy the privilege of having the graves of so many pastors in their midst.

The following persons have filled the office of ruling elder in this church from its organization till the present time:

Isaac Van Meter.
Barnet Dubois.
William Anderson.
Eliaser Smith.
Gideon Cocklin.
Matthew Dubois.
David Dubois.
Jacob Dubois, Jr.
James McClung.
Joseph Von Meter.
Hanna Lawrence.
Isaac Harris.

Abraham Dubois.
Eliaser Mayhew.
Benjamin Van Meter.
Jeremiah Dubois.
John Stratton.
John Mayhew.
Jeremiah Foster.
Abraham Swing.
Erasmus Van Meter.
Jonathan L. Swing.
Moses Richmond.
Gilbert H. Tracy.

Isaac Swing.
Eliaser Harris.
Richard Barr.
Thomas Hartuz.
Samuel D. Krenn.
Garret Dubois.

Enoch Mayhew.
Joseph L. Richmond.
Benjamin T. Barr.
Adam S. Graft.
Richard B. Ware.

There are at present three Sabbath-schools maintained in the bounds of the congregation, the aggregate membership of which is about two hundred and fifty.

There is a Ladies' Missionary Society and also a Ladies' Mite Society, both of which are vigorous and efficient organizations.

Pittsgrove Baptist Church.—Rev. Robert Kelsay began his labors in Pittsgrove about 1741, and a good, substantial meeting-house was built in 1743.

In 1771, when the record of the Pittsgrove Branch began, seventeen members of the Cohansey Church applied for letters of dismission, to become united with the Pittsgrove Baptist Church. Their names were John Mayhew, Sr., William Brick, Jacob Elwell, John Dickson, Cornelius Austin, Samuel Brick, Johannah Mayhew, Eleanor Nelson, Esther Hewes, Hannah Elwell, Matthew Arons, Pamannah Garton, Fuzick Hudson, Matthias Dickinson, Phebe Nelson, Reahama Austin, Rachel Brick. They were constituted into a regular gospel church on the 15th day of May, 1771.

"Then is recorded their church covenant, consisting of ten articles, prepared for them by Mr Kelsay, and which continued to be used as such until 1867, when, to be in conformity with sister churches, the manual by J. Newton Brown was adopted."

The church takes its name from the township in which it is situated. Its location is on the road running from Darctown to Wood-town, and half a mile distant from the former place.

An act of incorporation was secured for the church on the 6th of March, 1786, and John Mayhew, William Brick, William Dickson, John Kelly, Samuel Rose, David Nichols, and Jacob Wright were made the trustees.

The first house used for worship was made of logs and stood in the graveyard, on the same spot where, in 1743, the frame meeting-house was built, during the pastoral labors of Rev. Robert Kelsay. It was of quite moderate size, but a very substantial structure, and after serving this church for over a century, in 1844 was sold to and used by the colored people for a house of worship. The present brick house was built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kain, in 1844, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars.

In 1771 a comfortable dwelling-house and other buildings were built on the parsonage lot of sixty acres. At some subsequent period a part of the land was sold, leaving about thirty acres, which continues to be the Baptist parsonage of Pittsgrove. It is situated about two miles from the meeting-house, near Pole Tavern.

Rev. William Worth was ordained pastor May 10,

1771. This relation he held until 1796. In 1803 he was excluded for heresy, having long been a Universalist.

The names of the members of the church adhering to the Baptist confession of faith in 1803 were Susannah Elwell, Catherine Harris, Reuhama Austin, Anna Robinson, Tabitha Mayhew, Mary Nichols, Susannah Garrison, Lovica Elwell, Elizabeth Atkinson, Priscilla Blue, Abigail Joslin, Reuhama Moore, and Rachel Robinson. Rachel Brick, about this time, declared her adherence to them. Reuhama Austin and Rachel Brick are the only constituent members surviving.

During the time from 1803 until 1827 they were dependent on the occasional services of visiting brethren for the preaching of the gospel; nor from the scanty records can it be told how often these visits were made.

In 1818 they petitioned the Association to aid them with supplies, that they might celebrate the Lord's Supper at least three times a year. In compliance with this request, Messrs. Smalley, Thompson, Maylon, Clark, and Mulford preached for them at stated intervals.

The second pastor, Rev. William Bacon, united with the church by letter from Salem in May, 1827, and was at once called to the ministry. He was ordained in August, 1829.

On April 9, 1831, Mr. Bacon divided his labors between the churches at Pittsgrove and Woodstown, and preached for both until 1833, when he assumed charge of the Woodstown Church alone.

The third pastor, Rev. William Pollard, was called to the pastorate of the church June 7, 1833. He retained his connection with the church two years.

John S. Eisenbrey, the fourth pastor, commenced his pastorate in October, 1837, and continued until March, 1842. He preached steadily twice on the Sabbath in the meeting-house, morning and evening, while on Sabbath afternoons he preached alternately at Deerfield, Penntown, Washington school-house, near Allowaystown, and at the parsonage, and sometimes he went out in the pine woods to a distance of twenty miles to preach. He was a faithful, energetic pastor, and a zealous advocate of temperance. Conjointly with his pastoral labors he farmed the parsonage, taught the district school and a class in music.

In the spring of 1842 the church extended a call to Charles Kain, Jr., a licentiate of the Moorestown Baptist Church, to become their pastor. His pastorate was very successful.

The present house of worship was erected and sixty-one persons baptized into the fellowship of the church during the pastorate of Mr. Kain.

After having visited the church, Rev. William F. Brown was called to take pastoral charge of it in March, 1847, and was ordained pastor in August of the same year. While he was their pastor the

church built a new dwelling-house on the parsonage, and repaired the other buildings. He closed his labors with the church in March, 1850.

The seventh pastor, Rev. Abel Philbrook, began his pastoral labors in February, 1851, and closed them in February, 1854.

In May, 1854, Rev. Daniel Kelsay began his labors with this church, and continued to be their pastor for the ten succeeding years. He was born in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and was grandson of the Rev. Robert Kelsay, so closely identified with the history of the older Baptist Churches of West Jersey, and particularly with that of Pittsgrove.

Rev. A. B. Still, the ninth, united with the church, and began his pastoral labors on Oct. 1, 1864. After a pastorate of nearly three years he closed his labors and removed to Danville, Pa.

Rev. Levi Morse, from Newton, N. J., was settled as pastor from Nov. 18, 1867, to April 2, 1871.

To Rev. Charles A. Mott the church gave a call in July, 1871. It being accepted, he at once began his pastoral labors, and was ordained on the 15th of August, following. He resigned his charge in January, 1874, which became effective on the 1st of April, 1874, following.

On the third Sabbath of July, in compliance with an invitation from the church, the twelfth pastor, Rev. Morgan Edwards, began his pastoral labors with the Pittsgrove Church. On Aug. 1, 1874, the church extended to Mr. Edwards a call to become pastor. He accepted, and remained until December, 1874. Rev. Levi Morse again became pastor in 1875, and continued the relation until the spring of 1878. July 16, 1878, Rev. John J. Reeder became pastor, serving the church until November, 1880. Rev. T. G. Deuchfield acted as supply in 1880 and 1881. For a year past the church has been without a pastor.

The present deacons of this organization are C. F. H. Gray, S. D. Hitchner, Thomas R. Coles, and E. L. Sheppard.

Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church.—Benjamin Abbott was the father of Methodism in Salem County, and was certainly one of the most remarkable men of his generation. He married in early life and located in Pittsgrove township. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian organization centering at Daretown, and he occasionally went with her to church. In the fall of 1772, in the fortieth year of his age, he was converted, under the preaching of Abraham Whitworth.

At that time he was a hired laborer for Benjamin Van Meter, a prominent farmer in the neighborhood, who, according to tradition, employed him solely on account of his muscular strength, for otherwise he was objectionable, being at times intemperate, and a while so quarrelsome. There lived in the same neighborhood John Murphy, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of considerable intellect and extensive reading, whose house appears to have been a

home for the Methodist itinerants, and one of their earliest preaching-places in the county.

After a time Mr. Murphy united with the Methodist Society, which was formed at his house anterior to that of any other Methodist organization in the county. His friends opposed this action strongly, but he appears to have taken it solely on account of a conviction that he would be more useful as a Methodist than as a Presbyterian. Returning from a meeting at Murphy's, Abbott's wife is said to have been converted, subsequently leaving her Presbyterian alliance and becoming a Methodist. Others took similar action. Converts were made among those who had previously not been professors of religion, and from year to year the organization gained in strength, spiritual, financial, and numerical. About the beginning of this century a small one-story log church was built, which later gave place to better accommodations.

On the site of Murphy's house was erected, in 1862 and 1863, a comfortable church, which was dedicated Jan. 22, 1863.

This station had been for many years connected with the several circuits which from time to time included it, and was ministered to by many of the circuit preachers, mentioned elsewhere in connection with other early societies in other townships. In 1863 it was on the Pittsgrove and Woodruff charge. At this time it is connected with the Elmer and Olivet Churches, a similar relation having been sustained years ago, prior to its connection with the Woodruff Church. In 1843 the first regular pastor was appointed to the Friendship, Elmer, and Olivet Churches in conjunction. This was Rev. Matthias German. The following-mentioned pastors have succeeded him in the order named: Rees, Noah Edwards, Joseph Atwood, John W. McDougall, Joseph Gaskell, Abraham Gearhart, Levi J. Roads, Charles W. Hesley, Samuel Hobson, Joseph Summerell, James Merrell, Samuel Johnson, Charles W. Hesley, H. S. Norris, M. C. Stokes, Edward H. Dearelie, J. B. Turpin, and J. H. Heilman.

Industrial.—George M. Elwell established a distillery at Darctown a number of years ago, which, since his decease in 1873, has been owned by his widow, and operated by Jacob Wier.

In 1879, William Cook established a small machine-shop at Darctown and operated it about eight

teen months, since the expiration of which it has been closed. It is now owned by Dr. Joseph Cook. Steam-engines and saw-mills were manufactured, and two ice-machines, one of which has been operated at Selma, Ala. by Clayton & Cook.

Eighty or one hundred years ago a tannery was established at Pole Tavern. The first occupant of whom any present resident has any knowledge was Joseph Cook, who was succeeded by Joseph Ketcham. Edisha Heritage was proprietor from about 1849 to about 1855, and Henry Rouser later until 1857, when the present proprietor, Gottlieb Kress, took possession.

The several blacksmiths and wheelwrights now following their avocations in this township, as well as many of their predecessors, have been mentioned.

The agricultural interests of Upper Pittsgrove are well advanced, and in most parts of the township are to be seen farms vying in beauty of location, neat appearance, and productiveness with any in the county. Fruits, vegetables, melons, tomatoes, and the various cereals are raised in abundance. The land in Upper Pittsgrove was heavily timbered for some time after settlement began, and much labor was expended in the early days in subduing the forests and clearing the soil of obstructions to tillage. When placed under cultivation the land yielded large crops of wheat, rye, and Indian corn, but for lack of proper rotation of crops, after a time, became exhausted and measurably worthless. At this unfavorable period in the agricultural history of the township, many of the earlier farmers became dissatisfied, sold their "worn-out" lands, and removed to more inviting fields of labor. Those who purchased of them did so with the full knowledge that the land was greatly deteriorated, and at a price which was probably fixed in accordance with this fact. But they and the older settlers who stuck to the old ground where their forefathers had lived and flourished, were soon rewarded by the discovery of mud in Pittsgrove, in quantities sufficient for its needs and those of Upper Pittsgrove and portions of other adjacent townships. The free use of this, and the frequent growth of clover, that great restorer of deteriorated soil, eventually brought Pittsgrove to its present status as one of the finest cereal-producing townships in the county. A larger yield of English grapes is obtained here than in any other part of South Jersey.

HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

DESCRIPTION.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY is the most southern county, excepting Cape May, in the State. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Salem County, on the northeast by Gloucester and Atlantic, on the southeast by Cape May, and on the southwest by Delaware Bay. It is about thirty miles long, east and west, and about twenty-eight miles in its greatest breadth, north and south. Its surface is generally level, sloping gradually to the different streams which pass through it.

Streams.—The principal of these are Maurice and Cohansey Rivers. Maurice River has its rise in Gloucester County, and passing out of that county becomes the boundary line between Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., on the west, and Landis township, in this county, on the east, and then crosses through the eastern portion of Cumberland to the Delaware Bay. Its general course is almost directly south, and its whole length is about forty-five miles, and with its branches it drains a basin of about three hundred and sixty square miles. The Cohansey has its rise in Salem County, and flowing a southerly course into Cumberland, becomes the dividing line between the townships of Deerfield and Hopewell, flows through the city of Bridgeton, separating the Third Ward from the First and Second, then becomes the boundary line between Fairfield on the east and south, and Hopewell and Greenwich on the west and north. At Fairton, four miles below the city of Bridgeton, it makes a turn at a right angle to the west, and follows that general course to the town of Greenwich, from which its remaining course is south by southwest. Its length is thirty-one miles, and it drains a basin of about one hundred square miles. Stow Creek, on the northwest, forms part of the boundary line with Salem County; West Creek, on the southeast, partly the boundary with Cape May. Back, Cedar, Autuxit, and Dividing Creeks, all emptying into Delaware Bay, are the next largest streams.

Marshes.—Along the whole shore of the bay extends a strip of marshy land, in breadth from half a mile to one and two miles. Its surface is usually covered with different varieties of salt grass and sod, and is near the level of ordinary high water, while extra high tides frequently cover it. These marshes

are generally of soft mud underneath the sod, and frequently so miry that horses or cattle cannot walk over them. The mud varies from a few inches to thirty feet in depth, and is underlaid by firm gravelly or sandy soil. These marshes also extend up the different streams for several miles. Considerable portions of them, mostly along the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers, have been ditched and banked in from the tides, and are now fresh meadows, producing large crops of fresh hay and of grain and vegetables. Between the different streams necks of upland project into the salt marsh almost to the shore of the bay.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the county is of alluvial formation, and is in general a sandy loam. West of the Cohansey it is heavier, being more intermixed with clay, and on it large crops of wheat, oats, and corn are grown. Between the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers it is somewhat lighter, and while producing good crops of grain, it is better adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables, immense quantities of which are annually raised. East of the latter river are large tracts of quite sandy soil, formerly thought to be entirely useless for agricultural purposes, but which, under the increasing knowledge and resources of agricultural science, have been made, during the last twenty years, to produce large crops of fruits and vegetables.

The western portion of the county is mostly under cultivation, the timber remaining consisting of white, black, and red oak, hickory and pine, but in the eastern portion there are still large tracts of unimproved land, pine constituting a much larger proportion of the timber than in the western. Most of this has been cut off for lumber and firewood several times since the settlement of the county. Along the upper portions of the different streams, above the salt marsh, were formerly tracts of cedar swamp, many of them quite extensive and of great value; most of these have been cut off and the cedar timber converted into shingles, siding, rails, etc.

The elevated ridges between the streams are underlaid in many places with a brown sandstone and conglomerate, which consists of a sand or fine gravel cemented by oxide of iron. This stone is quarried as a building material in many places. When freshly quarried it is frequently soft and crumbling, but on exposure to the air becomes hard and firm enough for use, and is in general use in the construction of cellar walls and foundations. It is sometimes used for the

walls of buildings, but is not generally employed for that purpose.

On both sides of Stow Creek the soil is underlain with marl in beds from six to fifteen feet thick, covered with from three to fifteen feet of dirt. These beds outcrop along the stream for a distance of about three miles, along which distance are numerous openings or pits where it is dug.

A bed of white sand, known as glass-sand, underlies the surface gravel throughout the whole of the southern end of the State, and has its outcroppings in different portions of this county, but principally in the vicinity and to the eastward of Maurice River. The action of rains and the different streams in carrying off the surface gravel which formerly overlaid this bed has given origin to the sandy tracts which cover a large portion of the county east of Maurice River. Numerous openings have been made into this bed, and immense quantities of it are used every year in glass-making in this county, and shipped to other points for the same purpose.

The area of the county, as given in the Geological Survey of the State, which was made before Commercial township was formed from Downe, and before the small portion of Maurice River township was set off to Cape May County in 1878, is as follows:

	Tide Marsh.		Total Area.	
	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.
Bridgeton.....	1,039	4,819		
Do. field.....		41.65		2,355
Downe.....	23.62	21,517	59.14	57,911
Fairfield.....	22.15	14,155	75.30	48,192
Greenfield.....	6.39	4,411	17.75	11,900
Hopewell.....	2.95	1,875	30.00	19,200
Lafayette.....			72.69	46,522
Maurice River.....	11.21	7,154	168.36	97,500
Millsville.....	1.81	1,158	50.35	32,224
Stow Creek.....	1.20	795	15.05	11,355
Total.....	79.81	51,678	516.75	330,650
Area of New Jersey.....	461.62	295,474	745.68	4,840,080

LAND TITLES.

Titles to land in New Jersey are derived from the British Crown. Among the nations of Europe it was a settled principle that all uninhabited countries, and also those inhabited by savage tribes, became the property of the nation who first took possession of them. In the case of an inhabited country, no justification of this principle of law can be found except that "might makes right." The rights of the Indians as possessors of the soil for ages past were made subordinate to that of the sovereign who claimed that he had taken possession of the land by some of his subjects sailing along its shores and exploring its rivers and harbors. All the rights of property, and the principles which arise from occupation and use of property, although well defined in all civilized nations, and recognized to some extent even among savage tribes, and without which society, even in its simplest

form, cannot exist, were held as of no binding force. The one well-recognized principle among all people has been that discovery of a new land has vested the right to the soil in the nation making the discovery, and taking even a theoretical, although not a practical, possession of it.

It is true that the rights of the Indians to the soil of New Jersey were bought by the first Proprietors. Although they claimed a legal title from the Crown, both policy and the inherent sense of right, which could not be entirely set aside by the teachings of centuries or the desires of avarice, prompted them to make some compensation to those whom they found in the actual possession of the land they wished to occupy. The friendship of the savages was worth a great deal to the few and scattered settlers. Their own safety was a powerful adjunct to that inborn feeling that the natives had some rights, however slight they might be. To these incentives to purchase the rights of the Indians was added the chance to buy those rights cheaply. Large portions of the lands were only used for hunting, and the goods and trinkets offered them by the new-comers were of wonderful value to them, although costing the settlers little. Immense tracts of land, the most fertile and valuable to the settlers, although no more valuable to the Indians than the poorer portions, were sold for a few baubles. Their rights were indeed bought, but the compensation was grossly inadequate. But however small was the price paid, and however much the ignorance and vanity of the Indians was taken advantage of, yet no part of New Jersey was ever taken from them by force, but all was acquired by voluntary sale. In these sales rights of hunting and fishing on uninclosed lands were often reserved, but even those rights were extinguished by the State in 1832, by the payment of two thousand dollars, although the last of the Indians had removed from the State and abandoned those rights many years before.

The right of individuals to purchase directly from the Indians without the consent of the Proprietors was not recognized, and laws were early passed forbidding it. The right to extinguish the Indian claims was exercised only by the Proprietors, under their grants from the Crown, and from them alone could a legal title be obtained. Deeds from the Indians were, however, obtained by some of the settlers for the lands in their possession, but unless surveys were also obtained their legal title rests upon possession, and not upon the deeds.

We give below a copy of one of these old Indian deeds for a tract of land in Greenwich township. The deed is well written and in good preservation. The signatures of the Indians are by their marks, one of them being evidently an imitation of a bow. The old style of capital letters and spelling is given:

* I KNOW ALL MEN by these present, that we Shawliscum and Etchow Brothers and Indian Proprietors of that parcel of land called ———

known to the British Saxons by the name of Cucknam, a long near Cobanzyer in Delaware river. Perpetual in consideration of one Poundster — one bushel of powder, two Barrels of Lead, two Knives, three penny-worth of paint, one Hoe, one Axe, one baking glass, one pair of Sizers, one Shirt, and one Breachcloth, to us in full paid by John Nicholls of Nicholls Hundred near Chancery aforesaid Prester, at and before the ensuing & delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, let, given, sold, aliened, confirmed and confirmed — unto the said John Nicholls his heirs and assigns forever, a parcel of land containing between one hundred acres, more or less, bounded and bounded as follows, Beginning at Henry Jenkins bounded thereunto the north the Little Creek, called the Great Cree Creek mark't with H. J. from thence Running West to the old Henry Jenkins his bounded tree mark't with the letter H. J. 124 perches from thence North North-West to the Little Hickory tree being the bounds of George Hagelwicks, Henry Jenkins a Samuel Bassa a more the bounded tree marked with the letters H. J. H. J. S. B. & J. N. from thence running on Samuel Bassa line south & by West to perches to a Red oak tree being the bounded tree of Samuel Bassa & the said John Nicholls mark't with the letters S. B. & J. N. from thence East to the first new oak tree 20 perches, to two oaks, old the Great Cree Creek and running by the said Creek South East to Henry Jenkins 60 perches, from thence down by Chancery River South South-West to Samuel Bassa bounded tree standing by the binding mark't with the letters S. B. & J. N. 45 perches, from thence to a Bald oak tree mark't with three notches in Samuel Bassa line running West 20 perches — Then Beginning at Samuel Bassa line to the Marsh, at a post set there mark't with the letter J, running South East by Chancery river 60 perches, from thence South-West to another post 22 perches mark't with the letter L, from thence North-West to a post 30 perches mark't with the letter J, from thence North-East to the first new oak tree 22 perches, from thence North-East to one hundred acres of land and marsh, together with the Groves, Woods, profits, Commons, & hereditaments whatsoever the records belonging to him the said John Nicholls his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own purposes and behoof forever without the disturbance of us, Shakspeare & John Brothers, or either of us our heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons claiming lawfully to have any common right, title or interest therein, and thereto we bind ourselves, and our heirs, jointly and severally in the penalty of Sixty pounds to be paid by us or our heirs or assigns to the said John Nicholls his heirs or assigns in full satisfaction of the parties aforesaid have hereunto put our hands and Seals this 25th day of the fourth month in ye year according to the English act.

1673.

the mark of
[his mark]
Shakspeare

the mark of
[his mark]
John

"Signed, Sealed & Delivered in presence of

Richard Guy (Com'r.
James Nevill (Com'r.

"Recorded the 14th day of July Anno Domini by me Saml Hodge
"Records."

By a royal patent, dated March 12, 1664, King Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., the country between the western side of the Connecticut River and the east side of Delaware Bay, together with Long Island, the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and also a large tract, including what is now the eastern part of Maine.¹ This grant conferred upon the duke rights of government as well as rights of soil.

By deeds of lease and release, dated June 23 and 24, 1664, the duke conveyed to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all that portion of his grant from the king included in this State, and gave it the name of Nova Casarea, or New Jersey,² in honor of Carteret, who was born on the island of Jersey, and who also, as royal Governor, defended that island

against the forces of Parliament, it being the last place to lower the royal banner after the execution of Charles I. In this grant all the rights of government which the duke held were also transferred to Berkeley and Carteret.

Lord Berkeley, by deed of bargain and sale, dated March 18, 1671, conveyed all his undivided half of New Jersey to John Fenwick.³ This deed, upon its face, conveyed an absolute estate in fee-simple, but it was really purchased with funds belonging in large part to Edward Byllinge, and Fenwick was in equity a trustee for him. Fenwick claimed the whole as his absolute estate, but it was finally submitted to William Penn as arbitrator, who decided that Fenwick was entitled to one-tenth of the moiety or half part of New Jersey, and that the other nine-tenths belonged to Byllinge. In submission to this arbitration, Fenwick and Byllinge, by deeds of lease and release, dated Feb. 9 and 10, 1674, conveyed to William Penn, Gauen Laurie, and Nicholas Lucas the undivided half part of New Jersey.⁴ Laurie and Lucas were among the principal creditors of Byllinge. This deed also was absolute in its terms, but it was agreed by all the parties thereto that they held ninety parts, the whole moiety being divided into one hundred parts, as trustees of Byllinge, for the purpose of paying his creditors. A memorandum on the back of the deed, dated 7th of 3d month (May), 1675, set forth that the remaining ten parts had been drawn by John Fenwick as his proportion of the moiety, and that he had accepted of the same, and the trustees for the other lots were satisfied therein.⁵

Fenwick, from the time when Lord Berkeley conveyed to him an interest in the province, had been making exertions to plant a colony in his domains, and was now about ready to embark. But he, like Byllinge, was in debt, and to secure his creditors he executed a deed, in the nature of a mortgage, dated July 17, 1675, to two of his principal creditors, John Edridge and Edmund Warner, to secure the payment of his debts. By this deed they had a right to sell lands in Fenwick's ten parts until their claims and those of the other creditors were paid, and a list of the debts was annexed to the deed. All the lands previously sold by Fenwick were excepted in this deed.⁶

By what is called the Quintipartite Deed,⁷ dated July 1, 1676, a division of New Jersey between the owners was made, by a division line running from Little Egg Harbor to the Delaware River, in latitude forty-one degrees. To Sir George Carteret was assigned all that portion of New Jersey lying to the eastward of the line, and he in return quit-claimed all that portion to the westward of the line to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas. Byllinge also joined in the deed,

¹ Ibid., p. 269.² Ibid., p. 270.³ Deed of John Fenwick, by John Clements, pp. 21, 22.⁴ Ibid., pp. 275, 276.⁵ N. J. Archives, i. p. 206-210.¹ New Jersey Archives, vol. i. pp. 3-8.² Ibid., pp. 8-14.

to show his assent to the making of a partition by his trustees.

In the mean time war had broken out between the English and Dutch, in 1672, and a Dutch expedition had retaken New York from the English, but at the conclusion of peace in 1673 it was restored. Doubts being raised whether the former grants were not abrogated by the conquest by the Dutch, the king made a new grant to the Duke of York June 29, 1674. The duke delayed confirming his former grants, and through the efforts of Sir Edmund Andros, in whose commission as Governor of New York the duke had also included New Jersey, he endeavored to retain the right of government in New Jersey in himself. But finally the duke entirely relinquished his claim, and Aug. 6, 1680, he executed a new grant to Edward Byllinge, William Penn, Gauen Laurie, Nicholas Lucas, John Edridge, and Edmund Warner, the last two the mortgages of Fenwick, for the one-half of New Jersey as divided by the Quintipartite Deed, and which was now named West New Jersey. This grant gave the right of property in ten equal undivided hundred parts to the use of John Edridge and Edmund Warner, and in ninety undivided hundred parts to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, in trust for Byllinge, and vested all the rights of government in Byllinge alone.¹

The settling of the province had meanwhile been progressing. Fenwick, in about a month after executing the conveyance by way of a mortgage to Edridge and Warner, had sailed with a number of emigrants and commenced a settlement at Salem. In the fall of 1677 the Yorkshire and London Friends commenced their settlement at Burlington, under titles derived from Penn, Laurie, and Lucas.

By the arbitration between Fenwick and Byllinge, and the subsequent conveyances, it appears that West Jersey was to be divided into one hundred parts or shares, each part constituting a full proprietary interest, of which Fenwick was to have ten. Sales of a considerable number of these undivided shares were made by Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, the trustees of Byllinge, and the purchasers thereby became proprietors in common with them. These shares were set forth in the deeds as the ninetieth parts of ninety-hundredth parts. Sales of portions of shares and of specific quantities of land were made by the owners of proprietary shares. The former carried with them their due proportion of proprietary rights, the latter only the property in the soil of the land granted. The original intention of the division into one hundred parts was to have the land run out into one hundred lots, and each proprietor to have a specific lot for each share he held, which he could then dispose of as he pleased. The choice of these lots was to be by casting lots for them, and in pursuance of this Fenwick, soon after the execution of his and Byl-

linge's deed to Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, drew for his ten lots Nos. 20, 21, 26, 27, 36, 47, 50, 57, 63, and 72. This transaction took place in England, and whether any map of West Jersey showing the location of the lots was ever made is unknown, but it is probable that there was not. The drawing had reference to a future actual division of the ground to be made by the surveyors. By the "Concessions and Agreements" it was directed that the land should be divided into one hundred parts, as occasion should require. First, for expedition, it was to be divided into ten parts, and then the tenths to be divided into ten "proprieties"; and provision was also made for the election of one proprietor or freeholder for each propriety as a member of Assembly.

Fenwick, without any regular survey or allotment, claimed and held the land where he settled as his ten lots, and granted to those who purchased from him deeds for specific numbers of acres out of it. The titles held under him were thus acquired very nearly in accordance with the original intention of the Proprietors.

By the Concessions and Agreements, land was given to every settler, for himself and his servants, a definite number of acres for each one, if they came within one, two, or three years, subject to an annual quit-rent, which was very small; these were called "head-lands."

Owing to the difficulty of getting the Proprietors together to transact their business, they in 1678 resolved to appoint a Proprietary Council, elected yearly from among themselves. This practice is still kept up, their meetings being held at Burlington. Owners of a thirty-second part of a hundredth have the right of voting and being elected. Only about twenty persons are now known to be Proprietors, who severally own from the thirty-second part of a hundredth to several hundredths.

Dividends were declared to each Proprietor, the first one being for five thousand two hundred acres, and in all dividends for thirty-five thousand acres have been made to each share. "These dividends include much more land than is found within the limits of West Jersey, but a large number have never been claimed, and it is not known who are entitled to them."

After the rights to head-lands ceased, and excepting lands the title to which proceed from Fenwick, and some few tracts sold by some of the Proprietors within two or three years of the first settlement, titles to land were and are now acquired as follows: The dividends made to each Proprietor entitled him to take up the quantity of land called for, or so much as he had not as yet appropriated, in any part of the province where he could find land not taken up by any other survey. Deeds for specified number of acres entitled the grantee of any Proprietor to take

¹ N. J. Archives, i. pp. 324-332.

² *Edmund's Reminiscences of New Jersey*, appendix.

up the land in like manner. Upon due proof of the title, the Proprietary Council issued a warrant to the surveyor-general or his deputy, directing him to survey the number of acres mentioned out of any lands not covered by other surveys. The surveyor, after making the survey in such place as the person entitled chose to have it, made a return to the surveyor-general, and he to the Council, and when approved by them it was then recorded. This made a complete title to the specific tract, his deed giving the owner title, and the survey specifying the particular tract. No surveys were allowed to extend to both sides of a navigable stream. For every one hundred acres called for the owner received a survey for one hundred and five, the five acres being an allowance for roads. For this reason lands for roads were taken for many years without compensation to the owner.

After the death of Byllinge his heirs sold all his rights, both in the land and government, to Daniel Cox, who was one of the chief Proprietors, and he by two separate instruments, dated March 4, 1691, conveyed all his interest in the soil and government to the West Jersey Society.

Fenwick conveyed all his interest in West Jersey, excepting thereout one hundred and fifty thousand acres, to William Penn, March 28, 1682. Although Edridge and Warner claimed that, by neglect to pay the mortgage given to them by Fenwick, all his rights were forfeited to them, and although this claim was apparently held good by the second grant from the Duke of York in August, 1689, wherein he conveyed to Edridge and Warner, and not to Fenwick, the right to the ten undivided parts of West Jersey, yet Fenwick strenuously upheld his rights, and was supported therein by eminent legal counsel in London. He continued to dispose of lands during his life, and after his death, in December, 1682, his executors, as authorized by his will, also sold large tracts.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

SURVEYS.

BEFORE leaving England, Fenwick conveyed to John Edridge, in May, 1675, ten thousand acres, and to Edmund Warner, in June, 1675, ten thousand acres, in part payment of the money advanced by them. By virtue of the deed, in the nature of a mortgage, made to them by Fenwick, they also sold considerable quantities of land. Warner sold five thousand acres to John Mason, June 10, 1675, which at his death descended to his oldest son and heir-at-law, Cornelius Mason. He had the five thousand acres located and surveyed May 29, 1689, and gave it the name of Winecomb Manor. This survey began "at the bound tree of Robert Hutchinson, standing in a

valley by the west-northwest side of the north branch of the river Colhanzick," and ran up the river to a white-oak tree standing upon the brow of the hill on the south side of a branch afterwards called the Upper Clearing Branch, and now West Branch; then along the south side of the Branch W.N.W. 800 perches to a white-oak tree; then south by east 1236 perches to a corner; and then E.S.E. 800 perches to the beginning. The west line of the survey ran to the east of a south course about where the road now is that crosses the Shiloh turnpike at Barret's Run, and runs northward by the farms of Adam Minch, where he lived a few years ago, Lawrence Harris, and others.

The large hickory-tree, about three feet in diameter, and supposed to be at least one hundred and fifty years old, which stood in front of the upper house on the Lawrence Harris place, and which was blown down in the September gale in 1876, was in the west line of this survey. Cornelius Mason seems to have been ambitious to establish a manor, and retained the title to the whole tract, or if he sold any he reserved quit-rents. At his death it descended to his son, Cornelius Mason, Jr., of London, a merchant dealing in hides, pelts, etc., who willed it to his cousin and heir-at-law, Joseph Mason, of Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey, and others; and they by deed dated Nov. 24, 1762, sold the same to Israel Pemberton, a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. This survey, having been made under Fenwick's title and by John Worledge, the deputy-surveyor of the Salem Tenth, was not recorded in the surveyor-general's office at Burlington until 1764, after Pemberton became the owner of the land. He then laid it before the Council of Proprietors, who, "being satisfied that it had been made agreeably to the custom of the Salem Tenth," approved it and ordered it to be recorded.

As will be seen, this survey covered what are now among the most valuable lands in the county, nearly all the Third Ward of Bridgeton and a large part of Upper Hopewell being included in its bounds.

In a few years after Fenwick's death surveys ceased to be made by surveyors authorized by the Salem authorities and recorded there, but all purchasers took their titles to the Council of Proprietors at Burlington, by whom warrants for surveys were issued, and were returned and recorded there. The Mason survey having been sent to England without being recorded, other persons laid claim to some of the land. On that part of it which is now the farm of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, on the north side of Jeddys Pond, "as early as 1697 one John Garrison settled and built a house, and about 1715 built a house of cedar logs near the bridge, in which Benjamin Seeley lived."¹ Garrison perhaps had some claim to the land under the arrangements of Mason to establish the manor. About 1735, Silas Parvin ob-

¹ *Editor's History of Cumberland County.*

tained possession of the land that had been occupied by Garrison, probably by purchase from him. In 1741 a suit was commenced involving the location of this survey, a jury of view was summoned, and Thomas Miles, of Penn's Neck, the leading surveyor of Salem County, resurveyed the whole Mason tract for this jury of view on Oct. 13 and 14, 1741.

By the original survey the Mason tract began at the upper corner tree of the Hutchinson survey, on the west bank of the Cohansey, and the south line of the Mason and north line of the Hutchinson survey were the same. Where the true corner was seems to have been unknown, and this jury of view fixed the corner of the Mason tract on the west side of the Cohansey, twenty perches below the bridge over that river, from which the south line of the tract runs westward about where Oak Street now is.

Silas Parvin, in order to strengthen his claim, bought of Joseph Goldin, Feb. 8, 1746, forty-five acres of unlocated land, part of two hundred acres Goldin has bought of John Ogden, who owned one-eighth of a proprietary right, which he bought from William Biles, of Bucks County, Pa., in 1709. Under this right Parvin laid a survey on the land he was in possession of, and set up a title in opposition to that of Mason. He built a two-story hip-roofed house on this land, which stood south of Commerce Street and a little east of Atlantic, about where the back part of the hardware-store of D. Bacon & Son now is, and faced the river and the road, the latter then running from the foot of the bridge southwesterly, between the river and the house, up the side of the hill to Broad Street, near the present corner of Franklin Street. Parvin died in February, 1779, and the property claimed by him descended to his son Clarence as heir-at-law.

Pemberton, soon after he became possessed of the Mason title, began to sell off tracts to different persons, most of whom cleared the land and built upon it. Dr. Jonathan Elmer, in some way not now known, but probably by conveyance from Clarence Parvin, came into possession of part of the Parvin claim, and in 1783 they made a division between them. Pemberton brought suit against Parvin in 1783, but it was dropped. Clarence Parvin died about 1788, and Pemberton also about the same time. The land below Ireland's mill-pond was sold by Sheriff Joseph Buck, and bought by Jonathan Bowen.

Dr. Jonathan Elmer obtained (probably from Jonathan Bowen) all that portion of the property in Bridgeton west of Franklin Street and south of Jedd's Pond, while the present titles to the remainder are held under Bowen.

Among the earliest surveys for lands in this county was one for Robert Hutchinson, who had a survey laid for nine hundred and fifty acres May 27, 1686. The upper corner of it was a "white-oak on the west side of the Cohansey River marked with the letter H, and standing in the hollow near the river, above

the place of going over to Richard Hancock's mill," and the north line of the tract ran west-northwest from that corner. This corner tree stood near where now is the brick building used as a machine-shop by Cox & Sons, near the foot of Hampton Street in the city of Bridgeton, and all that part of the Third Ward of Bridgeton south of that line, and the adjoining portion of Hopewell township on the west, are included within its boundaries. The south line of this survey ran westward up Island Branch Creek, as Cubby's Hollow stream was then called.

This tract was sold after his death by his two daughters and their husbands to Elias Cotting, who sold it off in smaller tracts. Through some unexplained error the corner of this survey, and, as a consequence, that of the Mason survey, which joined it on the north, was supposed to be farther up the river, and Cotting conveyed portions of the land north of the true line to purchasers, and himself built a good-sized house near where the line was supposed to be. After the corner of the Mason tract had been fixed at the supposed location of it, twenty rods below the bridge, the true corner was found, thus leaving a vacancy between this and the Mason-Pemberton tract.

Ebenezer Miller, who was one of the leading citizens of the county, residing at Greenwich, and a surveyor, bought of Thomas and Richard Penn, Nov. 5, 1748, five thousand acres of unlocated land. He had a survey made for him by George Trenchard, a deputy surveyor, on the same date, which covered this intervening land between the Hutchinson and Mason surveys, and contained four hundred and twenty acres. The land included in this survey, extending from Oak Street to the neighborhood of Hampton Street, and running from the river westward between five hundred and six hundred rods, is among the most valuable in the city. Miller quit-claimed to purchasers under Cotting and sold off parts of the tract, and Dec. 14, 1759, deeded the remaining portions within the built-up limits of the city to his son, Josiah Miller, under whom the titles are now held.

Robert Hutchinson originally purchased two thousand acres of Job Nettlehip, son and heir to Vicesimus Nettlehip, April 22, 1685, who bought the same of Fenwick in June, 1675. He sold one thousand acres, June 13, 1687, to George Hazlewood. This tract includes some of the best land in the county, and lay west of Hutchinson's survey, covering that portion of Hopewell township about Bowentown, the southerly line of the farm of John S. Holmes being the south line of this tract.

Joshua Barkstead's survey covered that portion of Hopewell township south of Hutchinson's and Hazlewood's surveys, and running from the Cohansey westward to Bowentown. He gave to this tract the name of Arcadia, doubtless hoping, although it might be lacking in the mountains and lovely scenery of its Grecian prototype, yet that those who should be in-

duced to locate there might find the rural delights and abounding plenty of which that name has become a synonyme.

On June 7, 1675, before leaving England, Fenwick sold to Edmund Duke and Thomas Duke six thousand acres of land, which they conveyed to Edmund Gibbon, a merchant, then of New York, but formerly of Bannendon, in the county of Kent, England. He had a survey made for him by Richard Hancock, who had been Fenwick's surveyor-general, Nov. 9, 1682, in two tracts. The larger one, containing four thousand five hundred acres, covered nearly all that portion of Greenwich township north of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, excepting the upper end of the town of Greenwich, and also included a small corner of Hopewell and a considerable portion of the lower end of Stow Creek township. The east line ran from Barnegat Hill, a corner in the present division line between the townships of Greenwich and Hopewell, near the head of the stream on which is Sheppard's mill-pond, through Road-town, between the Baptist meeting-house and the cross-roads, to a corner from which the northerly line ran, first west along the north line of the farm of David Cook, and then west-southwest through about the middle of the lower part of the township of Stow Creek into the marsh lying on Stow Creek.

The smaller tract, containing fifteen hundred acres, was laid out opposite to this one, on the west side of Stow Creek, in Salem County. Owing to disputes with adjoining owners the tract was resurveyed by Richard Tindall, who succeeded Hancock as surveyor-general for Fenwick and his executors, on March 29, 1686, and again on May 8, 1708, by Benjamin Axten, who was the principal surveyor in Salem County after the death of Tindall, in December, 1697, or January, 1698. Edmund Gibbon, by his will, left this property to his brother George for his life, and then to Edmund Gibbon, younger son of George, who conveyed it, July 26, 1709, to Francis Gibbon. Francis, by his will, dated Oct. 3, 1727, gave it to his kinsmen, Leonard Gibbon and his brother, Nicholas Gibbon, wheelwright, both of Gravesend, in Kent, sons of Arthur Gibbon, describing it as "all that tract of land called Mount Gibbon, upon the branches of an unknown creek (Stow Creek) near Cohansey, in the province of West New Jersey, in America, to them and their heirs forever; provided they go and settle upon it. If they do not in three years then to revert to Francis Gibbon, my executor, and his heirs forever." Leonard and Nicholas both settled on the tract, and built the mill on Newport Creek known as Seeley's mill, which remained in the possession of the family until November, 1889, when Isaac M. Smalley became its owner. They made a division of the tract between them, Oct. 2, 1739. Leonard took the upper part, on which he built a stone house on the north side of the mill-pond in Stow Creek township. It is still standing, and was late the residence of Asa R. Horner, de-

ceased, and now of his son-in-law, Edward H. Sheppard, of whom a sketch is given in this work. Leonard died June 19, 1714, aged forty years, and was buried at Greenwich. Nicholas engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Greenwich, in partnership with Samuel F. Hedge, a great-grandson of Fenwick. He built a brick house there, which still stands. After the death of his partner, about 1733, Nicholas Gibbon married his widow, Ann Hedge, and about 1746 removed to Salem, upon the property left to his wife by her father, Alexander Grant. He held the offices of sheriff of the county, surrogate, collector of the port, and colonel of the militia, and died Feb. 2, 1758, aged fifty-five years and three months.

Dr. James Wass, a London physician, bought of Fenwick, while still in England, July 12, 1675, five thousand acres of land, and in 1694 it was located and surveyed for him by John Worledge, a deputy surveyor, and was resurveyed Oct. 15-18, 1705, by Joshua Barkstead. This survey covered a large portion of the upper part of Stow Creek township, and that portion of Hopewell west of the Mason survey and north of the farm lately belonging to the estate of Elisha Bonham, deceased, on the road leading from where the old Seventh-Day Baptist meeting-house at Shiloh stood, in a southerly direction to the Bridgeton and Roadstown road, the southeast corner of that farm on the south side of the northwest branch of the Cohansey (Barrett's Run), being the southeast corner of the survey. Two thousand two hundred acres of this survey, covering the present site of the village of Shiloh, Wass conveyed, Nov. 21, 1705, to Robert Ayres, late of Rhode Island, gentleman, one of the early Baptist settlers, the most of whose descendants adhered to that branch of the Baptist denomination which keeps the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. The titles to that portion of the survey are held under Ayres. The remaining portion was disposed of in smaller tracts.

John Brick bought of Samuel Deeming, of Maryland, one thousand acres of land, which he bought of Fenwick in 1679. It was laid off to him on the south side of Gravelly Run (Stow Creek), covering the land where is now the village of Jericho and the surrounding country. He put up the dam and erected the mills long known as Brick's mills, afterwards John S. Wood's, and now the Jericho Mills.

On the east of the Cohansey the West New Jersey Society, as the association of the Proprietors was called, had a ten thousand acre survey run out by John Worledge and John Buld, but the return being lost, it was resurveyed in October and November, 1716, and found to contain eleven thousand acres. This was called the society's Pamphilia tract. It began at a pine-tree "on the east side of Cohansey River, in the bottom of a little Cove or Marsh, on the South side of a Neck of Land made by the said Marsh, the River, and the Creek called Fuller's

Creek, near two Miles below Cohansey Bridge," and ran east thirteen hundred and four perches, then north thirteen hundred and eighty-four perches, and then west fifteen hundred and thirty perches, to the Cohansey, and then down the river to the beginning. This beginning-point is near where Pamphilia Spring is, in the cove below Rocap's Run, as Fuller's Creek is now called. The upper line crosses the Deerfield turnpike above Cornwall's Branch, and crosses the Centreville road near Carl's Corner. It included in its bounds the whole of the Second Ward of the city of Bridgeton, all of the First Ward except the extreme eastern end, and a portion of Fairfield and Deerfield townships.

Richard Hancock took up a portion of this tract on Mill Creek, the branch of the Cohansey emptying into the river near the Cohansey Glass Company's property, now called Indian Fields Run, and put up a dam and built a saw-mill on the stream before 1686.

Governor Daniel Coxe released to the West New Jersey Society, March 4, 1692, all the rights of government which he claimed, and the most of his rights in the soil, but he retained a strong interest in the prosperity of the province, of which he had just ceased to be Governor.

The early settlers of New Jersey were mostly religious persons, desiring to have the preaching of the word, but in many cases unable to obtain a minister. Governor Coxe and Rev. Thomas Bridge were acquaintances, keeping up a correspondence between them, in which Bridge had expressed an inclination to remove from his then residence in the Bermuda Islands to West Jersey. Coxe informed the members of the West Jersey Society of this. They wrote him the following letter, inviting him to West Jersey, and agreeing to provide for him as follows:—

"A Lr from yr West Jersey Society in England to M^r Bridges.

"London y^e 29th July 1692.

"S^r We are informed by M^r Coxe that you desire yourself to incline together with diverse other Inhabitants of the Bermuda to remove unto & reside in West Jersey. We are very glad a Person of yr Principles & p^{er}son should entertain such thoughts for having received an Honourable Character of you from diverse we expect not only benefit should accrue unto the Inhabitants by yr p^{re}sent Instructions accompanied with an Exemplary life that also by yr p^{re}sent Counsel in reference to Civil & Social affairs which you have been Presidentially necessitated to Exercise yourself And as we have been assured very successfully: S^r if you are confirmed in your resolution we shall give you all yr Encouragement & Countenance & Authority we are capable of. Many Persons in diverse Parts of yr Country have frequently expressed their desire of a Minister to assure as they will contribute towards his comfortable subsistence & pay him all that duty respect & reverence his works deserves And for that M^r Coxe hath conveyed unto us yr Government of the Country with great part of his Lands for your Encouragement upon your Arrival we will give order that you may in what Situation you please take up Two Thousand Acres one Thousand to be yours in fee forever To the other to be annexed unto yr office & to be let unto him who shall succeed you Whenever it shall please God by your birth or otherwise to cease & vacancy. We need not be contrived by any other Methods whereby to render your station more comfortable Honorable & Profitable and I doubt not but we shall contribute to your

full satisfaction and all those whose company you shall find fair dealing Encouragement Protection and assistance from
"S^r Your affectionate friends and Servants

"The Lord	Edm ^d Harrison
"E ^r Rich ^d	W ^m Wightman
"James Edm ^d ington	Robt Michell
"John Jarrn.	James S ^r John"

Coxe also wrote him a letter Aug. 5, 1692, promising to give him, in addition to the offer of the society, a considerable annual allowance, to be paid in money during Coxe's life, if Bridge so long continued in the province. As a result of these offers Mr. Bridge came to West Jersey, and became the first pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church in this county. He arrived some time previous to June 24, 1695, on which date he and John Green, of Cohansey, blacksmith, obtained from George Hutchinson, of Burlington, a deed for nine hundred and twelve acres adjoining Bellers' survey and the south side of the Cohansey,—six hundred and eight for Bridge and three hundred and four for Green.

But it was not until May 17, 1697, that Thomas Revell made a deed to Bridge for the one thousand acres in fee, reciting that it was done in pursuance of the letter above quoted. Revell held four thousand acres, which had been deeded to him by Jeremiah Basse, the agent of the Proprietors, in trust for them. A survey was made on the same date of the one thousand acres by Joshua Barkstead, on the east side of Cohansey River, "Beginning at a Pine tree standing on the North side of the Saw Mill creek, about half way between the Saw Mill and the going over the Run into the Indian Fields," then running north three hundred and thirty-six perches, then east five hundred and twenty-five perches, then south three hundred and thirty-six perches, and then west five hundred and twenty-five perches to beginning, containing one thousand and fifty acres. This beginning corner was back of the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church, along the run; and the fence between the graveyard and the parsonage of this church as it stood several years ago, before it was moved about eight or ten feet westward for the purpose of making a drive-way into the graveyard, was in the west line of the survey.

The bend in the east side of Laurel Street, south of North Street, is also in this west line, and the north-west corner was in the vicinity of the glass-works of J. A. Clark & Co.; the east line separates the farms of Robert C. Nichols and Dr. J. Barron Potter, on the north side of the Indian Fields road, east of Burlington Avenue. It was a part of the society's Pamphilia survey, and has since been known as the Indian Fields tract, the Indians having had a settlement on the land covered by the survey, a portion of which they had cleared. Bridge divided the tract by an east-and-west line through the middle of the tract, and by north-and-south lines twenty-five perches apart, thus dividing the whole tract into twenty-five acre lots, and soon sold them out to settlers. Bridge

had another survey made for him on the same date, containing two hundred and twenty acres, which bounded on the Cohansey, Feller's Creek, and the "line of the township of Pamphilia." No such township was ever formed, but it is probable that the Proprietors, in having the Pamphilia survey laid off, contemplated erecting it into a township, their governmental powers allowing them so to do if they chose.

The West Jersey Society did not sell any portion of the Pamphilia survey, except the one thousand acres conveyed to Bridge, until after the county was erected and the people had selected Cohansey Bridge as the county-seat. Why that portion of the tract lying adjoining the bridge over the Cohansey, on the opposite side of which was the settlement of Cohansey Bridge, should have remained unsold so long it is difficult at this day to understand. It may have been owing to a doubt concerning the title, as Jeremiah Basse, who owned large quantities of land in all parts of Southern New Jersey, and who at one time resided at Cohansey, seems to have had some claim upon two hundred acres of the tract, comprising its most valuable portion, extending from the Saw-Mill Creek (Indian Fields Run) to the north line of the Indian Fields survey, and from that survey westward as far as the river.

This claim probably originated through the four thousand acre tract at Cohansey, which Basse had taken up for Governor Daniel Coxe, and which, upon Coxe's sale to the society, Basse held for them, Bridge's one thousand acres being a part of this tract. At his death, in 1725, Basse left all his property to his two daughters and son, Burchfield Basse, and the latter dying without issue, it descended to his two daughters, Catherine Pierce and Ann Pidgeon, both of whom joined in conveying to William Pidgeon, the son of Ann, March 10, 1762, and he released to Alexander Moore, Oct. 10, 1765, all his interest in the two hundred acres.

The fixing of the county-seat at Cohansey Bridge brought this land into demand, despite any doubt concerning the title, and Oct. 7, 1752, the West Jersey Society, in consideration of £247, conveyed to Alexander Moore nine hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining the bridge. The beginning corner was on the Cohansey, about half a mile above Fuller's Creek (or Rocap's Run), and the line ran north of east about two hundred and twenty-five perches, then general northerly courses to the line of the Indian Fields tract, then bounded thereon to its upper line, then several courses northerly to the upper line of the Pamphilia survey, and along that line to the Cohansey. It covers all the built-up portions of the First and Second Wards of the city of Bridgeton, west of the Indian Fields line. The price paid, £247 in New Jersey proclamation money, would be \$658.66; the value of a dollar being fixed at 7s. 6d., a pound would be worth \$2.667.

Moore was of Irish descent, and his grandson, Judge John Moore White, thought he settled at Cohansey Bridge about 1730, where he kept a store and did a thriving business, accumulating a large amount of property. He carried on his business in a building built of cedar logs, which stood on the north side of Commerce Street, between the Davis House hotel and Cohansey Street. It was removed about 1791 or 1792, after John Moore White came of age. Moore also built a large frame dwelling-house just west of Cohansey Street. It was used for many years as a tavern, after Moore's death, and was torn down to make way for the brick stores now standing.

Moore, in 1754, had a plan of a town on the east side of the Cohansey, to be called Cumberland, laid off and surveyed for him by Daniel Elmer, Jr., son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, the pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church. The streets were laid off at right angles with each other, and were all two rods wide excepting Market Street, which ran where Commerce Street now is, and which was three rods wide; the squares were eighteen and a half perches each way. Jefferson Street as it now exists, thirty-three feet wide, is the only one of the streets that exists as Moore planned them, and that only for part of its length; Commerce and Warren Streets also occupy the positions he designed for streets, but the first is wider and the second is narrower and shorter than by his plan. The whole plan of the town only covered from about Orange Street to the river, and from Jefferson Street to a short distance above Washington Street. He sold a few lots by this plan, but it was soon abandoned, and the town of Cumberland disappeared.

Moore, however, sold off lots mostly south of Commerce Street, and before his death, Sept. 5, 1756, he had disposed of all that part of his survey lying south of that street. In his will he devised the unsold part of the Bridgeton property to his three grandsons, Alexander, William, and John Moore White. Alexander White became quite dissipated and in debt, and his one-third interest was sold by Sheriff Joseph Buck in July, 1790, and conveyed to his brother, John Moore White, by deed dated Feb. 26, 1791, who also obtained the one-third interest of his brother William by deed of March 5, 1791. Both of these brothers died in 1794, without issue.

John Moore White, having come into possession of the whole of the Bridgeton property, soon commenced selling lots. He had the road to Deerfield altered, and laid on what is now North Laurel Street, from Commerce to the bend just south of North Street, and in August, 1792, Pearl Street, from Commerce to Irving, and Irving from Laurel Street to Keen's Run, as the stream since known as the Shack was then called. He also had a plan made about 1793 by James Truhand, who taught school in the old academy on Bank Street, for laying out streets across the whole of his tract, but only a part of them were

ever opened. The part of the town north of the main street now grew rapidly, and Moore sold nearly all the lots on Main (now Commerce), Front (now Laurel), and the west side of Middle (now Pearl) Streets. About 1791 or 1792 he built a large dwelling, now a part of the hotel on the northwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, and had a large garden, which is now the hotel yards. His stables occupied the present location of the livery-stables on Cohansey Street. He resided here until about 1808, when he removed to Woodbury, where he died in 1862, at the age of nearly ninety-two years. May 1, 1810, he conveyed all the unsold portions of his tract, including his late residence and the grounds adjoining, to Jeremiah Buck and William Potter, for seven thousand dollars, and in November of the same year they made a division, Potter taking the dwelling, which had been changed into a hotel, and the adjoining lot, and Buck obtaining all the residue.

Other portions of the Pamphilia eleven thousand acre survey were conveyed by the West Jersey Society to different persons in smaller lots. Robert Hood, one of the early Connecticut settlers, bought a six hundred and fifty acre tract at the east end of Bridge's Indian Fields tract. John Dare was deeded two hundred and five acres north of Hood, March 1, 1754. William Dare obtained three hundred and eighty-nine acres, east of Hood, on the same date, and about the same time a tract of several hundred acres south of the Indian Fields tract, adjoining a large tract granted to Col. Ephraim Seelye. Abner Smith's one hundred and fifty acres, James White's one hundred and ninety-two acres, Nathan Bateman's one hundred and forty-one and one-half acres, John Smith's one hundred acres, Daniel Loder's one hundred acres, Thomas Joslin's one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres, Peter Bateman, Jr.'s two hundred acres, John Robertson's two hundred and forty-nine acres were all situated to the eastward of the Indian Fields tract. Edward Lummis' sixty acres, John Coney's two hundred acres, Matthew Parvin's one hundred and seventy-nine acres, and also a second tract of about the same size all lay south of that tract and of Alexander Moore's nine hundred and ninety acre tract. John Dare's two hundred and eighty-eight acre tract of cedar swamp and land adjoining was located on Lebanon Branch, bounding on the east line of the Pamphilia survey. All of these tracts were sold by the society between 1752 and 1755. May 14, 1755, all the unsold residue of the Pamphilia survey was conveyed by the society to Alexander Moore and Daniel Elmer, Jr. The latter, by his will, dated April 9, 1761, left his undivided one-half to his son Timothy, and he conveyed it to his brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Nov. 1, 1770. By these persons and their representatives the remaining portions of the Pamphilia tract were sold.

North of the Pamphilia tract, and bounding thereon, the society had a large survey made by Worledge and

Budd, which extended from the Cohansey to Maurice River, and contained about twelve thousand acres, covering nearly all of Deerfield township above the Pamphilia line, and part of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. This was called the society's middle tract. They conveyed one thousand acres of this, May 26, 1740, at the southwest corner of the tract, joining on the Cohansey River and the Pamphilia tract, and extending northward to Cedar Run, afterwards Russell's Branch, and now Loper's Run, to John Jones, who was an attorney-at-law, and resided at Salem. After his death a judgment for debt was recovered against his administrator, and the tract was sold by Nicholas Gibbon, sheriff of Salem County, March 29, 1748, for the sum of seventy-eight pounds proclamation money, and was bought by Alexander Moore. Other portions of the middle tract were sold off in smaller tracts to persons who cleared the land and settled upon it.

Fairfield township, west of Back Creek, comprising Back Neck and Shrewsbury, or Upper Back Neck, was mostly taken up by grantees under Fenwick's title, and the surveys were made by his surveyors, and recorded in the Salem records. All of these ancient records have since been removed to Trenton, and are to be found in the office of the Secretary of State. The surveys here were made mostly for actual settlers, and in small tracts compared with those made for the general proprietors. Among them were Thomas Smith's three hundred acres of marsh, known as the Smith's Island tract; Richard Lippincott's one thousand acres, east of Smith's Island; Joseph Helmesley's one thousand acres in Lower Back Neck, John Trosen's five hundred acres, William Worth's five hundred acres, now the Laning's wharf property, and William Johnson's two hundred and fifty acres.

John Bellers, a London merchant, had two surveys made for him in 1686. The largest one, containing three thousand seven hundred acres, extended from Mill Creek, in the vicinity of Fairton, to Back Creek, the Cohansey being the northern boundary, and took in all the land in the neighborhood of New England Town cross-roads. The other, containing fifteen hundred acres, lay on both sides of Cedar Creek, above Cedarville. These tracts were taken up for him by Thomas Budd, by virtue of a power of attorney, which also authorized him to survey nine hundred acres of the land, and he conveyed, May 2, 1697, four hundred acres to four of the settlers from Connecticut, to be located by them in any part of the survey they chose. These settlers, who came from Fairfield, Conn., a short time previous to this, located on the Bellers survey, about New England Town, under leases from Budd for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, subject to the payment of yearly quit-rents of one half-penny per acre, if the same should be demanded. Budd also entered into bonds to make them a complete title, or to pay them

for their improvements. Bellers died about 1724, without having completed the title to the settlers, but by his will he devised it to trustees in trust for his son, and if he should die without heirs, then to his two daughters. In the mean time the land, being very favorably situated, had been mostly taken up and improvements made thereon, and the inability to secure a perfect title was a great detriment to the settlers.

In 1746, Rev. Daniel Elmer, the pastor of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, obtained a conveyance for four hundred acres from Ephraim Seeley, the grandson and heir-at-law of Joseph Seeley, who was the last survivor of the four persons to whom Budd had conveyed four hundred acres in 1697, but which they had not located. He located it so as to cover their meeting-house, which then stood near the Cohansey, where the old graveyard still remains, and also the adjoining farm occupied by himself. Attempts were made by the settlers to obtain the title, but without success.

The nominal quit-rents were never paid, and the lands having been conveyed from time to time, ostensibly in fee-simple, to persons, many of whom had no knowledge of the original title, the occupants claimed to hold them free from any claim under the Bellers' title. Benjamin Chew, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and his son, Benjamin, Jr., were appointed agents of the heirs in 1795, and were authorized to settle with the occupants and convey to them; but claiming as their own, they refused to purchase, and resisted all attempts to survey or take possession of their lands. The Chews commenced suits in the Supreme Court of this State, and obtained a verdict in one of the cases which was tried. Most of the occupants then agreed to submit the matters in dispute to arbitrators, which was done, and in September, 1806, they awarded to the Bellers heirs two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and seventy-five cents per acre for costs, upon the payment of which deeds were made to the occupants, finally extinguishing the Bellers' claim against such as paid after one hundred and twenty years had passed from the vesting of Bellers' title. The title to those portions un-located or not settled for was conveyed by the heirs of Bellers, and of the trustees appointed by him to the Chews, and in 1819, Benjamin Chew, Jr. this father having died a few months before, deeded the same to James D. Westcott, of Fairfield.

South of the Bellers survey, Joseph Helby, a brewer in London, obtained a survey for seven thousand five hundred acres, which extended from Delaware Bay in the lower part of Back Neck, across Back Creek, and took in Sayre's Neck and Cedarville, one of the corners of the survey being a tree on the south side of Cedar Creek, where now is the mill-pond at Cedarville. He conveyed it to Samuel Barnes, Aug. 7, 1739, who sold off parts of it to settlers, and after his death the remainder of it was disposed of by his heirs.

The land on the south side of Autuxit Creek, where Newport is situated, was conveyed by Col. Thomas Iyerly to Dickason Sheppard, Oct. 30, 1722. The tract was sold for fourteen hundred acres, but by a re-survey made for Sheppard it contained fifteen hundred and ninety acres. He sold off portions of it, and in 1744 deeded to his son, Dickason, Jr., three hundred and twenty acres, and to his son Jonathan three hundred and forty-eight acres of it, upon which they settled, and at their deaths they each devised their parts to their children. Dickason Sheppard, Sr., also had a tract of sixteen hundred and fifty acres of land and salt marsh, lying on the shore of Delaware Bay, below Autuxit Creek, which he bought of Thomas Bolton and John Budd in 1723, and which he divided among his children.

In the months of April, May, and June, 1691, Thomas Budd and John Worledge came down the bay in a vessel, and ran out a number of surveys in the lower part of this county and in Cape May.¹ In the lower part of Dawne and Commercial townships they set off ten thousand acres for Dr. James Wass, of London, which covered the land between Maurice River and Dividing Creek, the west line of the tract running across the latter stream from north to south. It was called the Yoekwack tract, a small run which crosses the road from Dividing Creek to Port Norris having the same name.

On the east side of Maurice River they laid out a twenty thousand acre survey for Robert Squibbs, Sr., and Robert Squibbs, Jr., of Westminster, Middlesex Co., England. Penn, Laurie, and Lucas, trustees for Byllinge, who also joined in the deed, had conveyed to Robert Squibbs, Sr. and Jr., March 2, 1678, in consideration of three hundred and fifty pounds, which Byllinge owed them, one proprietary share of West Jersey, and Robert Squibbs, Sr., quit-claimed all his interest to Robert, Jr., in 1683, who had also become possessed of another proprietary share in December, 1681, by deed from Laurie, Lucas, and Byllinge, to whom Penn had conveyed his interest in April of that year. By virtue of these two shares Squibbs had this survey run out. It began on the east side of Maurice River, nearly opposite Port Norris, and ran eastward into Cape May County, nearly one-third of the survey being in that county; the lower corner was on the bay shore, below Gosken Creek. All of the Heislerville and Ewing's Neck neighborhoods were covered by it. Squibbs died in 1694, and by his will directed his executors to sell his estate for the payment of his debts, and they conveyed it to Thomas Iyerly, of London, Jan. 26, 1705. In 1717 he released to the society a tract of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-six acres of the lower end in Cape May County, he having had the quantity allowed to his share by the four dividend which had been declared by the society without it.

¹ Beesley's Early History of Cape May.

In 1722, Byerly, who then resided in New York, sold to Andrew Erickson, mariner, seven hundred and fifty-five acres in Maurice River Neck, which he had previously rented for several years. No other portion of the tract except Stipon's Island, in Cape May County, were sold by him. He died in 1725, and his executors, by direction of his will, disposed of the most of his estate, but did not sell this tract. In 1763 his niece, Elizabeth Byerly, the surviving devisee under his will, conveyed it to Israel Pemberton, of Philadelphia, and his heirs in 1804 deeded it to William Griffith, who sold several parts of it, and in 1805 conveyed to Thomas H. Hughes, who the next year conveyed to John R. Coates and Benjamin B. Cooper all that portion in Cumberland County excepting the previous grants.

Worledge and Budd also ran out at the same time a town plot of Dorchester, containing two thousand five hundred acres, which extended from the north line of Squibbs' survey up the river above the present village of Dorchester, and extended back from the river so as to include all of the present belt of improved land. No town was built on this tract until during the present century.

Farther up the river the same surveyors laid off a survey of ten thousand acres for John Bartlett, which covered the present site of Port Elizabeth and the land along Mannauskin Creek. Bartlett conveyed it to John Scott, by whom it was sold out in smaller tracts. About 1720 he sold to John Purple that portion of it where Port Elizabeth now stands. Purple was one of the early settlers and leading citizens of that part of the county, and was one of the chosen freeholders from that township when the county was formed in 1748. He conveyed to John Bell, and he to Mrs. Elizabeth Clark (afterwards Bodely) in 1771. She laid out a town plot about 1785, which was named Port Elizabeth in honor of her.

The lands embraced in the limits of the city of Millville, Landis township, and the eastern parts of the townships of Fairfield, Downe, and Deerfield, were located in two surveys to Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, by virtue of proprietary rights which they obtained by the wills of their father, William Penn, and of their brother, John Penn. One of their surveys, containing nine thousand five hundred and forty-three acres, was on the west of Maurice River, and extended from the head-waters of Autuxit and Cedar Creeks and the Town Branch (or Mill Creek at Fairton) to the Maurice River at Millville, and from the head of Autuxit northward to the south line of the society's middle tract, joining on the east line of the Pamphilia tract. The other survey, on the east of the river, contained nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acres, exclusive of smaller surveys previously made, and covered nearly all the land included in the limits of the city of Millville (which embrace a large scope of woodland outside the built-up portions of the city) and of the town-

ship of Landis. Richard Penn (the elder), by his will made in 1708, left his three-fourths of these two surveys to his son, Richard Penn (the younger), to whom Thomas Penn, who owned one-fourth, conveyed his share in 1771.

In 1776, Richard Penn, by his attorney, Tench Francis, conveyed nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one and a half acres, part of the nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acre survey, together with a number of other tracts in this county, and five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six acres on the west side of Maurice River, in Salem County, mostly lying adjoining one another, and containing in all over twenty thousand acres, to Joseph Burr, James Verree, John Bispham, and John West, who also bought a number of other tracts from other persons, making them owners of about twenty-four thousand acres in all.

John West's share was transferred to Joseph Smith in a few months, and these men formed themselves into a company, called the Union Company, and their estate was long known as the Union Mills Tract. Their object in this was without doubt to work off the timber which covered almost the entire country, valuable tracts of cedar swamp lying along the river and its branches, besides the oak and pine on the higher lands. They made no attempt to improve or settle the land. In 1795 the Union property was sold by Joseph Smith, Henry Drinker, George Bowne, and the other members of the company to Robert Smith, Joseph Buck, and Eli Elmer; Ezekiel Foster also had a one-eighth interest in it. Millville was laid out and named by Buck, who soon removed there from Bridgeton, and lots were sold off to settlers. All the residue of the two surveys of the Penns was conveyed by Benjamin Chew, Richard Penn, Jr.'s attorney, to John Moore White, James Giles, and Jeremiah Buck, all of Bridgeton, who sold off parcels to a large number of persons. The most of it lying west of the river is still woodland.

That portion of the Penn nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acre survey outside of the built-up portions of the city of Millville was held mostly in large tracts of from five hundred to four thousand five hundred acres, and passed through the hands of various purchasers, who only cut the wood and timber upon it from time to time until about 1815. Between that date and 1816, David C. Wood and Edward Smith, of Philadelphia, gradually bought up the most of these different tracts, including the Union Mill Company's property, and brought down the water to Millville and erected a blast-furnace. Smith conveyed his one-half part of the whole property to Joseph Jones, March 25, 1816, and he to Jesse B. Quinby two days later, who sold it to Wood, the owner of the other half, Feb. 22, 1817. He bought up nearly the entire remaining portions of the Penn survey, and became the owner of about twenty thousand acres, covering nearly all of the county east of Maurice

River and north of Millville, and portions of Salem and Gloucester Counties adjoining. Becoming embarrassed in business, his property was sold, partly by a master in chancery on foreclosure proceedings, and partly by the sheriff on judgments against him, and was bought by his brother, Richard D. Wood, of Philadelphia. That portion of it outside of the built-up portions of the city of Millville remained in woodland until Charles K. Landis purchased it and established the settlement of Vineland, in the fall of 1861. It is now in large part cleared and cultivated, and contains a large population of thrifty and enterprising inhabitants.

The progress of the early settlement of any country is intimately associated with the titles to the land, since the cultivation of the soil is the first employment in a new country. Good titles to good lands, easily acquired, attract settlers. A knowledge of the titles to land, from whom derived and when acquired, is necessary before the student of history can thoroughly understand the motives and aims of settlers and the progress of their settlements. The titles to land in Greenwich being acquired from Fenwick, and being conveyed to Friends, stamped that community with a characteristic which has never been lost. Robert Ayers' two thousand two hundred acres purchase, in 1705, gave to the county the community of Sabbatarians at Shiloh and vicinity; and could a clear title have been earlier obtained for the Bellers survey, the county-seat would probably have been at the town which Daniel Elmer tried to establish on the banks of the Cohansey, below Fairton, in the midst of the enterprising New England Town settlers.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Who were the first white settlers in the limits of Cumberland County is not known. It has been said that some of the Swedes, who made a settlement farther up the Delaware in 1638, established themselves on the shores of Maurice River previous to any other white settlers in the county, but no evidence has been found to sustain this opinion, although it is probable that such was the case. In a book called "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Province and Country of Pennsylvania and of West New Jersey," published in London, in 1698, by Gabriel Thomas, a Friend, who a short time before had returned from this country, he speaks of Prince Maurice River, "where the Swedes used to kill the geese in great numbers for their feathers only, leaving their carcasses behind them." How long a time before the date of his book he meant is not stated, but it implies that there were some Swedish settlers there previous to his publication. Whether the first settlers or not,

the descendants of many of the Swedes are quite numerous to this day.

There is no evidence to show that any of the New Haven settlers, who came into the Delaware and settled on Salem Creek about 1641, and who were dispersed by the Dutch, under orders from Governor Kieft, of New York, were permitted to remain in any part of the country, although there are statements to such effect. The jealousy of the Dutch concerning the trade of the South or Delaware River was so great that they refused to permit them to remain, and all the data now accessible leads to the conclusion that they were entirely driven out.

There is no certain evidence now known that any white settlers had located in the limits of what is now Cumberland County previous to the settlement of Salem by Fenwick in the fall of 1675. He proceeded at once to extinguish the Indian title to the land, and by the next spring he had bought all the rights of the Indians from Oldman's Creek to Maurice River. The first business was the setting off to the purchasers of the lands which they had bought of Fenwick. To accomplish this, an agreement, dated Fourth month (June) 25, 1676, signed by part of the settlers, setting forth the manner in which it should be done. Among other things, it provided

"That every purchaser that is or shall be forthwith have his tract of land set out, the one-shuffle in the lot of Cohanick, the other half in the lot of Alloway, or as the said chief proprietor shall order the same here or elsewhere. . . . That there shall be a neck or piece of land set out for a town at Cohanick, and divided into two parts, the one for the chief proprietor, the other to be set out into town lots for the purchasers, who lots are to be reckoned as part of their purchases; the chief proprietor to settle, gratis, upon the town, a corner of marsh, and to dispose of his part for the encouraging of trade, &c. That the lots shall be sixteen acres apiece, and that every purchaser shall take their lot in the town as they come to take them up and plant them."

Those who had themselves come to settle were given the first choice of town lots, and their tracts of land were first surveyed for them, and after that the choice was to be according to the order in which future settlers should come.

This is the first mention of the name Cohansey, and tradition says that it was the name of an Indian chief who resided in this region. The correct spelling of the Indian name is supposed to be Cohanick. The whole region drained by that river was called Cohansey for many years, but the town above provided for soon took the name of Greenwich. Except as the name of the river, this Indian cognomen is now known only as the name of a small cross-road-post-office, established in 1870, near the head-waters of the river and close to the Salem County line, and as the name of one or two beneficial societies. It is much to be regretted that this beautiful Indian name was not retained for Greenwich, or that when the old name of Cohansey Bridge for the county-seat was changed, the last of the two words was not dropped instead of the first.

The Indian name of the river, according to some authorities, was Cusahoeink, but on the earliest

map of the Delaware and its shores, made by the eminent Swedish engineer, Peter Lindström, in 1654 and 1655, the Indian name of the Cohansey is given as Sepalackung. Fenwick, in his will, directed that it should thereafter be called Casaria River, but that name never came into general use.

Fenwick designed peopling his whole tenth, and therefore planned the laying out of a town at Cohansey, and the setting off of lands to the settlers there and at Alloways as before mentioned. But Salem, being the seat of the chief Proprietor and of the principal settlers, naturally attracted the most of the succeeding arrivals, while the difficulties and doubts concerning the title which Fenwick possessed, growing out of the Edridge and Warner mortgage, deterred many from settling in his colony.

The laying out of the town at Cohansey seems to have been delayed until after Fenwick's death, but some of the first purchasers took up their lands in this county. James Wass's five thousand acres, Joshua Barkstead's five thousand acres in right of his brother John, Edward Duke's six thousand acres, Joseph Helmsley's one thousand acres, John Smith's one thousand acres, and other tracts, all of which were sold by Fenwick before leaving England, were located in the region of the Cohansey. The land on the east of Cohansey, between that river and Back Creek, early attracted the notice of the new-comers, and was covered with small surveys.

As early as June 6, 1678, less than three years from the arrival of Fenwick, William Worth, one of his grantees, had a survey made for him by Richard Hancock, Fenwick's deputy surveyor, of five hundred acres of land, which included the present Laning's wharf property opposite Greenwich. He sold one-half of the tract in 1688, and the remainder at a later date. He is the first person known to have settled east of the Cohansey, but was soon followed by others.

Fenwick, on his arrival, had instituted a government for his colony independent of the other proprietors of West Jersey, claiming that by the terms of his grants he was empowered so to do. Tenacious of his authority and rights, as he viewed them, he steadfastly refused to yield one iota of his governmental privileges, until the progress of events and the adherence of the leading settlers of his colony to the government established at Burlington made it no longer possible to resist. The West Jersey Assembly appointed officers and enacted laws for Salem at its first meeting in November, 1681, and did the same the next year. A large number of the Salem settlers had signed the Concessions and Agreements for the government of the whole of West Jersey, and their acknowledgment of the authority of the Assembly made it evident to Fenwick that a separate government was impossible. At the session held May 2-15, 1683, he himself became one of the members, and it was unanimously agreed that the Concessions and Agreements agreed on March 3, 1672, were bind-

ing throughout the whole province; but Fenwick, with the tenaciousness characteristic of the man, asserted that his tenth was not subject to these agreements at that time, "but now freely consenteth thereto." A short time preceding this (March 23, 1683) he had conveyed to William Penn all his remaining rights in the land and government of West Jersey, excepting thereout one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, and reserving the right to keep courts leet and courts baronial within the said tract under the government of Penn. Thus was ended the dispute concerning the rights of government, and the complete merging of Fenwick's colony in that of West Jersey was accomplished. His reservation of the right to keep the old minor courts which pertained to the lord of the manor was further set out in his will, dated Aug. 7, 1683, wherein he ordered two manors to be erected near Salem, and also one at Cohansey, as follows:

"Item, I Give and Bequeath unto my three grand Children Adam, Saml. Dodge the younger & John Chappess for their Lives and to their heirs male Lawfully begotten & never & Successors jointly & severally that Tract of Land lying upon the River theretofore called Cohansey Which I will have Hereafter called Casaria River & which is known by the Name of the town Neck and my Will is that it together With y^e Land on the other Side Which is called Shrosbury Neck (better Back Neck) and other the Lands thereto Belonging Which is contained in my Insh Purchase as I so up the Bay to the Mouth of Monmouth River (Alloways Creek); and up Monmouth River To the Head or furthest Branch thereof & so in a straight Line to y^e head of Casaria River all which I will to be called the Manor of Casaria; and that there shall be A City Erected and market & Land allsoe as may be convenient at Erecting thereof of which I empower them to Doe And to Name the same, further my Will is that out of y^e Residue of y^e Land & Market shall be proportionally among my Said Heirs & that Fenwick's Heirs & Successors shall Joyne to y^e Town A Branch Creek (probably Pine Mountain Run - Whicrey Will is that shall be A House Erected & called y^e Minor House for Keeping of Courts & that y^e other two Dividends shall amount unto one Thousand Acres at Least."

This projected manor included in its bounds the townships of Greenwich, Stow Creek, and Hopewell, in this county, and nearly the whole of Lower Alloways Creek, Quinton, and Upper Alloways Creek townships, in Salem County, but no attempt was ever made to carry out the directions of the will. The genius of the government established by Fenwick himself, as well as that by the other settlers, was entirely opposed to those old feudal customs and rights wherein the lord of the manor held rights and privileges not derived from the people.

By his will Fenwick also directed his executors to proceed with the laying out of the town of Cohansey, by first selling off the lots that he was to have, and then giving every freeholder a lot, upon condition they build upon it as his executors should think fit, and also provided "further I Give & my minde is that Martha Smith my X^{ian} friend to have A Tonn Acre Lot in the Town of New Salem and Two Lots of Land at Cohansey at the Town intended on y^e River Casaria equal with the Rest When Settled as before is appointed."

In pursuance of his plans and directions, his ex-

ecutors, William Pean, John Smith, of Smithfield, Samuel Hedge, his son-in-law, and Richard Tindall, his surveyor-general, laid out the town at Greenwich. The main street was made one hundred feet wide, in accordance with the Concessions and Agreements, which provided for streets in cities, towns, and villages to be not less than one hundred feet in width. Sixteen-acre lots were run out on each side of the main street, two of which, as ordered by Fenwick's will, were set off to Martha Smith. She was the wife of John Smith, of Amblebury. They, with four children, came with Fenwick in the "Griffin." One of those lots John Smith and wife Martha sold to Alexander Smith, May 4, 1655. Besides those, Fenwick's executors sold sixteen-acre lots to the following:

Alexander Smith, March 10, 1655.

Mark Reeve, Aug. 9, 1656.

Thomas Watson, Aug. 11, 1656.

John Clark, " " " "

" " " "

John Mason, Sept. 29, 1658.

Thomas Smith, " " " "

" " " "

William Bacon, Dec. 16, 1659.

" " " "

Joseph Browne and Lucie, his wife, Feb. 10, 1653.

Samuel Bacon, Sept. 23, 1650.

Jeremiah Bacon, June 1, 1660.

" " " "

Edward Hurlburt, April 15, 1656.

" " " "

Joseph Dennis, Oct. 15, 1700.

" " " "

Enoch Moore, Jan. 10, 1702.

" " " "

Obadiah Holmes, Jan. 10, 1702.

" " " "

Francis Alexander, March 2, 1701.

" " " "

Obadiah Holmes, June 14, 1695, twenty-two acres of marsh on Mill Creek, adjoining the lot where he then lived in Greenwich, in two lots of nine and thirteen acres.

Sixteen-acre lots at Greenwich were also set off to others by warrants directed to Richard Tindall, surveyor-general, and his deputy, John Worledge, as follows:

James Clark, 31 month, 5th, 1655.

Richard Banger, 4th month, 1655.

John Nichols, 6th month, 1655.

George French, 5th month, 21, 1655.

Joshua Burkstead, 5th month, 24, 1655 (2 lots).

Roger Canary, 12th month, 14th, 1655.

John Marsh, 6th month, 18th, 1657.

John Ketchum, 31 month, 15th, 1661.

Of these purchasers, Mark Reeve, Thomas Smith, William Bacon, Joseph Browne, Samuel Bacon, Jeremiah Bacon, Enoch Moore, Obadiah Holmes, John Nichols, and Joshua Burkstead are known to have settled on their lots, and are among the first settlers at Greenwich. Francis Alexander perhaps settled on his lots for a few years, but soon removed across the Cohansey, and was one of the leading citizens of Fairfield. All the purchasers mentioned above, except Moore, Holmes, and Alexander, were of the Society of

Friends. Most of the first settlers of Greenwich were Friends, and a few of them settled in Stow Creek, and also in Shrewsbury Neck, opposite Greenwich, and at a later date on Maurice River, but in no other portions of the county were there more than scattered members.

After the doubts concerning the title to lands in this region, growing out of the disputes between Fenwick and the other Proprietors, were ended new settlers arrived in increasing numbers. Besides the Friends, a large number came from the mother-country, and from New England, Long Island, and East Jersey, and settled in the limits of this county before 1700.

Among the early settlers on the north side of the Cohansey, beside the purchasers of lots at Greenwich already mentioned, were Samuel Woodhouse, John Roberts, Sr., Jonathan, Samuel, and John Dennis, Gabriel Davis, Charles Bagley, John Brick, who came from England and settled on his one thousand acre tract at Jericho (all of whom were Friends), and John Williams, Roger Maul, Job Sheppard, son of John, who was one of the first settlers in Back Neck; Thomas Craven, John Miller, Noah Miller, William Daniels, Robert Robins, John Taylor, Richard Butcher, William Johnson, John Swinney, William Remington, Jonathan Walling, Edward Fairbanks, James Hudson, Nathaniel Bishop, Thomas Stathean, Thomas Maskell, and Samuel Fithian (both of whom settled first at Fairfield), John Chattfield, Michael Iszard, Joshua Curtis, Thomas Beriman, John Ware (who came from Salem), Thomas Waitman, and Henry Joyce. Most of these came with the New England Town settlers. They mostly settled in Greenwich and the lower part of Hopewell township, and some few in Stow Creek. The next generation spread over the upper parts of Stow Creek and Hopewell. Jacob Ware, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, settled in Upper Hopewell, on a part of James Warr's survey, in the first part of the last century, and has left a long line of worthy descendants in that region. Harbar Peck, who came from Connecticut, also settled there, and has descendants, mostly in the female line, still residing in the county.

Rev. Timothy Brooks and a number of Welsh Baptists came from Swansea, Mass., about 1687, to which place Rev. John Miles and his church came about 1642 from Swansea, Wales. Among Brooks' company were Samuel and Dan Bowen, Caleb Barrett, and Noah Wheaton. They were the first settlers at Bowentown and the vicinity. Robert Ayars came from Rhode Island and settled in Shrewsbury Neck, but soon removed to the two thousand two hundred acre tract he bought of James Warr, and was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Shiloh.

Shrewsbury and Back Necks, in Fairfield township, were settled almost at the same time as Greenwich, the land being mostly taken up by actual occupants. Quite a number of them were Friends, and the rest

were mostly the early Baptist settlers. Among the Friends were Thomas Smith, who died in 1692, and Mark Reeve, who died in 1694, both of whom first resided at Greenwich; Solomon Smith, son of Thomas, who afterwards removed to Burlington, and was a carpenter; William Worth, James Pierce, and William Shattock, all of whom only remained a few years, and John Gilman, Sr., who settled here about 1683, and died in 1695. The first Baptist settlers in South Jersey came in 1683, and settled in Back Neck. Among them were David, Thomas, James, and John Shepherd (the first three of whom are known to have been brothers, and there is no doubt that the last was also a brother), Thomas Abbott, who died in 1718, and William Burton.

Between 1694 and 1697 a large number of settlers from Fairfield, Conn., settled east of the Tweed or Back Creek, on John Beller's two surveys, taking the land from his agent, Thomas Budd, on a nominal quit-rent, and with a bond from Budd to make a complete title or pay them for their improvements. In May, 1697, the Legislature, sitting at Burlington, enacted the following:

"AN ACT for Encouraging a Township:

"WHEREAS the People of the Province does increase the value thereof, and some encouragement to new settlers, and whereas a certain sum of money has been lent by the Government with the advice of the Council & Representatives in this present Assembly not yet repaid, and by the authority of the same, that the Trustees of Land in Cohasset, purchased by several people freely inhabitants of Fairfield in New England, before and after the said loan, erected into a Township, and called Fairfield, which is hereby empowered to the same privileges as any other Township in this Province are or have been, that are not towns or parishes."

The region of country which they occupied centred around the cross-roads made by the road from Back Neck to Maurice River and the road from Cohasset Bridge to Cedar Creek and Autuxit, which then crossed one another near where the present road from the Swing's meeting-house graveyard and the old Presbyterian graveyard in its rear strikes the road from Fairton to Rockville. For over a century this was well known as New England Town cross-roads, but the alterations in the old roads and the growth of the village of Fairton, not far off, have gradually caused the neighborhood to be of less importance and the name to be less used, and at this day it is only heard from the older inhabitants, while its exact location is known to few.

They were followed within a few years by a large number of others from Connecticut and from Easthampton and Southampton, on Long Island, many of whom had removed to those towns from Connecticut. These settlers possessed the thrift and enterprise which has made New England proverbial. They and their descendants for many years wielded a predominating influence on the south side of the Cohasset, as all the region east and south of that river was called, and have made an indelible mark upon the whole history of the county, whether viewed in its religious, social, or political aspect. Their de-

scendants are still among the leading citizens, not only of Fairfield, but also of other portions of the county, and are to be found in every State in the Union.

Among these settlers, those known to have left descendants in this county were Capt. Joseph Seeley, Joseph, David, and Ephraim Sayre (all brothers), John, Jonathan, and Samuel Ogden, Daniel Westcott, Samuel Fithian (who removed to Greenwich in a few years), Thomas Harris, Henry Buck, Levi Preston, Thomas Diamant, Thomas Maskell (who also removed to Greenwich), Benjamin Stratton, Thomas Bennett, Jeremiah Bennett, John Mills, Edmund Shaw (who kept an inn as early as 1698, the first in Fairfield), Leonard Berriman, James Padgett, Benjamin Davis, and Michael Hannah. Others of the settlers were James, Samuel, and Francis Alexander, Samuel Barns, Joseph Wheeler, Nicholas Johnson, John Shaw, William Clarke, Anthony Dickason, Thomas Alderman, John Fairchild, Joseph Riley, Thomas Furbush, John Green, John Bishop, and the ancestors of the Dayton, Mulford, Howells, Roses, Piersons, Reeves (excluding the Mark Reeve family), and Lawrences. Besides these, others settled on the south side of Cohasset, coming from various places, some of them probably from Connecticut and Long Island: Richard Whitaker a Friend, who first settled in Salem; Joseph Eastland and Charles Bagley (also Friends), John Bateman, Thomas Parvin, Philip Vickary (who came from Salem), Capt. William Dore, John Row, Jonathan Fithian, Stephen Halford; Robert Douglass settled at Cedar Creek; Garret Garrison bought lots in the Indian Fields tract and settled there, but soon sold them and removed to Autuxit; John Garrison settled at Autuxit; Joseph Smith at Fairfield, and was a carpenter; and Joseph Grimes from whom the bridge mentioned in the laying out of the road from Salem to Maurice River in 1765 probably took its name.

The first person known to have settled where Bridgeton now is was Richard Hancock, who, after he ceased to be Fenwick's surveyor-general, came to this place, and built a saw-mill on the Indian Fields Run, from which the run was sometimes called Mill Creek.

The run at that time flowed up where the Pearl Street dam now is, and around on the north side of the houses which stand on the north side of Pine Street, facing the present race-way to the stone bridge, and across the Pine Street dam at the foot of the hill, and so on up as at the present day. At high water the present meadow, reaching up nearly to Commerce Street, south of the Episcopal Church, was covered with water. Hancock's dam crossed the stream near where the present Pine Street dam is, and his mill stood on the low ground just below it. In 1772, Col. Enos Seeley, who had come in possession of the property, cut the present race-way, and removed the saw-mill to the lower end of the race, just below the present stone bridge. He also built the present Pearl

Street dam at the same time. How long Hancock remained here is not now known.

The first permanent settlement in the neighborhood of Bridgeton was at the Indian Fields, where Bridge had run out his tract into twenty-five-acre lots, and soon sold them out. Some of the New England Town people settled on this tract, and owned farms comprising several adjoining lots on Bridge's plan. Robert Hood, James Riley, and Edward Lunnis were among the number, and their descendants retained the property which they bought until within the last twenty years, the last being disposed of during the spring of this year. William Dare, Jr., son of Capt. William Dare, who came from the county of Dorset, England, to this region, and who was sheriff of Salem County from December, 1703, to September, 1705, bought several of these lots in 1710, and settled there. It was the farm on the south side of the run, directly south of the canning establishment of Warner, Rhodes & Co. His descendants retained it until about 1867. Ephraim Seeley, the eldest son of Capt. Joseph Seeley, of New England Town, settled on the lots at the southeastern corner of the Indian Fields tract, which included the present pond on East Commerce Street, known as East Lake, and all the land east of the west line of the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal graveyard, and south of Irving Avenue, now mostly covered with residences. He probably put up the dam, and built the first grist-mill and fulling-mill. He died in 1723, and willed the mill property to his son Ephraim.

With the same spirit of enterprise which brought the New England settlers to Fairfield, they and their descendants soon spread over other portions of the county. Quite a large number of the first-comers removed to Greenwich and Hopewell, as already mentioned, and some years later they became the first settlers in Deerfield. Benjamin Davis resided in the lower part of Back Neck, near the present excursion resort on Ben Davis' beach, called Sea Breeze, which beach received its name from him for over twenty-five years. About 1725 he bought one thousand acres of land of Col. Daniel Cox, of Burlington, part of the society's middle tract, lying south of the Presbyterian Church, to which he removed with his wife and family of five sons and two daughters, from whom the large family of that name in Deerfield township have descended. Samuel Ogden also removed to Deerfield about that time, and left descendants. Among the other families, descendants of the Fairfield settlers, who removed to Deerfield were some of the Padgetts, Parvines, and Strattons.

The region about Newport, or Autuxit, as it was called until later years, had a few settlers at an early date. Garret Garrison and John Garrison were there in 1710, and are probably the ancestors of the families of that name residing in that part of the county. Capt. William Dare came from Dorsetshire, England, and settled in Fairfield as early as 1696, and was a

large land-owner in Back Neck and in Lebanon Neck Swamp, and was sheriff of Salem County from December, 1703, to September, 1705, and held various other important offices. He removed to Autuxit previous to 1719, and died there in 1720. His son, Benoni resided there also for many years, but removed to Greenwich previous to his death, in 1777. Jeremiah Nixon, who was probably the son of John Nixon, who lived and died near Salem Creek in 1692, settled at Autuxit previous to 1719. He was a shoemaker, and was the ancestor of the Nixon family of this county, who are among the leading citizens of later years. Edmund Shaw's descendants early removed to this neighborhood from Fairfield, and Laureet Sockwell was here previous to 1719. Both of these have left numerous descendants. Dickinson Sheppard, son of John, one of the first settlers of this family, bought the land where Newport now is in 1722. Part of it he sold to Thomas and David Sheppard, but his sons, Dickinson, Jr., and Jonathan, and his son-in-law, William Paulin, succeeded him in the ownership of a large portion of it, upon which they lived, and some of their descendants have ever since resided in that vicinity. Hezekiah Lare settled in this neighborhood about 1733, and bought a tract of eight hundred and ninety-three acres in Autuxit Neck. Seth Lare, probably a son of Hezekiah, settled at Dividing Creek as early as 1751, and owned part of the land covered by the village.

Gabriel Glann, the ancestor of the large family of that name, who have resided mostly in Downe and Commercial townships, settled in that region as early as 1728. William Dallas soon after that time settled at what is now Port Norris, and established a ferry across the river, from which the neighborhood was called Dallas' Ferry for many years.

Daniel England located at Bucksbutum, and built a saw-mill there previous to 1705, at which date the road from Salem to Maurice River was laid, and still resided there in 1717.

The earliest settlements along Maurice River were made by the Swedes, among them being the ancestors of the Hoffman, Peterson, Vanneman, Erickson, Lord, Henderson, and Riggins families of that neighborhood. Andrew Erickson rented from Thomas Byer a tract of land on the east side of Maurice River near its mouth, as early as 1720, and in 1724 he bought the same from Byerly. Joseph Lord and Joseph Thompson were also settlers who rented from Byerly as early as 1720. Peter Peterson settled on the east bank of the river, just above Port Norris, on the farm now or lately owned by S. R. Lord, about the same time John Peterson settled on the land where Maurice town now is, in 1730, and owned a number of tracts of land near there. William Rawson settled on the Menanico, and built a mill afterwards. Leaming's mill previous to 1720, and about that time John Purple bought the land where Port Elizabeth now stands. Among the

early residents along Maurice River were Daniel Dunaho, William Denton, Samuel Thompson, and William Reed, none of whom, as far as known, have descendants in the county.

At the organization of this county Greenwich was nearly the only place that could be called even a village. The New England Town settlers were located on their farms, with their church and a school-house as a common centre, but very few of the houses were clustered together, and the title of neighborhood better describes it than either town or village. At Cohansey Bridge were not more than a dozen scattered houses, with one or two exceptions, all on the west side of the river.

The Deerfield people were located on their farms, with their church as a centre. At Indian Fields, a mile east of Bridgeton, was a small neighborhood, while at Cohansey Corners (now Shiloh) and Sayre's Cross-Roads (now Roadstown) were, at most, two or three houses. At Autuxit and along Maurice River were scattered settlers, and the sites of Millville and Vineland were still covered with the primeval forest.

In the settlement of this county, as in all this portion of the State, the religious element was prominent. The Friends at Greenwich, the Baptists in Back Neck and about Bowentown, and the Presbyterians at New England Town and in Greenwich and Lower Hopewell, and at a later date at Deerfield, all brought with them strong attachments for their respective beliefs, and were earnest and active in propagating them. No sooner were they fairly settled than they turned their attention to perfecting their religious organizations and building houses of worship for themselves. That stability of character, uprightness, and purity of life which has ever marked the earnest believer in Divine truth were especially prominent in these early settlers, and have left an indelible impress on the whole history and progress of this county.

CHAPTER LXXX.

ROADS.

THE early settlements were made along the streams, which afforded means of communication with one another and with other portions of the province. The need of land communication was foreseen, and by the Concession and Agreement it was provided that convenient portions of land should be granted for highways and streets, not under one hundred feet in breadth, in cities, towns, and villages. At the first Assembly, held at Burlington, Nov. 21-28, 1681, a highway was ordered laid out from Burlington to Salem, to be begun before the 1st of the next April, and that ten men from Burlington and ten from Salem should be appointed for that work. This road

was laid out as ordered, and passed through Haddonfield and Woodbury, and near where Clark-boro now is, and Swedesboro to Salem.

One of the corners of the Gibbon survey, made Nov. 15, 1682, is a white-oak "standing near the Path which leads to Cohansey or Antioch Town: thence N.N.E. along the Path to a white-oak standing by the Path near the Pine Mount." The map annexed to the survey shows "the path" running from Antioch or Greenwich Town northward across the whole tract in two nearly parallel branches, which separated at the town, and ran not very far apart, but gradually widened as they ran northward. One of these was undoubtedly the path to Salem, and the other probably led to the fording-place over the Cohansey at the present site of Bridgeton. The early settlers followed the Indian paths, and the use of the term "the path" indicates that it could have been at that time scarcely more than an Indian trail. The first roads that were laid out generally followed the old Indian paths.

In May, 1683, the Assembly authorized the courts of each county to appoint overseers of roads in each tenth. They continued to be appointed by the courts until June 8, 1752, when an act was passed authorizing them to be elected at the annual town-meetings. In May, 1684, a general act was passed for the laying out of highways in each tenth, and commissioners were appointed for that purpose, viz.: for Salem Tenth, Andrew Thompson, George Deacon, Thomas Smith, James Pierce, Edward Champness, and Joseph White. Another act was passed which recited that application had been made by several inhabitants of Salem Tenth for laying out of necessary highways there, and then enacts that such highways should be laid out in Salem limits, and appoints the above six persons commissioners, or any four of them, to do it. Two of them resided in the limits of this county.— Thomas Smith at Greenwich, and James Pierce opposite Greenwich, in Shrewsbury Neck. The same commissioners were reappointed the next year. What roads in this county were laid out by them is unknown, but there is little doubt a highway was laid from Salem to Greenwich, and across the river to Fairfield and Maurice River, somewhere near where the road laid in 1705 was more definitely fixed, the "old road" being continually referred to at that time. Communication with the seat of government at Burlington, on the part of the settlers west of the Cohansey, was by way of Salem, and the King's Highway from there. The coming of the body of Fairfield settlers, a short time previous to 1697, made a demand for a more direct route, and a road was laid out from Fairfield to Burlington about that time which is still in use, and is the oldest road east of the Cohansey, and, excepting Greenwich Street, is probably the oldest road in the county which traverses the same ground where it was first laid. It ran from New England Town to Mill Creek, above Taloom, crossing it where

the mill then stood, below the present dam, then following the Indian path, it crossed the Indian Fields tract about a mile east of Bridgeton, and through the present Carlburg, in Deerfield township, and along the road as now used, west of the West Jersey Railroad, by the Lutheran Chapel, through Greenville, to the Pine Tavern, which for many years was a noted place for the entertainment of man and horse on the line between Salem and Gloucester Counties, but no longer a hostelry, and from there through Mullica Hill to the road from Burlington to Salem, near Clarksboro. It ran nearly along the watershed between the Cohansey and Maurice Rivers, and thus avoided crossing the streams and more elevated ridges between them. No record of its existing, it was relaid in 1768 as a four-rod road, from the county line to the line of Fairfield township at Coney's Run. It is still in general use, except the portion in that township, and is well known as the old Burlington road. That part of it in the city of Bridgeton is now called Burlington Avenue.

In November or December, 1769, a four-rod road was laid out "for the broad Road therein the Province from Salem to Greenwich, thence to Fairfield, thence toward Messiness River," but the return being lost by the death of the clerk of the court, a second return was made in February, 1767. It ran from the foot of Broadway, in Salem, up that street "where the horse Mill was formerly which Did belong to Edward Chamnis,"—

"then to Alloways Creek over the bridge that was called Tobias Quinton's Bridge to the old bridge at the head of the Cedar Swamp; then along the old road to Gravelly Run; at Jericho; so along the old road to Long Bridge (over the run still called Long Bridge run, near the residence of the late Belsham M. Bonham, deceased), leaving the old road until it came to an Oak tree marked with the Letter M (a corner of the Gibson Survey); thence down on the West Side of Pine Mount branch to the Old going over Place into the Towne Neck (at the head of Greenwich, between Timothy Brandt's Lot's & Jonathan Wheaton's Lot's); then along the old road to Greenwich Landing at the Wharfe and over Cohansey Creek over against the Wharfe into the Marsh which was James Peares; Thence along the Marsh about Six perches from the Site of the Creeke until it came to the first Land between James Peares Land and Mark Reeves Land and along the Laine keeping the old road to Henry Bucks at Fairfield; then along on the North Side of that place of Water (probably Back Creeke) thence to the Lot that was Thomas Marlow's; Then keeping the road along to the Meeting house at Fairfield; and along by Joseph Sealeys to Grimes' Bridge; Thence keeping the old road until it came to the road that goeth to Daniel England's Saw-Mill, to Towne Neck standing on Each side of the Road marked with the Letters M. M."

Judge Elmer says that Daniel England's mill was at Buck-huam, and that Grimes' Bridge was probably over Rattlesnake Run, at Fairton. This road took the place of the old road, which was probably laid about 1654, by the commissioners appointed by the Assembly. It is substantially the same road in use at the present day, some portions of it, however, having been changed.

Sept. 21, 1769, the surveyors of the highways made return of another four-rod road from Salem to Cohansey, by way of John Hancock's bridge, over Alloways Creek, and then "along a new marked

road to John Mason's mill, and so from thence to the old road near Gravelly Run, and so to Cohansey (Greenwich). John Mason's mill had been built only a short time. It is now known as Maskell's mill, and is on the upper branch of Stow Creek, in Lower Alloways Creek township.

The survey for Robert Hutchinson, in 1686, mentions the "place of going over to Richard Hancock's mill," which stood on the Indian Fields Run, where Pine Street crosses the old channel of the stream, near the Second Ward school-house, in Bridgeton. The Cohansey was fordable here at low water, but when the tide was in the fording-place was about one-third of the way up the present Tumbling Dam Pond, from the point of land above Ireland's mill cove across to the eastern side. The earliest road from Greenwich led across the Cohansey at this place, and then in a southeastern direction to the road from Fairfield to Burlington. A bridge over the Cohansey, where Commerce Street now is, was built previous to 1716, and the road was changed to cross this bridge. After the county was set off from Salem, most of the roads used, many of which had never been laid out, were more definitely fixed.

The road from Greenwich, through the lower part of Springtown to Sheppard's mill, and then through Bowentown to Cohansey Bridge, was laid out June 5, 1763. The next day a road was laid from Cohansey Bridge to Joseph Brick's mills, at Jericho. It began in the road just mentioned, where that turns to the southward towards Greenwich west of Bowentown, and then ran to "Annandis Sayre's house" (Roadtown), then along the road to where the old road runs to the southward at David Cook's farm, by Asa Harner's, Stow Creek, town hall, to Nathan Harner's, and then to Jericho. The same day the road from Joseph Brick's mills to Greenwich was relaid, leaving the last road at Nathan Harner's, and along the road as now used by the farm of Charles Bitters, across the head of Micanippuck Branch, and down to the head of Greenwich. This is almost identical with the road laid in 1765. On the following day the same surveyors laid out a road leading from Greenwich to the county line near Canton, across the head of Sealey's mill-pond, and along where the lower Stow Creek school-house now stands. On the 5th and 6th days of the same month the same surveyors had relaid the road dividing Stow Creek from Hopewell, from the county line through Shiloh, Roadtown, and Springtown, to the main street at Greenwich, at the Presbyterian meeting-house. This road was again laid out and straightened in 1793 by commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Roadtown to Camden, since which it has been known as the Commissioners' road.

In August of the same year a road was also laid from Carltown (as the neighborhood around the cross-road above Columbia Corner, in Stow Creek township, was called for many years), crossing the

present turnpike near the upper toll-gate, and along the southerly side of the county line stream to Jericho, then along the road laid out the same year from Cohansey Bridge to Brick's mills to the place where Nathan Harner now lives, and then a general westerly course to John Barracliff's landing, on Stow Creek (now called Stow Creek Landing). This gave the residents of the upper parts of Stow Creek and Hopewell access both to Brick's mills and to a landing on which to deliver cordwood and lumber, a large business in wood being done for many years at every landing throughout the county, until the decreased supply lessened the business.

A road from Bridgeton to Dutch Neck was laid out in 1758, and in 1796 it was altered and run as it is now, Fayette Street being the northerly end of it.

The straight road from Bridgeton to Road-town was first laid in June, 1780, but a *certiorari* was taken to the Supreme Court, and it was set aside at April term, 1791. A new application to the surveyors was made, and it was again laid, as it is now, in January, 1792. A *certiorari* to set this return aside was also brought, but the Supreme Court dismissed it.

A four-rod road was laid from Bridgeton, through Deerfield to the county line, in 1768, and in 1796 it was straightened and relaid from Commerce up Laurel Street, and the course of the present turnpike road to Loper's Run, and in 1811 from that run to Deerfield. The road from Bridgeton to Carll's Corner, up the present North Pearl Street, was laid out in 1811, beginning at Irving Avenue and running the course of the present road. The straight road from Bridgeton through Indian Fields was laid in 1814, and those from Bridgeton to Shiloh, and from the Commissioners' road above Shiloh, northwest to Marlboro in 1825, in which year the road from Shepard's mill, over the causeway to the lower part of Greenwich, was also laid out.

No record is known of the road leading from Cohansey Bridge through the lower townships until 1763, although such a road existed prior to that date. In that year a four-rod road was laid from the bridge over the Cohansey up Commerce Street; then turning to the south near the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church, it crossed the bridge over the head of the Hancock mill-pond, and up the hill to the old road, and from there to Joseph Ogden's mill-dam, at Fairton, which was lower down the stream than the present one. This road was extended to Dallas' Ferry in about a month, crossing Rattlesnake Gut; then to the cross-roads at New England Town, and along the road by the present farm of Harris Ogden to Cedarville, Middle Run, Shaw's mill, at Autuxit (then called Ogden's Mill), over Oranoken at the Beaver Dam, across Dividing Creek bridge, and to the Maurice River at Dallas' Ferry, by which name Port Norris was known for many years. The beginning of this road was changed in 1785, so as to run down Pearl Street from John Westcott's store-

house, which then stood on the southeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, to Enos Seelye's land, and over his dam and mill-race, and then up what is now Willow Street to an intersection with the old road.

The road from the King's Highway, leading to Dividing Creek through the present village of Newport, to Autuxit Landing was laid out in 1760 through Dickinson Shepherd's fields, he being the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land covering the location of this road. In 1799 the part from Newport to the Fast Landing on Autuxit was relaid.

The road from Port Norris northward through Halseyville to Bucksblutum was laid out in 1793.

The straight road from Bridgeton to Fairton was laid in 1798; that from Fairton to the "Old Stone Church," in 1803; from New England Town, by the farm where Harris Ogden now lives and the "Old Stone Church," to Cedarville mill-dam, in 1799; and from that dam direct to David Page's mill, on Autuxit Creek, in 1803; and the present road from said mill to the beaver dam on Oranoken, in the same year.

May 12, 1697, "An Act for a road to and from Cape May" was passed, reciting "*Whereas*, The inhabitants of Cape May County do represent themselves as under extreme hardship for want of a road from Cape May, through their county, to Cohansey, in order to their repair to Burlington to attend the public service," and appointed commissioners residing in Cape May to lay out a road before the 10th day of the next September, the expense of the road to be borne by the inhabitants of Cape May. How soon it was laid out is not known, but it was not finished until 1707, when it was opened through the cedar swamps extending across the entire county from the head of Dennis Creek to the head of Cedar Swamp Creek, a branch of Tuckahoe River.

These swamps were the great obstacle to intercourse by land between the more inhabited portions of Cape May below the swamps and the western part of the county and other portions of the province.¹ Cape May County then included all east of Maurice River, it not being reduced to its present limits until 1710.

The road crossed the cedar swamps above Dennisville at the bridge called Long Bridge, and farther north it is the present line between this county and that portion of Maurice River township set off to Cape May in 1878; then it ran northwest across the head of Tarklin Branch, which empties into Tuckahoe River; then bears to the eastward around the head-waters of Muskee Creek and its branches; then a northwest course, a little south of the present straight road from Cumberland Furnace to Hunter's Mill, to Mananuskink Creek, at Cumberland Furnace or Mananuskink Manor; then across the Manantico at Leaning's Mill and Maurice River above the tide, crossing Chatfield

¹ See Brasley's Early History of Cape May, p. 150.

Branch at a dam made by the beavers, from which it was called Beaver Dam until within a few years, when it has been named St. Martens; then to the Cohansey near Bridgeton, where it joined the road from Fairfield to Burlington. That portion of it in Maurice River township is still known as the Old Cape road, and is used to some extent, but the laying out of more direct highways has caused this, like most of the other roads which followed the old Indian trails, to be abandoned for most of its course. This road was one of the most important highways in the county, being the one traveled from all the western part of the county through Cohansey Bridge to Maurice River and Cape May, and the only means of land communication by the Cape May people until 1762, when the toll-bridge across the cedar swamps on the creek of that name below Petersburg was built.

A bridge was built over Maurice River where the Old Cape road crossed that stream probably soon after it was laid out, against which a presentment was made at May term, 1754, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for being out of repair, and the court ordered the township of Maurice River to pay a fine of ten pounds unless it was repaired by next term. Application was at once made to six surveyors of the highways from this county and six from Cape May, and on June 20, 1754, they laid out a road from Berri-man's Branch, near Leaming's Mill, straight to the place on Maurice River called the Shingle Landing, and across the river and in a direct line to the Beaver Dam, which road "we appoint the highway instead of the upper road over said river at the place called the New Mill." Shingle Landing was where Millville now is, and probably acquired its name from being the place of shipment for the product of the mills farther up the stream. A bridge was built at this place, resting on log cribs, before 1756, after which the old road soon ceased to be used. Shingle Landing became Maurice River New Bridge, which it continued to be called until Joseph Buck laid out the present town and named it Millville.

In October, 1756, a four-rod road was laid, beginning at the new bridge on Maurice River Landing, at or near Lucas Peterson's house, and ran up the road which formerly went to Iszard's Mill (which was probably at Buckshtutun), and along the north side of White Marsh Run to the head of Town Swamp, "into a road called Iszard's road," then down it to the road from New England Town to Cohansey Bridge. Iszard's road was probably the road mentioned in 1705 as going to Daniel England's saw-mill, now owned by Iszard. The road laid out at this time was the old road from Millville to Fairton.

In February, 1757, a road was laid from the same place in a direct course to the head of Buckshtutun Cedar Swamp, and then on to where Cedarville now is, being nearly the same as the present road from Millville to Cedarville. In December, 1800, this road was relaid as it now exists.

The road from Port Elizabeth across the township to Tuckahoe was laid out in 1794.

The road from Millville northward on the west side of the West Jersey Railroad to the county line, well known as Malaga road, was laid out in August, 1796, and at the same time Main Street was laid out from the river, nine rods above the location of the bridge at that time, due east forty-two rods to the beginning of Malaga road.

The road from Millville to the county line, called Hance's Bridge road, was laid out in 1808, commencing on Main Street, twenty rods east of the beginning-point of the Malaga road; the straight road from Millville to Port Elizabeth was finally located as now used after a long contest in 1818; that from Millville, east of the West Jersey Railroad, to the county line, known as the Horse Bridge road, in 1827; and the new Souder's Mill road, from Millville to the county line, in 1828. A road from Port Elizabeth, across Maurice River at Spring Garden Ferry, then up to Buckshtutun, and a straight road from there to Bridgeton, was laid out in 1810.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

EARLY HISTORY.

AFTER the first settlements the peopling of the county proceeded slowly but steadily, other settlers also coming in from the other provinces and from Europe. The formation of the early churches and other local items will be found under the respective townships. Among those of a general nature of interest at the present day the following are noted.

The name Cohansey was used for many years as the designation of the region watered by that river from Cohansey Bridge to its mouth, both sides of the stream being called by that name. The town laid out at Cohansey by Fenwick's executors was designed to be called by that name, but after the locating of some of the Connecticut settlers in the town it gradually acquired the name of Greenwich, probably from the town of that name in Fairfield County, Conn. The region now included in this county, previous to its setting off from Salem, was generally known as the north and south sides of Cohansey, although Fairfield was also used in place of the latter name. The two sides of the Cohansey were made precincts or townships previous to 1706. The first minutes of the courts of Salem County that have been preserved commence with the term begun Sept. 17, 1706, and at the next term, in December of that year, constables were appointed for all the precincts in the county, including the "north side of Cohansey" and "Fairfield." The southern precinct was also called Fairfield, and the northern one Greenwich, in 1727 and 1728, but every other year, up to and including 1742.

after which the minutes are missing, they are called the north and south sides of Cohansey, and have the same officers as other townships of the county. In 1715 and 1716, and again in 1735, 1741, and 1742, the officers appointed for both sides are divided into those for the upper and lower parts of those sides, but this seems to have been merely for the convenience of the inhabitants, no regular division into two parts having been made. In 1718 a constable was first appointed for "Morris River," as it is called, the settlers along the river having increased in number so as to need such an officer. Under this designation both sides of the river were included, and in 1741 and 1742 one was appointed for the west side and one for the east side of the river. An overseer of the roads was also appointed for Maurice River in 1728, and continued afterwards, and in 1742 one for each side. No other officers were appointed for Maurice River. In 1736 two constables were appointed for the town of Greenwich, and each year after that one was appointed. The courts seem to have had and exercised the power to appoint necessary officers for those portions of the county which were not included in any organized township.

The line which afterwards, on the setting off of Cumberland, became the county line between Deerfield township and Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., was first established in 1731. At the February term of court, on reading a petition from the overseer of roads for Cape May, Joseph Reeves, Samuel Elwell, and Capt. Job Shepherd were appointed to run a division line between Pilesgrove (which then included Pittsgrove) and the south side of Cohansey. A return of this line as run out by them was made, beginning at the head of Fenwick's Run, a branch of Salem Creek, and then a direct southeast course "to ye main Branch of Moresis River half a mile nor-east from the Bridge called Lumes's Bridge and from thence upon a straight Course to the end of the County." This line is at this day the division between Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove townships on the northeast and Mannington and Upper Alloways Creek townships on the southwest, as well as between the two counties. What is now Landis township and the upper part of Maurice River were by this line placed in Pilesgrove. What the overseer of roads for Cape May had to do with it is difficult to understand. "Lumes's" [Lumms' (?)] Bridge was the bridge where the old Cape road crossed Maurice River.

At the first court, Sept. 17, 1706, Obadiah Holmes was one of the two judges, and Joseph Sayre, James Alexander, and Samuel Alexander were three of the five justices present. They all resided in the present limits of this county, as did also Joseph Eastland (foreman), John Shepherd, John Williams, and Noah Miller, members of the grand jury. Thomas Craven was one of the constables from the north side of Cohansey, and James Padgett from the south side. During the succeeding years a large proportion of the

judges, justices, and jurors were from this part of the county. On the accession of Lord Cornbury as Governor in 1709, upon the union of East and West Jersey in one government, a contest at once arose between the Quakers, who had heretofore been the controlling element in West Jersey, and the Governor, who heartily detested the doctrines which led them to oppose him in his endeavors to enlarge the royal authority in the province. In this contest those settlers of other denominations beside the Friends became involved, and the great political contest in West Jersey for many years was between the Quaker and non-Quaker elements, each striving to mould the legislation of the colony for their own benefit. The acrimony and bitterness of the contest has not been surpassed in later years. All the devices and tricks which are popularly supposed to be inventions of modern political warfare were resorted to. Illegal votes were taken if they were on the right side, and legal ones rejected, false returns of those elected were made, riots at the polls were had, and contested seats for the purpose of throwing the organization of the Legislature into the hands of the other party were among the incidents of the day, and charges of bribery, extending even to the Governor, were freely made and partly substantiated by sworn proof. Cornbury and the succeeding royal Governors backed the non-Quaker element as against the Quakers, although they opposed the Governors in many things, and all appointments to office were largely made from that element, which, in Salem County, caused the undue proportion of officers among the Baptists and Presbyterians of Cohansey.

The royal Governors continually strove to obtain the largest possible amounts for the support of their government, but taxes were odious to the people whether Quakers or non-Quakers, and their payment was delayed and resisted on any pretext. In 1714 acts were passed appropriating £2550 for the support of her Majesty's government in New Jersey, and for collecting the arrearages of taxes since 1708. The levying of taxes under these acts seems to have created a small-sized rebellion on the north side of Cohansey, which included nearly all the male tax-payers of that region. They united to resist payment on the grounds shown by the following paper drawn up and signed by them:

"We whose Names are under Written do Utterly Denie to pay or suffer to be taken by Distress or any other ways any money Goods or any other thing by Force or Payment to said Constable because we think of his being a lawfull Constable & more especially because we have been legally Assessed by an Assessor who being a known & open professe Roman Catholic which is Utterly Repugnant to the Laws of Great Brittain & contrary to ye Rights & Liberties of his Royall Majty's faithfull Subjects & if we Submit to suffer or Acknowledge any such Demand which to Us or have any place in office of profit or trust Among us whose Church Count out sides Traitors to his Majty our King & all True Protestants

"Thomas Mashall.
Joseph Deane, Bonds.
Jonathan, Jernoe, Jr., Dennis.
Samuel Thomas.

Zebulon Statham.
Jno. Chan Her.
Thomas Statham.
Christ: Fitz Ran: John.

Robert Bacon,
Wm. Bacon,
Joseph Bacon,
Saml. Bacon,
Peter Fitz Randolph,
Thomas Craven,
Jacob Tapping,
Richard Smith,
Charles Dennis,
Philip Statham,
Alex. Smith, Junr.,
Peter Craven,
Robert Tullie.

Thomas Twigg,
John Bacon,
Wm. Watson,
Enoch Marc,
Joseph Simkins,
Seth Smith,
Alex. Foreman,
Jno. Cook,
Robt. Alexander,
Joseph Alexander,
Jno. Reed,
David Sayre,
Josiah Fithian."

At the June term, 1715, all of these persons, excepting Alexander Foreman, John Cook, and Robert Alexander, "all of Cohansey, yeomen," were indicted for resisting the constable and refusing to pay or suffer him to make distress for the tax. A copy of the paper was transmitted to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations at London by Governor Hunter, accompanied by a letter wherein he says, "They are all from New England who have signed it, but whether they be a true sample of the body of the people there, or only a sett of unquiet or restless men, who could be easy nowhere, and so left that Province for this, I cannot determine, but this I confidently affirm, that all the opposition and vexation I have met with in both these Provinces (New York and New Jersey) has been in a great measure owing to those who have come to us from that," which shows that the Governor was not very favorably disposed towards the New England people. David Sheppard and Joseph Smith, of the South Side, were indicted for like resistance to Samuel Westcott, the constable there. The collection of this tax was so unpopular that when the court at the same term appointed Jonathan Holmes as constable for the North Side, he refused to be qualified, and was committed to the custody of the sheriff for his refusal. At the next term a *certiorari* was presented removing the above indictment to the Supreme Court, but what further became of it is not known.

At March term, 1716, the granting of tavern licenses first began, the court having made regulations for this purpose at the preceding term. John Brick was licensed to keep a tavern at his mills, now Jericho, at that term, which was renewed until 1729. Charles Angelo and Alexander Smith were also licensed at the same term, and Angelo again in 1718, both in Cohansey. Other licenses within the limits of Cumberlandland at that early day were: Edward Shaw, in 1718 and 1719; Richard Ogden and William Rawson, in 1722, the latter at his mill on Menanico; Jacob Ware, at Greenwich, in 1728, '29, '41, and '42; William Watson, at Greenwich, from 1733 to 1742; James Carruthers, at Greenwich, 1737 to 1739; John Foster, at Greenwich, 1737; Silas Parvin, at Cohansey Bridge, 1737 to 1741; --- Fitz Randolph, at Greenwich, 1739; Elias Cotting, at Cohansey Bridge, 1739 to 1742; Edward Sheppard and Jeremiah Nixon, on the south side of Cohansey, in 1739, and the latter again

in 1742; William Doubleday, at Cohansey Bridge, 1740; John Bell, at Maurice River, 1740 to 1742; John Butler, Greenwich, 1741 and 1742; and John Peterson, at Maurice River, in 1742. After August term, 1742, the minutes of the courts are missing, as are also those from December term, 1722, to March term, 1727.

At September term, 1716, the grand jury made a presentment against Dickinson Shepherd for disturbing the poil on the fourth Tuesday of that month at the election in the town of Salem. At that time the election was held at only one place in a county. What the disturbance was is not known, and nothing further was done with it. At that election Shepherd was a candidate, and was elected a member of the Assembly.

Officers were appointed by the court for the different precincts or townships in the county. The following is a list of those for the precincts now included in Cumberland. Though the officers are not of great importance, yet the early date when they served, and the information they give as to the early settlers render the list interesting:

NORTH SIDE OF COHANSEY.

Treasurers.

1716. For the upper part, Samuel Woodhouse, James Hudson; for the lower part, Thomas Mashish, Jonathan Watson.	1721. Job Shepherd.
1718. Joseph James, Josiah Fithian.	1722. Job Shepherd.
1719. John Padgett.	John Padgett.
1720. William Brown (Bacon).	1727. Richard Wood.
1721. John Padgett.	John Remington.
1722. Nicholas Johnson.	1728. Thomas Walthman.
	John Remington.
	1730. Thomas Walthman.
	Elihu (Ligat) Bowen.
	1732-33. Thomas Walthman.
	John Remington.

Assessors.

1701. Joseph Brown.	1722. Henry Joyce.
Richard Butcher.	1723. Thomas Padgett.
1709. Joshua Barstend.	1728. Samuel Holmes.
1718. Samuel Holmes.	1730. Abiel Carr, Jr.
1719. Henry Joyce.	1740. Samuel Holmes.
1720. John Brice.	1732. Abiel Carr.
1721. Samuel Holmes.	1733. Samuel Holmes.

Collectors.

1701. Samuel Woodhouse.	1727. Samuel Holmes.
1709. Jonathan Dennis.	1728. Josiah Fithian.
1712. Thomas Mackell.	1730. Samuel Dennis.
1720. Anthony Woodhouse.	1731. Josiah Fithian.
1721. John Padgett.	1732-33. Nicholas Gibson.
1722. Josiah Fithian.	

Sweepers of Highways.

1705-6. John Bacon.	1727. William Watson.
Jonathan Watling.	Joseph James.
1718. David Sayre.	1728. Robert Ayres.
Nath. Miller.	Philip Dennis.
1719. James Watson.	1730. Bennet Dune.
John Ware.	Abraham Hudson.
1720. Thomas Craven.	1731. Josiah Fithian.
Seth Thomas.	Job Shepherd.
1721. David Foster.	1732. Benjamin Dune.
Josiah Fithian.	James R. Nelson.
1722. Enoch Moore.	1733. Eliezer Miller.
Sam. Brown.	Charles Davis.

Constables.

1766. Thomas Craven.	1722. Isaac Brooks.
1767. Roger Mall.	1727. Samuel Dennis.
Thomas Craven.	Benoni Bare.
1768. John Miller.	1728. William Watson.
Noah Wootton.	Robert Terry.
1769. Job Sheppard.	1729. Thomas Wallin.
John Taylor.	John Peaton.
1770. Alexander Forman.	1730. Richard Wood.
James Fithian.	Seth Brooks.
1771. James Hudson.	1731. Annias Sayre.
George Sheppards.	Abraham Hudson.
1772. George Sheppards.	1732. Charles Fordham.
1773. David Foster.	Daniel Bishop.
Samuel Holmes.	1733. John Gorman.
1774. Gabriel Davis.	Charles Fordham.
Jonathan Holmes.	1734. Charles Fordham.
1775. March, Francis Padgett.	James Robinson.
Jonathan Holmes.	1735. Richard Butcher.
1775. September, John Brick.	Richard Mills.
Robert Holmes.	Nathaniel Bessy (Billy in ?)
1776. John Brick.	1736. David Sheppard.
Thomas Statlam.	Nathaniel Bally.
1777. Andrew Padgett.	1737. Billy Sheppard.
Enoch Sheppard.	Nathaniel Bally.
John Bowen.	1738. Samuel Harris.
1778. Thomas Field.	Billy Sheppard.
Thomas Wattman.	1739. Abraham Reeves.
1779. John Miller.	Alexander Smith.
David Reed.	1740. Jonathan Sheppard.
1780. Nathaniel Bishop.	Robert Terry.
John Dennis.	1741. Joseph Sampson.
1781. Peter Randolph.	John Buck.
Samuel Fithian.	1742. Billy Sheppard.
1782. Enoch Moore.	James Robinson.

Overseers of Poor.

1767. John Williams.	1727. Charles Fordham.
John Miller.	Samuel Benson, Jr.
1768. John Williams.	1728. Abiel Cuth, Sr.
Noah Miller.	John Miller (cooper).
1769. John Williams.	1729. Caleb Ayres, Jr.
Joshua Bartwood.	Jeremiah Brown (saddler).
1770. John Chapman.	Richard Brick.
John Williams.	1732. Abel Bacon.
1771-72. Edward Fairbanks.	William Long.
Thomas Statlam.	1733. Isaac Mills.
1772-73. Ebenezer Bishop.	Benoni Bare.
Nathaniel Bishop.	1734. Charles Dennis.
1776. William Benson.	Philip Vickers.
Samuel Woodhouse.	1735. John Gell, Jr.
1777. Josiah Fithian.	Thomas Padgett.
Samuel Fithian.	1736. Ebenezer Smith.
1778. Joseph James.	Hugh Shepp.
Peter Fitz Randolph.	1738. Alexander Smith.
Thomas Bertram.	Amos Mulford.
Thomas Brown.	1739. John Lloyd.
1739. John Bowen.	Jeremiah Fithian.
Jeremiah Bacon.	1740. Jeremiah Bacon, Jr.
1721. James Hudson.	John Dunn.
Jeremiah Bacon.	1741. Caleb Ayres.
1722. James Hudson.	Jonathan Platts.
John Williams.	1742. Samuel Moore.
	Jeremiah Fithian.

Overseers of Poor.

1767-8. Richard Butcher.	1729. Dan Bowden.
Samuel Woodhouse.	William Watson.
1769. James Hudson.	1731. Samuel Dennis.
William Benson.	Robert Ayres.
1773. John Brick.	1722. Ebenezer Smith.
Noah Moore.	John Gorman.
1779. Dan Benson.	1730. Jacob Waver.
William Watson.	Charles Fordham.

SOUTH SIDE OF COMANSEY.

Preb. Hous.

1716. Henry Buck.	1727. Anthony Dixon.
Dickason Sheppard.	Moses Sheppard.
1718. Thomas Whitaker.	1728. Dickason Sheppard.
Henry Buck.	Anthony Dixon.
1719. Thomas Sheppard.	1730. Joseph Reeve.
John Ogden.	Dickason Sheppard.
1720. Thomas Sheppard.	1732. Joseph Reeve.
Jonathan Fithian.	Moses Sheppard.
1722. Dickason Sheppard.	1733. Joseph Reeve.
Ephraim Mills.	Dickason Sheppard.

Assessors.

1701. John Charfield.	1722. Edward Burrus.
John Ogden.	1727. Joseph Reeve.
1709. Henry Buck.	1728. Levi Preston, Jr.
1718. Jonathan Fithian.	1733. Levi Preston.
1719-20. Henry Buck.	1732. Joseph Riley.
1721. Samuel Barnes.	1733. Thomas Harris.

Collectors.

1701. Joseph Cudde (Seeley?)	1727. Daniel Westcott.
1709. Richard Whitaker.	1728. Josiah Brooks.
1715. Josiah Brooks.	1730. Josiah Brooks.
1719. Ephraim Seeley.	1731. John Bishop.
1720. John Bateman.	1732. Thomas Harris.
1721. Levi Preston.	1733. Joseph Riley.
1722. Richard Ogden.	

Constables.

1706. James Padgett.	1721. Joseph Reeve.
1707-8. Enoch Shaw.	1722. Jonathan Smith.
James Padgett.	Levi Preston.
1710. James Padgett.	1727. Benjamin Stratton.
1709. Thomas Alderman.	John Preston.
Isaac Brooks.	1728. Joseph Riley.
1709. Thomas Abbott.	Isaac Petty.
Edward Lammis.	1729. John Ayres.
1710. John Sheppard.	Ebenezer Westcott.
Jonathan Fithian.	1730. John Sheppard.
Josiah Brooks.	David Sayre, Jr.
1711-12. Benjamin Davis.	1731. Samuel Bennett.
John Brooks.	Michael Hannah.
William Davis, Jr.	1732. Josiah Wheeler.
1713. David Sheppard.	Samuel Foster, Jr.
Levi Preston.	1733. Joseph Seeley.
1714-15. Samuel Westcott.	John Cornwell.
Joseph Sayre.	1734. Jacob Garrison, Jr.
1715. September, Joseph Sheppard.	Joseph Seeley.
Samuel Barnes.	1736. Henry Seeley.
1716. Henry Buck.	Daniel Davis.
Joseph Rogers.	1737. Henry Seeley.
1717. Thomas Whitaker.	Jeremiah Parvin.
John Jones.	1738. David Ogden.
Richard Whitaker.	Samuel Ogden.
1718. John E. Waver.	1739. Stephen Sheppard.
James Riley.	Arthur Davis.
1719. John Bennett.	1740. Jeremiah Nixon.
Daniel Westcott.	Jonathan Ogden.
1720. Ebenezer Sayre.	1741. Ephraim Mills.
William Bateman.	Jeremiah Nixon.
1721. Abraham Garrison.	1742. Jacob Mulford.
Henry Brooks.	

Overseers of Poor.

1707-8. Richard Whitaker.	1720. Thomas Whitaker.
Thomas Sheppard.	1721. Thomas Whitaker.
1709. David Sayre.	Jeremiah Bennett.
Nicholas Ogden.	1730. Nathan Lawrence.
1719. Jonathan Smith.	Robert Wood.
John Bishop.	1731. James Riley.
1720. John Bishop.	David Sheppard.

* Called Fairfield precinct this year.

* Appointed Apr. 17, 1777, in place of James Padgett.

* Appointed Sept. 26, 1779, in place of Jonathan Fithian.

* Appointed June 14, 1771, in place of John Brooks.

* Appointed July 9, 1777, in place of John Jones.

* Appointed of Marshfield, Dec. 24, 1717.

* Appointed in place of Richard Mills, Feb. 14, 1745.

* Appointed in place of Jeremiah Bacon, Aug. 18, 1739.

Surveyors of Highways.

1718. Ephraim Sibley.	1727. Jacobus Shephard.
Joshiah Brooks.	1728. Josiah Brooks.
1719. Levi Probst.	Ephraim Tustin.
Thomas Parvin.	1730. Josiah Brooks.
1720. Thomas Parvin.	Ephraim Tustin.
Benjamin Davis.	1731. Moses Shepherd.
1721. Thomas Parvin.	Joseph Rely.
Anthony Dixon.	1732. Ebenezer Westcott.
1722. Edward Lumis.	John Mills.
Joseph Brooks.	1733. Moses Shepherd.
1727. Samuel Banta.	William Dare.

Overseers of Roads.

1707-8. Henry Buck.	1722. Ebenezer Sayre.
Francis Alexander.	John Bishop.
1709-20. Edward Shaw.	1727. Josiah Brooks.
Dickensy Shepherd.	Samuel Bennett.
1711-12. John Bateman.	1728. Ebenezer Westcott.
John Row.	Samuel Shepherd.
James Budgett.	1730. Jacob Garretson.
1713. John Smith.	Edmund Shaw.
Thomas Parvin.	1734. Tanel Petty.
1714-15. Jonathan Smith.	Abraham Garrison.
Thomas Parvin.	1736. Tanel Petty.
1716. Richard Mills.	1737. Isaac Preston.
John Bennett, Jr.	Abraham Garrison.
1717. Richard Whitaker, Jr.	John Cornwall.
John Bennett.	1738. Nathaniel Whitaker.
1718. William Dare.	John Cornwall.
Benjamin Davis.	1739. Nathaniel Whitaker.
1719. Abraham Garrison.	William Russell.
William Dare, Jr.	1740. Dennis Back.
1720. John O'Leary.	William Joslin.
Joseph Eastland.	1741. Benjamin Thompson.
1721. Moses Easton (Histed?).	1742. Henry Stephens.
Nathaniel Lawrence.	Benjamin Thompson.

MAURICE RIVER.

Constables.

1718. Daniel Brooks.	1735. John Peterson.
1719. Joseph Lord.	1736. Joseph Lord.
1721. William Hanson.	1737. Thomas Fowlering.
1722. William Hanson.	1738. Thomas Gurdy.
1723-26. Samuel Thompson.	1739. Gabriel Powell.
1730. Gabriel Powell.	1740. Isaac Reeves.
1731. William Cusello.	1741-12. Nicholas Cruise (west side).
1732. John Turpie.	Richard Shaw (east side).
1733-34. William Reed.	
Garret Garrison.	

Overseers of Roads.

1728. Gabriel Clann.	1741. Peter Campbell.
1731. Henry Peterson.	1742. Gabriel Powell (upper part).
1737-39. Edward Lumis.	Samuel Cobb (lower part).
1740. John Bell.	

TOWN OF GREENWICH.

Constables.

1726. Henry Wallis.	1739. Abel Carl.
Edmund Kendall.	1740. Ebenezer Miller.
1737. James Carruthers.	1741. John Foster.
1738. John Foster.	1742. Jacob Ware.

CHAPTER LXXII.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY.

WEST JERSEY was originally divided into tenths, called First, Second, Third, and Salem Tenths. In 1684 the "Fourth Tenth" is also mentioned, formed

from part of the Third. Salem Tenth, beginning at the bounds of Gloucester County as it now is, included all the lands which John Fenwick claimed by virtue of his ownership of one-tenth of West Jersey. This included all that portion of what is Cumberland County lying west of the river Tweed, or Back Creek, in Fairfield township. None of the land east of the Tweed and reaching to the sea-shore was included in any organized community until the erection of the county of Cape May by an act of Assembly passed Nov. 12, 1692. This was owing to there being few inhabitants in all that region, the earliest data that have been found as to any inhabitants there being in 1685, when the Legislature appointed Caleb Carman a justice of the peace for Cape May, and Jonathan Pine constable. The appointment of these officers proves that there were people living at Cape May previous to that date, and in all probability there were also scattered settlers within the eastern part of this county along the shores of Maurice River. The act establishing the county of Cape May bounded it:

"To begin at the utmost flowing of the tide in Prince Maurice River, being about twenty miles from the mouth of said river, and then by a line running easterly to the most northerly point of Great Egg Harbor, and from thence southerly along by the sea to the point of Cape May; thence around Cape May, and up Maurice River to the first point mentioned."

The "utmost flowing of the tide" in Maurice River is above the present city of Millville. Previous to the creating of Cape May County the First and Second Tenths had become the county of Burlington, the Third and Fourth Tenths the county of Gloucester, and Salem Tenth the county of Salem; but there is no record of when or how this took place, but probably by an act of Assembly. From 1683 to 1692 sessions of the Assembly were held, but no record of them is now known to exist.

By separate acts of Assembly, all passed May 17, 1694, the boundaries of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, and Cape May Counties were more clearly defined, and the "Tenths" finally abolished. "An Act for Boundaries of Salem County" enacted that

"the jurisdiction of Salem Court shall extend from the aforesaid Backley River on the North, to the River Tweed, formerly called Back Creek, on the South, and is hereby named, and from henceforth called the County of Salem."

The region from Back Creek to Maurice River was still an uninhabited wilderness, and not included in the bounds of any county. It was not until May 25, 1700, that an act was passed which provided

"that all persons inhabiting on the River Tweed, being the lower bounds of Salem County, and all settlements below until the Bounds of the County of Cape May shall from henceforth be annexed to, and be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and County of Salem, until it shall hereafter be ordered by the several free Assembly of this Province."

Jan. 21, 1710, an act was passed which reduced Cape May and extended the bounds of Salem to the eastern limits of what is now Cumberland. It recited that great inconveniences had arisen by the uncertainty of the boundaries of the several counties of

¹ Appointed Sept. 25, 1712, in place of John Row.

² Appointed Nov. 23, 1737, in place of Abraham Garrison.

³ Appointed Feb. 17, 1761, in place of William Reed.

the province, and then proceeded to fix them more definitely. By this act the division line between Salem and Cape May began

that the mouth of a small creek on the west side of Stow Creek's Island (commonly called Jeeak's Creek; thence up the said creek as high as the tide floweth; thence upon a direct line to the mouth of a small creek at Tuckahoe, where it comes into the southernmost Main Branch of the Fork of Great Egg Harbour River."

Jeeak's Creek is now called West Creek, and is still the boundary between Cumberland and Cape May.

From 1710 until 1748 this county was a part of Salem County. In 1738 an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a new county, owing to the great inconvenience experienced in having to go to the town of Salem to attend the courts, elections (there being but one poll in each county), and all other public business. The Tenth Assembly, after the union of East and West Jersey, began its first session May 7, 1730, and ended July 8th of the same year. The members from Salem County were James Whitton and John Brick, the latter of whom lived within the bounds of this county on the southerly side of Stow Creek at Jericho. James Whitton died during the recess of the Assembly, and when they met for the second session, April 26, 1738, a writ of election was issued to fill the vacancy. The election was held at the county-seat, and the sheriff, who conducted the election, as the law then was, made a return to the Assembly on May 29th, certifying that Joseph Reeve had been elected. He lived in Shrewsbury, or Upper Back Neck, on a tract of three hundred acres, comprising what are now the Laning and Ephraim Mulford farms at Laning's Wharf. Petitions were presented against him, claiming that his election was illegal, and after hearing the case the Assembly so decided, and a new writ was issued.

When the Assembly reassembled at Burlington, on July 17th, after a short adjournment, William Hancock, who resided at Hancock's Bridge, and who had been one of the candidates at the election when Joseph Reeve was returned as elected, now appeared as a member, and was sworn in. The great disadvantages which they labored under in having the county-seat at the extreme western end of the county, of which they had a forcible illustration in the two successive elections just passed, together with the favorable opportunity of the building of a new court-house, the necessity for which was urgent, stirred up the inhabitants of this end of the county to make an effort to have the new court-house built nearer the centre of the county. Petitions to that effect were presented to the Assembly on July 25th, and on August 3d counter petitions were presented in favor of rebuilding at Salem, and the Assembly then considered the petition of "the Inhabitants of Cohansie" in favor of the removal, but decided against it. They evidently anticipated this result, as they had other petitions already prepared praying leave to bring in a bill to divide the county, which were presented to the As-

sembly on the next day. The Assembly granted them leave, although counter petitions against it were also presented. On August 7th, Mr. Brick brought in a bill entitled "An Act for erecting the lower Part of Salem County into a Distinct County," which, after a strong opposition from the western end of the county, was finally passed by the Assembly on August 15th, and was sent to the Council for their concurrence. But on the next day the Governor adjourned the Legislature to November 27th, and soon after, dissolved it, thus preventing any action upon the bill by the Council. The desire of the royal Governors to keep the representation equal in the Assembly between East and West Jersey probably had much to do with the failure to pass this act. What was to have been the name of the county by that act is unknown.

On Jan. 19, 1745, the act creating a new county from the southern parts of Salem was passed by the Assembly, it having already passed the Council, and thereby became a law. By this act the bounds of the new county were described as follows:

"Beginning in the county of Salem, at the mouth of Stow Creek, and running up the same unto John Brick's mills, leaving the said Brick's mills within the county hereby erected, then continuing still up Stow Creek Branch to the house where Hugh Dun now dwells, leaving Hugh Dun within the new county; and from the said Hugh Dun's house, upon a straight line to Nathan Shaw's house, leaving said Nathan Shaw's house within the new county; and then on a northeast course until it intersects the Pilgrimage line, leaving Pilgrimage within Salem County; then along the said line till it intersects the line which divides the counties of Gloucester and Salem; then running southeastward down Gloucester line unto the boundaries of Cape May County; then bounded by Cape May County to Delaware Bay; and then up Delaware Bay to the place of beginning."

The county was named after the Duke of Cumberland, who, in 1746, defeated the Pretender, Charles Edward, at the battle of Culloden, and thereby established the House of Hanover permanently on the British throne. The act also divided the county into six townships or precincts, as they were called, three on each side of the Cohansie, viz.: Greenwich, Hopewell, and Stow Creek on the west, and Deerfield, Fairfield, and Maurice River on the east. It also provided that the county should continue to elect members of Assembly in connection with Salem County until it should be otherwise ordered by act of Assembly. The object of this clause was to maintain the equality of representation which then existed between East and West Jersey in the Assembly. May 19, 1768, an act was passed giving two representatives to each of the counties of Cumberland, Morris, and Sussex, the latter two having previously elected in conjunction with Hunterdon, after the end of the then existing Assembly, but Cumberland continued to elect with Salem until the election of the Assembly which convened Aug. 19, 1772, when she was first represented by two members of her own,—John Sheppard and Theophilus Elmer.

By act of the Legislature of March 13, 1844, the eastern corner of Maurice River town-ship, including

ordered to be placed at the north end of the courthouse.

June, 1791, County Clerk Giles was directed to procure a seal for the county of such device as he saw fit, not to exceed three dollars in expense.

The first meeting under the new act incorporating the chosen freeholders in each county, and placing the management of the county business in the hands of the freeholders alone, was held May 9, 1798, which was noted as being a day of fasting.

In 1799 rates of ferriage over the Cohansey, at Greenwich, were fixed as follows:

Light wagon and two horses.....	10 cents.
Light wagon and two horses to common.....	25 "
Loaded cart or four horses to common.....	25 "
Cart and two horses.....	19 "
Man and horse.....	6 "
Boat and crew.....	3 "
Small boat and crew per head.....	2 "
Grain per bushel.....	1 "
Cattle per head.....	6 "

In 1801 a seal was bought for the county clerk, at a cost of twenty-five dollars.

Sept. 30, 1817, the board "expressed their approbation of permission [given by the committee on courthouse and jail to hold a well-regulated Sunday-school and singing-schools in the house," but this privilege was rescinded in 1823.

In 1827 the line between Cumberland and Salem and Gloucester Counties was run and marked.

April 13, 1827, the board met and pledged the faith of the county for the safe-keeping of that portion of the surplus revenue loaned by the general government to the States as might be apportioned to this county, and appointed Daniel M. Woodruff, Dr. Edmund Sheppard, and Jonathan Lare to loan it on bond and mortgage security. Thirty thousand dollars were received as the share of this county, a large portion of which was loaned to different persons, but afterwards it was all called in, with a loss of \$564.47, leaving a balance in the county's possession of \$29,447.53. Of this sum, \$10,674.43 was spent on the court-house and lot in 1844; \$9129.73 in building and furnishing the present poor-house; the balance, \$9631.37, has been used for general county purposes. The interest of the fund is paid by the county yearly into the educational fund, as required by law. Judge Daniel Elmer, in 1838, succeeded the committee first appointed in the management of the fund, and was succeeded in 1846 by his son, Charles E. Elmer, Esq., who was agent for the fund until it was all paid to the county collector.

Directors of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

—Directors of the board of chosen freeholders were elected by virtue of the provisions of the act incorporating that body, passed Feb. 13, 1798. Previous to that the presiding member of the board was only "chairman." Those occupying the position are as follows:

Chairmen.

1797. Samuel Ogden.	1799. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
1798. Marshall Living.	1797. Samuel Ogden.

Directors.

1798. Eli Elmer.	1809. Samuel Seelye.
1799. Jonathan Bowen.	1810-11. James Reed, Jr.
1800. Thomas Fowles.	1811. Levi B. Davis.
1801-2. David M. Wood.	1812. Philip Fithian.
1803. Joel Fithian.	1813-14. Daniel M. Woodruff.
1804. Jeremiah Brooks.	1815-16. Levi B. Davis.
1805-6. Ebenezer Seelye.	1817. Joseph W. Woodruff.
1806-7. Dr. Axel Pierson.	1818-19. Lewis McFried.
1808. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer.	1819-20. Henry Sheppard.
1810. Timothy Elmer.	1820. Jonathan Elmer.
1811. Abijah Barnes.	1821. Cornelius Lupton.
1812-13. Samuel Seelye.	1822-23. Jonathan Elmer.
1814-20. James Clark.	1824. Joseph H. Ogden.
1821. Samuel Seelye.	1825-26. Jonathan Elmer.
1822. Smith Bowen.	1827-28. Robert J. Fithian.
1823-24. Samuel Seelye.	1829-30. Thomas U. Harris.
1825-26. Dr. Ephraim Buck.	1831-32. Benjamin Hancock.
1829. William Ryan.	1833. Morris Bacon.

Clerks.

1799-81. John Bacon.	1809. Eli Elmer.
1792-53. Aradus Sayre.	1801. Dr. Axel Pierson.
1794-59. Samuel Fithian.	1802-4. Eli Elmer.
1798-79. Thomas Living.	1803-9. Dr. Axel Pierson.
1771-73. Samuel Fithian.	1810-13. Dr. Phil. Ogden.
1774-78. Eli Seelye.	1814. George H. Burgh.
1779. John Maitland.	1815. Thomas Woodruff.
1780-81. Ebenezer Seelye, Esq.	1816. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
1782-83. Ephraim Seelye, Esq.	1817-20. Dr. Ephraim Buck.
1783. Isaac Wharton.	1821-22. Elmer H. More.
1784. Joshua Living.	1823-26. Dr. Ephraim Buck.
1785-86. Ephraim Seelye, Esq.	1827-28. Elmer H. More.
1787-89. Dr. Elmer.	1829-30. Samuel S. Seelye.
1790. Dr. Jonathan Elmer.	1831-40. Heph R. McFried.
1791-97. Eli Elmer.	1801-83. Alphonso Woodruff.
1798-99. Ebenezer Elmer.	

Solicitors.

1817. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.	1806-67. Nixon & Mitchell.
1818. ————	1808-71. Franklin F. Westcott.
1819-31. Lucius Q. C. Elmer.	1875. Potter & Nixon.
1832. James C. Hampton.	1876-83. James R. Houghland.
1833-34. John T. Nixon.	

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court-Houses.—The act erecting the county provided that when it should be thought necessary by a majority of the chosen freeholders of the county, in conjunction with three justices of the peace of the county, one of whom should be of the quorum, to build a court-house and gaol, that then any three justices of the peace, one of whom should be of the quorum, might meet together at Cohansey Bridge, with concurrence of a majority of said freeholders, and put up notices of an election to be held at John Butler's, in the town of Greenwich, and by a majority of votes to choose the place where the court-house and gaol should be built, and also authorized money to be raised with which to build.

An election was held for that purpose, at which Cohansey Bridge was chosen, the election being held

¹ Chosen county collector before expiration of the year.

² Chosen Jan. 1, 1798, to the vacancy.

³ In 1862, the appointment of a collector was dispensed with for the future.

probably between July 12th and 26th, as at the meeting of the justices and freeholders on the 12th no mention is made of the subject, the minute ending with, "There being no other business it was agreed this meeting adjourns," and at the next meeting, on the 26th, the election is referred to. No records of this election are known to exist, but evidently the contest for the county-seat must have been sharp and the result close, with charges of illegal voting, as appears evident from the minute of the meeting on the 26th, which is as follows:

"July 26th. The Justices and all the Freeholders meet except John Purple In obedience to an Advertisement Set up by order of John Ogden, David Ogden, Ephraim Seely, and Joseph Peck. These four Justices Proposed to the other Justices of said county, and Freeholders present To Raise Money for Building a Good and Court-House, but the Major part of the Justices and Freeholders present was not so disposed as to the Location of the place where the said Good and Court-House shall be Built. Thought proper to Settle the point First before they Consent to Raise money for that purpose, but in order To Settle the said point there was a Motion made first by Resolving that the Voters by putting them by their Respective oaths and affirmations, but the freeholders of the South Side of Cohansay Refused to Comply with said offer. There being no Business to do This Meeting adjourns."

Previous to the formation of the county this portion of Salem County was divided into two precincts, called the North and South Sides of Cohansay, that stream being the dividing line. The town of Greenwich was the most important place in the county, and it was natural that there should be a strong influence in favor of locating the county-seat there instead of at Cohansay Bridge, which at that time contained probably not over a dozen houses. The feeling growing out of the election seems to have lasted for some time, as it was not until the meeting of May 9, 1750, that any steps were taken towards erecting buildings at Cohansay Bridge, although the courts of the county, at the December term, 1748, ordered the clerk to make the writs returnable at Cohansay Bridge, where the next term, in February, 1749, and all subsequent ones have been held. At the May meeting, 1750, the first steps were taken towards erecting a court-house and jail. At a full meeting of the board it was agreed

"that there shall be a deed drawn and Delivered to Richard Wood and Ebenezer Miller to possess and upon their application Then they or more of the Justices are to Summon ye Magistrates and freeholders to preside upon Paying of money to Build a Court-House and Jail."

Wood and Miller were two of the justices, and both lived at Greenwich, but Miller had taken up a survey of four hundred and twenty acres at Cohansay Bridge, the lot on which the county buildings were placed being a part of it, and his interests coincided with those of the South Siders. There being some question concerning the validity of his title, a bond to guarantee the title was executed by Miller and a number of the most prominent freeholders re-siding on the South Side to a number of the freeholders of the North Side. In June, 1751, £100 were ordered raised by the 25th of December towards building a court-house, and it was agreed to build a court-house thirty two feet long and twenty-two feet wide, two

stories high, to be of frame, "to begin in March, 1752," and Elijah Bowen, David Ogden, John Ralston, and Ephraim Seely were appointed managers. "To agree with workmen one or more to build the Court-house By the Great [by the whole] or otherwise, as they can Agree." Rates of taxes were fixed as follows: Young men, two shillings; men-servants, one shilling; retailers of goods, ten shillings; mills, not less than two shillings and sixpence, nor above ten shillings; and made slaves, one shilling. The assessors were ordered to meet at Cohansay Bridge on second Tuesday in August to settle the "cotans" (quotas) of each township, and to return their duplicates by first Tuesday in October. Taxes were then raised almost entirely from what were called certainities,—that is, by fixed rates on specific persons and properties, and not by a percentage on their value, as at this day.

A contract was made with Howell Powell (who was afterwards sheriff), and the court-house was put up in the spring and summer of 1752, and so far completed that the courts were held in it on Aug. 25, 1752, but was not entirely completed until the next year.

In May, 1752, £120 were ordered raised for this object, and in May, 1753, £100 more. Mills were rated at 6s. to 18s.; shop-keepers 6s. to 18s.; a young man with a horse 4s. 6d., without 2s. 6d.; servants and slaves 1s. "per head"; lands, "as by former act of Assembly, at £5 per hundred," meaning "per 100 acres." By the county collector's accounts there was paid to Howell Powell the sum of £300, which was probably the amount of the contract. In February, 1753, it was "ordered that the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence be paid to Ephraim Seely Esq. for Rum and Shugar at Alexander More." More kept store at Cohansay Bridge, and the rum and sugar were probably used at the raising of the court-house as the next year the board paid Ephraim Seely "for ye Rasing Dinner and time to provide it, £2 17s. 9d." The managers were each paid for their services 12s. This court-house did not long continue. After the trial and hanging of Pickering for horse-stealing, court was held there on Dec. 6, 1758, and before Jan. 4, 1759, it took fire and was burned. A tavern was kept in the house adjoining the court-house by John Hall, which took fire in the night and was burned with the most of the effects therein. The fire spread to the court-house, and being of wood, and there being little or no means of putting out a fire, it was burnt to the ground.

Second Court-House.—At a special meeting of the justices and freeholders held on Jan. 4, 1759, at John Keen's, who kept a tavern on the east side of the river, all the freeholders present except William Willis, of Maurice River, it was agreed to build a new court-house of brick, thirty-four by twenty-four feet in the clear, with eighteen-inch walls for the first story, and fourteen-inch for the second, the inside to be finished like the former one except an additional

window over the judges' seat; a cupola was ordered to be built on the roof in which to hang a bell, which was to be bought by subscription. This bell was not bought until several years afterwards; it was cast in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1763. For many years the court-house was used for religious meetings on Sundays and evenings. On the erection of the West Jersey Academy, this bell, which was taken down when the court-house was torn down, in 1844, and replaced by a large one in the present court-house, was hung in the belfry of that building, where it still does duty although one hundred and twenty years old. Ebenezer Miller, David Shepherd, and Samuel Fishman were appointed managers to build the court-house, and £200 ordered raised by tax.

They were authorized to build it anywhere on the lot the old one stood on, which extended across Broad Street. They located it in the middle of Broad Street, a little east of Franklin, between where the sheriff's house and the City Hotel now are, on the brow of the hill, which was much higher than at present. It was built during 1759 and 1760, and continued to be used until 1844. In 1765 a committee was appointed to secure the wall of the court-house from being hurt by the water washing the earth away; the hill being quite steep, every heavy rain gullied it. In 1775 a fence was ordered built at the west end of the court-house, and in 1777 one was ordered at the east end, "to prevent the playing of ball." In 1791, Sheriff Buck was ordered to procure a suitable stove for the court-house. Previous to this the only method of heating it was by fires in open fireplaces. In December, 1798, "a close stove" was ordered for use there, and a year later a ten-plate stove was ordered.

Present Court-House.—The need of a new and more commodious court-house became more apparent as the county increased in population, and in 1832 inquiry was made by the freeholders as to the possibility of purchasing additional ground adjoining the jail-lot, but it could not be bought at that time. In 1836 it was offered to the board for sixteen hundred dollars, and by a vote of eight to seven they resolved to purchase it, and a deed was made to them by Jeremiah Whitecar and wife, dated Oct. 7, 1836. This is the lot on which the court-house now stands. At that time there stood upon it a large three-storied house, built and used for many years as a tavern. The eastern part of the county, especially Millville, had increased rapidly in population during the previous years, and a growing rivalry with the county-seat had been developed. The aspirations of Millville and the opportunity of a new court-house, soon to be built, very naturally called forth an agitation to remove the county buildings to that place. The vote on the purchase of the court-house lot was the first public development of this state of feeling, which rapidly increased, until the one absorbing question in the county was the location of the court-house.

The freeholders, at their meeting in February, 1837, were petitioned to take no action to build until an application could be made to the Legislature for an act to hold an election to determine whether it should be built in Bridgeton or some other place in the county, and a resolution to that effect was passed by a vote of nine to seven. Such a law was passed March 4, 1837, directing an election to be held on July 25th and 26th of that year. From the passage of the law until the election the battle waxed warmer and warmer. Meetings were held, and the two newspapers of the county, both printed in Bridgeton, were filled with articles advocating the claims of one or the other of the places. Fairfield also was advocated by some of the residents of that township. When it was found that some of the Fairfield people, who otherwise would have voted for Bridgeton, intended to throw away their votes on their own township, the advocates of Bridgeton became frightened, and claimed that the old court-house was good enough, and that the times were too hard to spend money for a new house. The result of the election was as follows:

	For Bridgeton.	For Millville.	For Fairfield.	Total.
Bridgeton.....	497	4	....	461
Hopeville.....	401	3	1	405
Stow Creek.....	155	7	....	162
Greenwich.....	132	5	1	138
Millville.....	....	435	....	435
Marble River.....	27	349	....	366
Poser.....	56	234	2	292
Fairfield.....	56	37	210	303
Total.....	1284	1009	214	2507

The fight was not ended by the result of the election. A long contest was waged in the board of freeholders, the four lower townships voting steadily against the building of a new court-house, making an even division of the board; at one meeting, in the absence of one member from Stow Creek, they passed a resolution to sell the lot purchased for the court-house, but nothing was done under that resolution.

At almost every meeting of the board the four upper townships brought up a resolution for building a new house, but they were all lost by a tie vote. Appeals to their sense of duty under the law requiring a new house to be built after the election and other devices were employed to induce the lower townships to yield, but without avail. One of the ludicrous devices, as it seems at the present day, was to cause a notice to be served on the board by the overseer of roads in Bridgeton, notifying them "to remove the old court-house out of the highway." He failed to specify in his notice whether, in case they failed to obey him, he would forthwith tear it down (after standing there eighty-four years), as a public nuisance and an obstruction to travel, or not; perhaps the indefinite something which he might do was thought to be more potent than if he was more specific. After six years of contest with no success a new plan was devised. A law was enacted March 8, 1844, creating a new township out of parts of Hopeville and Stow Creek, the village of Shiloh being

about the centre of it, called Columbia township. This was done under the plea of a political manoeuvre, and the real object was not discovered until too late. At the meeting of the board in May of that year, with the aid of the new township, it was agreed to build a new court-house on the lot bought for that purpose, and Benjamin Sheppard, Joseph W. Woodruff, and Samuel Harris were appointed a building committee.

The plan adopted was a brick building, forty by sixty feet in the clear, with lower story ten feet in the clear, and upper story eighteen feet in the clear; lower story for use as jury-rooms, the upper as a court-room and vestibule; the court-room to be forty by forty-eight feet. The citizens of Bridgeton were authorized to raise a clock-tower upon the belfry, and to place a clock therein, if done without expense to the county, and eight thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose out of the surplus revenue received by the county in 1837. David F. Randolph was the contractor, and it was built that year. Mr. Randolph received the thanks of the board for the neat and workmanlike manner in which he had fulfilled his contract, a compliment time has shown to have been well deserved, few better court-houses existing in the State at this time, now thirty-nine years since it was erected. The old court-house was sold for eighty-five dollars, and was torn down, and the highway cleared of the obstruction, and so the overseer of roads (above mentioned) at last had his notice complied with. Over thirteen hundred dollars were spent in materials, putting up fence, trees, furniture, and fixtures, and the total cost of the court-house, taken from the surplus revenue fund, was ten thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-three cents.

In 1881 an addition was built to the south end of the court-house for a back stairway and other conveniences.

JAILS.

The First Jail was built by direction of the justices and freeholders at their first meeting, the minutes of which are as follows:

"Cumberland County. Cohansey Bridge March 9th 1754. At a Special Meeting of the Justices and Freeholders they unanimously Agreed that the Sheriff of said County do

Build a Good at the most Convenient place he shall Think proper for the Benefit of Said County the dimensions of the House to be about Twelve foot Square. The above said Good to be for Present Use.

"Justices Present

"Richard Wood
"John Oden
"Joseph Reeves
"John Remington
"Jonathan Holmes."

The Sheriff, Ananias Sayre, lived at Greenwich, and he built the first jail at that place. This small jail was probably built of logs, and was insecure, several escapes being made from it of persons imprisoned for debt, causing the county to pay the amounts for which they were imprisoned. This was used until

1754, when the jail of brick at Cohansey Bridge was erected.

This jail at Greenwich was probably built by the sheriff, on the street or the market-place, and remained until 1764. The board at their meeting, Dec. 7, 1763, appointed Samuel Fithian and Thomas Ewing a committee to sell it at public vendue, which they did, and at the meeting in May, 1764, they settled with the committee, and found a balance due the county of £3 5s, arising from the sale.

Second Jail.—May 9, 1753, £100 was ordered raised toward building a jail at Cohansey Bridge, and it was agreed to build it twenty-two by eighteen feet in the clear, the dungeon to be in two apartments under ground, beneath the main part of the prison, the jail to be eight-foot story between floor and joists, with three rooms on a floor, and chimneys in each room. The dungeon to be built of stone if there could be any good stone obtained for that purpose, and the upper part of the jail to be of brick. Ebenezer Miller, Richard Smith, and Matthew Parvin were appointed managers.

In May, 1754, the size of the jail was ordered to be thirty-four by twenty-four feet from outside to outside, the dungeon to be seven feet in the clear between floors, and the second story of the jail to be eight feet in the clear, and Ananias Sayre and Ephraim Seelye were appointed managers. An agreement was made by the first managers with Matthew Parvin to make the brick for the jail, to be nine and a half by four and three-fourths inches, and thickness in proportion. Jonathan Sayre was employed to dig the dungeons, move the stone, cart away dirt, and cart sand for it, and was paid £8 10s. Beside Matthew Parvin, to whom was paid £23, the persons to whom the county collector paid large sums of money were Silas Parvin, £154, and Isaac Elwell, £45. They probably furnished materials or did work upon it. The brick having been made, work upon it was commenced in 1754, and it was finished during that and the succeeding year. This jail seems to have been not much more secure than the old log one was, as committees were appointed to repair it, and bills brought in almost as soon as it was finished, and so continued for many years. So insecure was it that when the first prisoners charged with a capital offense were imprisoned, a special meeting of the justices and freeholders was called on June 30, 1758, and a petition was sent to the chief justice urging him to solicit the Governor for a special commission of the Oyer and Terminer to try them, and Jeremiah Buck was sent as the messenger to carry the petition, and was allowed five shillings per day, and six days to do the errand in, as the journey had to be made on horseback.

In January, 1765, the sheriff was ordered to mend the breach in the jail as he should think best, and at the same meeting thirty thousand brick were ordered to be made to build a jail-yard, and in May a yard was ordered built at the west end of the jail, the same

as that and thirty feet long, with stone foundation and an eighteen-inch brick wall fourteen feet high upon it; a well was also ordered dug in the yard.

In June, 1772, the prison-yard was ordered to be converted into a house one story high, to be divided into three rooms below, with two fireplaces, two windows front, and the same back, to be plastered and completed; and agreed to give Jonathan Elmer, the sheriff, \$600 to complete the work.

Third Jail.—In May, 1788, Sheriff Buck presented a protest, setting forth the decayed condition of the jail, and the board resolved to prepare to build a new one, and appointed a committee to find where suitable stone could be had, draw a plan, make estimates, etc. In June a tax of \$500 was ordered for it, and John Sheppard, David Bowen, and Ebenezer Elmer were appointed managers. In October the committee reported, and a plan was adopted; but in May, 1789, a new plan was agreed on, and it was resolved to build it two stories high, not to exceed thirty-four feet square, to be on the ground where the old one stood, and \$375 more were ordered raised. But in May, 1790, the location was changed, and it was ordered to "Stand North of the old Goal between what and Main Street so as to bound on said Street," and a tax of \$400 specie was laid. It was built during that year, and remained standing until 1807. In May, 1793, an order was drawn "for \$6 to pay for the third Lock made by Azel Peirson for the use of the Goal." The old key of the jail, probably of this very lock, is now in the possession of the editor of the *Bridgeton Chronicle*; it is made of cast iron, weighs fourteen and a half ounces, and is eight inches long, and rusty with age; it is certainly an interesting relic of the past.

In 1803, Jonathan Lummis, who owned the lot next east, complained that the jail was built partly on his lot, and after several other applications by him, the board took a deed from him, June 20, 1803, for a lot eight feet front, covered by the jail, and one hundred and seventy feet deep.

In 1806 the old jail, which stood a few feet in the rear of the new one, was converted into a yard by taking down the side next the new jail, and extending its east and west walls so as to include in the yard the space between the two jails; a door was opened in the south side of the jail to the yard.

In October, 1832, another story was ordered to be raised on the county house, and it was done during that winter and the next spring, at an expense of \$690.83. Originally built as a jail-yard to the old jail in 1765, and converted into a one-story house in 1772, it was now raised to two stories. It was long occupied as the residence of the jailer, and was torn down in 1867, on the building of the present sheriff's residence and jail.

Present Jail.—In August, 1866, a committee was appointed by the freeholders to procure plans for a new jail, and in the next February the contract was

given to D. B. and W. C. Whitekar for twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars. The plan adopted is a fine residence for the sheriff, forty by twenty-two feet, two stories and attic high in front, and fifty-two by seventeen feet in the rear, and two stories high; a jail joining the sheriff's house in the rear, fifty by forty-three feet, with the cells built in the middle and a corridor separating them from the outer wall, and a division wall dividing the jail into two parts; the cells, twelve in each part, built in two tiers of six cells each, each cell five and one-half by seven and one-half feet in size, and the same in height. The work was completed in the fall of 1867.

In 1879 an addition was built to the sheriff's residence for a cook kitchen, twenty-two by eighteen feet, and two stories high, at a cost of over one thousand dollars.

County Offices.—The need of some public offices for the clerk and surrogate of the county became more apparent as their duties and the records in their charge increased, and in May, 1814, the freeholders resolved to build offices with fire-proof vaults for the preservation of the public records, and selected the lot now occupied for that purpose, belonging to John Buck and Daniel P. Stratton, forty feet front and thirty feet deep, which was conveyed to them for the purposes of public offices for the nominal sum of five dollars, by deed dated Sept. 1, 1815. A one-story building was at once erected for that purpose, at an expense of over two thousand dollars, John Buck and others, in consideration of the location of the offices on that lot, contributing three hundred and fifty dollars toward the expense. They were completed in 1816. In 1845 another story was raised on the clerk's and surrogate's offices, at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars.

The size of the lot on which the offices stand being small, the board bought the lot in the rear and on the east side, making a lot at this time of forty-nine feet front and sixty-four feet deep. The county obtained a deed in fee-simple from the heirs of Daniel P. Stratton for their interest in the lot, on March 10, 1851. In 1860 the existing fire-proof record rooms were built back of the main offices at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars.

In the spring of 1880 an addition was built to the fire-proof record vault of the clerk's office at a cost of six hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Poor-House.—The act incorporating the board of chosen freeholders, passed Feb. 13, 1793, authorized them, if they should deem it necessary, to purchase or build a poor-house, at such place in the county as they should appoint, which poor-house should be under their direction and government, and they were authorized to appoint all needed officers. When such a house should be purchased or built, all the poor of the county were required to be sent to and kept in such poor-house at the expense of the county. Previous to this act each township had taken care of its

own poor. The first account of any provision for them is found in the records of the courts at Salem at June term, 1715, when, on petition of Mary Hix, of "Grinedge," she being very poor, the court ordered John Brick and Noah Moore, overseers of poor of "Grinedge," to maintain her at the charge of the precinct.

At the first meeting of the board of freeholders, May 9, 1798, a committee was appointed to inquire where suitable property could be obtained for the accommodation of the poor of the county. In August this committee reported that the annual expense of the townships in supporting the poor was: Greenwich, \$300; Hopewell, \$200; Stow Creek, \$150; Deerfield, \$300; Fairfield, \$260; Downe, \$103; Maurice River, \$103; total, \$1426. They further reported that the people of the county, in general, seemed pleased with the idea of a poor-house, and that several places named were for sale, but no action was taken. In August, 1799, a further report was made as to properties offered, and the subject postponed. Nothing more was done until May, 1809, when a committee was appointed to purchase a farm for a poor-house, and in June, on their report, it was resolved to purchase the farm known as Moore Hall, and Nov. 27, 1809, Alexander T. Moore and wife conveyed the same to the board for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. The buildings on it were altered, and it was ready for the reception of the poor about June 1, 1810. In 1830 and '31 attempts were made by the freeholders from some of the townships to sell the poor-house, and have the poor again maintained by the separate townships, but it was lost both times by a tie vote.

In 1838 the amount of grain, pork, animals, hay, and other produce raised on the farm and used in the institution was \$978.95; amount of lime, marl, rails, grass-seed, animals, harness, windmill, hay, carting timber for house, wages of hands, etc., bought and used for the farm, \$725.33; gain to the house, \$247.67; number of paupers, 65. In 1841 one hundred apple-trees were ordered put out on the farm.

Present Almshouse.—In February, 1851, a new poor-house was ordered built, and a committee, consisting of Jonathan Elmer, Robert Sheppard, Charles B. Fithian, Cornelius Lupton, and David P. Simkins, was appointed to procure plans and make contracts for it. It was built during that year, and, with the furniture and suitable outbuildings, the whole cost was \$9129.72, all of which was paid from the surplus revenue fund. It is a brick structure, ninety-five by forty-six feet, three stories high, beside basement. On each floor are fourteen rooms, with a ten-foot hall running lengthways of the building with the rooms on each side of it. The rooms are large with high ceilings, and well lighted and ventilated. In the basement are the dining-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms, etc. The building stands on quite an elevated site, and is a landmark for many miles.

In 1870 a building for the insane paupers was built at a cost of \$3200.

December, 1875, present number of inmates, 10; average for the year, 61; number admitted, 48; discharged, 28; births, 1; deaths, 7.

For year from May, 1876, to May, 1877, the gross expenses connected with the poor of the county was \$12,125, of which \$585 was for out-door relief.

In the winter of 1880-81, steam-heating apparatus was placed in the building, and proved an entire success.

STEWARDS OF THE POOR-HOUSE.

1819-17, Arthur Clark.	1854-62, Richard B. Fithian.
1818, Andrew Miller.	1863-65, Charles Clark.
1819, Isaac Statium.	1866-71, Seelye Shute.
1820-24, John Swinney.	1872-73, Elmer Shute.
1825-27, John A. Moore.	1874-76, William H. Bennett.
1828-40, Israel Garton.	1877-79, Ebenezer Whitaker.
1841-49, James Dairymple.	1880-82, Sheppard E. Ellis.
1850, Mark Ayars.	1883, Ebenezer Whitaker.
1851-53, James Dairymple.	

ALMSHOUSE PHYSICIANS.

1811-13, Edo Ogden.	1852, Oliver S. Beben.
1814, Charles Clark.	1853-61, J. Barron Potter.
1815-16, Samuel M. Shute.	Robert W. Elmer.
1817-28, Ephraim Buck.	1862, Robert W. Elmer.
1829-34, William S. Bowen.	1863, Nathaniel R. Newkirk.
1835-36, William Steeling.	1864-65, Robert W. Elmer.
1837-42, George Tomlinson.	1866-70, Joseph Sheppard.
1843-48, Ephraim Buck.	1871, Charles H. Dore.
1849, George Tomlinson.	1872-77, Joseph Sheppard.
1850, William S. Bowen.	1878-80, Charles H. Dore.
1851-52, Edward M. Potter.	1881, Charles H. Dore.
1853-55, Ephraim Buck.	Joseph Sheppard.
1856-58, J. Barron Potter.	1882, George A. Harris.
1859, J. Barron Potter.	1883, Charles H. Dore.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

COURTS, JUDGES, AND JUSTICES.

THE first courts of Cumberland County were held at Greenwich, in accordance with the appointment of Governor Belcher, on the last Tuesday in May, the 31st, 1748, and sat two days. Present, Richard Wood, John Ogden, Joseph Reeve, and John Remington, judges of the pleas, and Ebenezer Miller, John Brick Jr., David Ogden, Ephraim Seelye, Joseph Peck, Thomas Padgett, Jonathan Holmes, Job Shephard, Charles Davis, and Samuel Barns, justices of the peace. On the next day John Brick, judge, and Moses Shephard, justice, were also present. At that time commissions were issued by the Governor appointing judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the justices of the peace of a county, who were appointed by the Governor, constituted the Court of Quarter Sessions. At this first court commission appointing Elias Cutting clerk, and Amos Fay, sheriff, were read. On the next day the court met at the Presbyterian meeting-house. The grand jury brought in only one indictment. At the next term, in August of that year, Benjamin Stratton, Thomas

Ogden, and Jeremiah Parvin refused to be sworn on the grand jury, and were committed to the custody of the sheriff for contempt. At the end of December term, 1748, the courts adjourned to the fourth Tuesday in February, 1749, and ordered the clerk to make all writs returnable at Cohansay Bridge. An election had been held by which the latter place had been selected as the county-seat. At the February term they met at Cohansay Bridge, at the house of Isaac Smith, who kept a tavern on the west side of the river. Until 1752, when the first court-house was finished, they usually met at the Parvin and Cotting taverns. In August, 1759, one David Smith plead guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to "be whipt on the bare back 25 lashes." At the August term, 1752, they met at the court-house for the first time. December term, 1755, Elias Cotting, the clerk, presented a new commission to hold during good behavior. He died in 1757, and at the December term of that year Daniel Elmer presented his commission as clerk. He died May 2, 1761, and Maskell Ewing presented his commission to succeed him on the 26th of the same month. At the December term, 1761, Isaac Mills, Jr., of Stow Creek, had his tax remitted, "having been out in his Majesty's Service the present season." At the August term, 1765, the record says the courts were "holden at Bridgeton," this being the first mention of that name, but it continued to be used after that. At the September term, 1776, the date is simply the year, the year of the reign of the sovereign being dropped. During 1777 and 1778 the principal business was the prosecution of those refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government, and of others for disaffection to the government, and some for reviling the same. Many of them were fined up to £100, and some were imprisoned for three months. In 1779-82 a number of those disabled in the war, and the widows of some who had died in the service, applied for half-pay, and it was granted by the court.

All crimes of a high grade could only be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which was held, previous to 1794, by a special commission authorizing a justice of the Supreme Court, who was named with the county judges of the pleas, and sometimes two or three justices of the peace, all of whom were also named to hold the court. When a person charged with a crime of the higher grade was arrested application was generally made to the Governor, and he then issued a special commission. By an act passed in November, 1794, the justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the respective courts of Common Pleas, or any three or more of them, of whom one of the justices of the Supreme Court should be one, were constituted Courts of Oyer and Terminer in each county, to sit in each county at such time as the Supreme Court should appoint. In 1799 an act was passed requiring them to sit at the same time as the Circuit Court in each county, which then was twice a year.

The number of capital cases in this county has been small, and to the honor of the county it can be said that no white native-born citizen of the county was ever executed.

Capital Crimes and Executions.—The first case of hanging in this county was for horse-stealing, which at that time was a capital offense. Francis Pickering, *alias* Mason, *alias* Price, and Simon Hussey, *alias* Anderson, both of whom were inhabitants of Maryland, and came here but a short time before, were arrested for stealing a horse and a mare belonging to Charles Davis. Owing to the insecurity of the jail, although it had been built only three or four years, the board of justices and freeholders sent a special messenger to the chief justice of the State to induce him to solicit Governor Bernard to issue a special commission of Oyer and Terminer for their trial. The errand was a success, and on Aug. 22, 1758, a special court was held in the court-house, presided over by Samuel Nevill, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and they were convicted and sentenced to be hung on September 18th. Hussey being a youth about twenty years old, and it appearing he had been led into it by Pickering, who had the character of a notorious thief, the justices of the county and many of the principal inhabitants petitioned the Governor for his pardon, and David Ogden, one of the justices of the peace, was sent to Perth Amboy with the petition. His errand was successful, and Hussey escaped the death penalty, but was imprisoned about two months, and then released on the application of the justices and freeholders, who sent the sheriff to Somerset Court, probably to the chief justice, to get his discharge. Pickering was hung on the day appointed, by Sheriff Maskell Ewing. The hanging took place on what was then a common, but is now comprised in the Presbyterian graveyard on Broad Street, near the northeast corner of the yard. An oral account of it, which the late Daniel M. Woodruff, of Bridgeton, had from his mother, who was born in January, 1749, says that Pickering, who was a remarkably handsome man, had taken the horse for some purpose, and was within a mile of the place where it belonged and about to return it when arrested. However this may be, the extreme severity of the law was such that in 1769 the Legislature passed an act reciting that the punishment of death, "which by the law as it now stands is directed to be inflicted upon every person indiscriminately convicted of horse-stealing," had not answered the purpose intended, and enacting that thereafter the punishment for the first offense should be such corporal or other punishment as the court should think fit, and for the second offense made it lawful to impose the death sentence as before, but even this harshness has long since passed away.

The next conviction for a capital offense was during the Revolution, upon a charge of highway robbery. A messenger was sent after Judge John Claves

Symmes, who attended and held a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, and he was convicted by a jury. The name of the prisoner is not now known. The party robbed was proved to be a Tory and a person of ill-repute, and the court recommended the prisoner for pardon, which was probably granted, as there is no record or tradition of his execution.

On Feb. 28, 1797, John Patterson, an Irishman, murdered Capt. Andrew Conrow, and attempted to kill two others of his crew, badly wounding them, on their vessel on Maurice River, between Dorchester and Leesburg. The cabin-boy escaped up the rigging, and thus saved his own life, and afterwards was the chief witness against Patterson. What induced this fiendish act is now unknown. On his arrest he passed by the name of Robert Brown. A special term of the Oyer and Terminer was held in September, 1797, and he was convicted, chiefly on the evidence of the cabin-boy. The trial took place in the Presbyterian Church on Broad Street, the court-house not being large enough to accommodate the people. The building was unplastered at that time, and it is related that "the beams above were crowded with men and boys eager to see the prisoner and hear the evidence against him. During the course of the trial, while the cabin-boy was giving in his testimony, Patterson, frenzied with anger, seized the lad by the throat, and seemingly endeavored to choke him to death. The act created a fearful excitement, and it was with difficulty the people could be restrained from tearing Patterson to pieces."¹ He was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but hung himself the next morning with a silk handkerchief on the upper hinge of his cell door, thus cheating the gallows of the most deserving victim who ever faced that dreaded reality in this county.

At a court held June 7, 1799, before Isaac Smith, second justice of the Supreme Court, and Jonathan Elmer, Azariah Moore, Amos Westcott, John Mulford, and Eli Budd, judges of the pleas, the negro Joseph was tried for the murder of Peter Jackson, also a negro, for whom he worked. The crime was committed near Page's Run, not far from Newport, and it is said that he was goaded to the act. This trial took place in the court-house, and the jury convicted him. He was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of the same month, and his body to be delivered to such surgeon as should apply for it, as the law authorized. The sentence was carried out by Sheriff George Burgin, on a lot on the Roadstown road, just west of West Street. The lot was then uninclosed, and covered with heavy timber, and it is said that an oak-tree was used for the gallows. "The condemned man was taken to the place of execution in an open cart, escorted by the military, the band playing a dirge all the way there. The military were formed in a hollow

square around the tree, and after the usual preliminaries the deluded mortal was launched into eternity amid the firing of musketry. The trees swarmed with men and boys as thick as blackbirds, and there was a large turnout of the people from all parts of the county, as if it were a gala day."²

The next case of hanging was that of Rosan Keen, a mulatto girl about sixteen years old. She was employed as a servant in the family of Enos Seeley, Esq., who about a year previous had been county clerk for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley were both taken sick, and in about ten days Mr. Seeley died, but Mrs. Seeley recovered. Suspicions were aroused when it was learned that the girl had obtained arsenic through a neighbor, and she was arrested. Mr. Seeley's body was taken up and the stomach sent to Philadelphia to be analyzed. After being in jail two or three weeks she confessed the crime. The arsenic was mixed in a lump of butter, and Mr. Seeley had several doses of it before he died. The motive seems to have been to possess some articles of dress or jewelry which she had seen Mrs. Seeley have. She was tried in September of the same year, Judge Daniel Elmer presiding, and was sentenced to be hung on November 3d. She was deficient in intellect, and there are grave doubts about the justness of her conviction. When sentenced she remained indifferent, although the judge and many of the spectators were in tears. The *Bridge-ton Chronicle* said at the time, "From what we have been able to ascertain in relation to the previous character of this poor, ignorant, demented girl, we are fully persuaded that she is much more deserving a place in an insane asylum than some of those homicides who have recently been liberated from punishment on the ground of insanity." She was reprieved for a time on account of some efforts made to secure her a pardon, but was hung on April 26, 1844, in the jail-yard, by Sheriff Harris B. Mattison.

The next and last case of capital conviction was that of Charles T. Ogden and Washington Howard for the murder of Zadoc Damrell, a short distance above Shiloh, April 28, 1864. The wife of Ogden had left her husband in Gloucester County and gone off with Damrell. Ogden and Howard hunted for them, and met them along the road, and Ogden assaulted Damrell with a large pocket-knife, Howard holding him while it was done. He died from the effect of the wounds in a few hours. The two were arrested, and convicted on June 2, 1864, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer presiding at the trial. They were sentenced to be hung on July 20th of that year, which sentence was duly carried into effect in the old jail-yard, by Sheriff Charles L. Watson, on that date.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—Under the Constitution of 1776 judges of the Common Pleas and justice of the peace were appointed by the Legislature in joint meeting. No restriction as to the

¹ Newspaper article by Robert B. Potter, who obtained the facts from the late Daniel M. Wooten, Esq., who, then a mere boy, was an eye-witness of the trial.

² Article by R. B. Potter, above referred to.

number in each county was set out, and the varying party majorities in the Legislature kept the number at a high limit. Under the Constitution of 1844 the judges were appointed in the same way, but the number was limited to not more than five, and by an act passed in 1855 it was reduced to three. The amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1875 gave the appointment of the judges to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Since 1844 justices of the peace are elected in the wards and townships, not less than two or more than five in each.

Since the Revolution the following is a list of judges and justices, with the dates of their appointment or election:

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

- 1776.—Alexander Moore, Ananias Sayre, Machel Ewing, Ephraim Seeley.
 1777.—Joshua Brick.
 1778.—Ebenzer Howell, Ephraim Harris, Ephraim Seeley.
 1780.—Ephraim Seeley.
 1782.—Ephraim Seeley, Benjamin Holmes, Joshua Brick.
 1784.—Nathan Leake.
 1786.—Ephraim Harris, Ebenzer Howell, Richard Wood.
 1787.—Ephraim Seeley, Samuel Ogden, Joshua Brick, Azariah Moore, Eli Elmer.
 1788.—Ephraim Harris.
 1789.—Nathan Leake.
 1791.—Machel Ewing, Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
 1792.—Benjamin Cook, Azariah Moore.
 1793.—Ephraim Harris.
 1795.—Amos Westcott.
 1797.—John Mulford, Isaac Wheaton, Samuel Ogden.
 1797.—Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
 1798.—Azariah Moore, Joel Nathan.
 1799.—Eli Budd, Amos Westcott, Isaac Wheaton.
 1800.—Amos Westcott.
 1801.—Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, William Garrison, James Lee, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, Joseph Ogden.
 1803.—John Wood, James B. Hunt.
 1804.—John Wood, Ebenezer Seeley, George Brown, Abijah Davis.
 1805.—Amos Westcott.
 1806.—William Garrison, Ebenezer Elmer, John Mulford, James Lee, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, James Clark.
 1808.—James B. Hunt, John Elkinton, John McIntosh.
 1809.—John Wood, Ebenezer Seeley.
 1810.—Amos Westcott, Thomas Brown.
 1811.—James Clark, Ezekiel Foster, William Chard, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison.
 1812.—Charles Garrison, Henry Shaw, Joseph Brick, Randall Marshall, Jonathan Elmer, Joel Nathan, Azariah Moore, Amos Westcott.
 1813.—Dr. Benjamin Chapman, John Maylow, Ash Pemberton, Eli Budd, James B. Hunt, Thomas Lee, Nathan Leake, John McIntosh, William Peterson.
 1814.—Israel Stull, Stephen Willes, John Wood.
 1815.—Hosea Smith, John Young, Amos Westcott.
 1816.—James Clark, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison.
 1817.—James D. Westcott.
 1818.—John McIntosh, William Peterson.
 1819.—Jacob Stull.
 1820.—Amos Westcott.
 1821.—James Clark, John Mulford, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley.
 1822.—James D. Westcott, Joshua Brick.
 1823.—John McIntosh, Enoch Ewing, Israel Stratton.
 1824.—Israel Stratton, David Lupton.
 1825.—Amos Westcott, Jeremiah Stratton.
 1826.—James Clark, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley.
 1827.—James D. Westcott, Joshua Brick, Henry Shaw.
 1828.—Reuben Hunt, Samuel Seeley.
 1829.—John McIntosh, Moses Robinson, David Lupton, Nathan Leake, Israel Stratton, Jeremiah Stull.
 1830.—George Sander, Ebenezer Elmer, John Sibley, Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
 1831.—Joshua Brick, Henry Shaw.
 1832.—Dan Simkins, Nathaniel Foster, Jeremiah Stratton, Dr. William B. Ewing, William Elmer.
 1833.—Jeremiah Stull, Ebenezer Westcott, William D. Barrett, John McIntosh, Moses Robinson, Israel Stratton, Nathan Leake, John Garrison.
 1835.—David Lupton, Daniel L. Bart.
 1836.—Dr. Joseph Burdett, John S. Ware, George Harris, James Ward, Dr. Edmund Sheppard.
 1837.—Joshua Brick, John Wishart, William Cook, Daniel M. Woodruff.
 1838.—John S. Wood, Philip Fitcher, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, Dan Simkins, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, Dr. William B. Ewing.
 1839.—Levi B. Davis, John McIntosh.
 1840.—Nathaniel Foster, John Salkeld, Isaac Whitaker, Reuben Hunt, Moses Robinson.
 1841.—David W. Carver, Joshua Brick, Joel S. Robinson, Josiah Shaw, Jeremiah Stratton, Enoch Mulford.
 1842.—Joshua Brick, John Stolls, Artie E. Hughes.
 1843.—John S. Wood, Philip Fitcher, Joseph W. Woodruff, Dan Simkins, Jeremiah S. Nixon, Charles Compton, Enoch F. Randolph, Peter Leake, William Cook, Nathaniel Foster, William Watson, Elmer Ogden, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Lyjah D. Rely, Dr. William B. Ewing, John McIntosh, John E. Carey, Thomas Ware, Israel Stratton, James Ward, William Stratton, Henry Shaw, David Campbell, John S. Ware, Samuel Seeley.
 1844.—George Sander, George Harris, Jeremiah Stull, Henry Sheppard, Samuel Shon, Josiah Shaw.
 1845.—Philip Fitcher.
 1846.—Joseph W. Woodruff.
 1847.—Ephraim H. Whitecar.
 1848.—Joshua Shaw.
 1849.—William Brown.
 1850.—Philip Fitcher.
 1851.—Samuel Harris.
 1852.—Israel Stratton.
 1853.—William D. Barrett, Henry R. Foster, Dr. William B. Ewing.
 1854.—Lewis Woodruff, Harris B. Mattison.
 1857.—Israel Stratton.
 1858.—William D. Barrett.
 1859.—Joel Nathan.
 1860.—Joseph E. Oliver.
 1862.—Joseph E. Oliver.
 1863.—Ephraim E. Sheppard.
 1864.—Elias Daughly.
 1866.—Ephraim Harris.
 1867.—Daniel Harris.
 1868.—Ephraim E. Sheppard.
 1869.—Elias Daughly.
 1872.—Daniel Harris.
 1873.—Ephraim H. Whitecar.
 1874.—Alpheus Woodruff.
 1877.—Elias Daughly.
 1878.—Nathaniel Stratton.
 1879.—Alpheus Woodruff.
 1882.—Elias Daughly.
 1883.—Nathaniel Stratton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 1776.—Alexander Moore, Ananias Sayre, Machel Ewing, Ephraim Seeley, Ephraim Harris, Abrahah Jones, Jonathan Ayres, Thomas Machel, Samuel Ogden (son of Samuel), Ebenezer Elmer, John Wheaton, David Potter, Abijah Holmes, David Brown (resigned Oct. 27, 1776), Joseph Newcomb, Timothy Elmer, Jonathan Smith.
 1777.—Joshua Brick, Ephraim Mills, David Newcomb, Ebenezer Howell, Nathan Leake, Joseph Sheppard, John Mulford, Samuel Ewing, John Moore, John Peck, George Melancton.
 1778.—Ephraim Clark, William Kelsey (resigned Oct. 2, 1782).
 1781.—Ephraim Seeley, Asahel Jones, Joseph Newcomb, Samuel Ogden, Sr., Joel Nathan, William Low, Ephraim Harris.
 1782.—Ephraim Seeley, Benjamin Holmes, Joshua Bick, Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, Joshua Ewing, Isaac Wheaton, Isaac Smith, George Moore, Eli Carter.
 1784.—Joshua Leake, James Harris, William Kelsey.
 1786.—Ebenezer Howell, Richard Wood, Ephraim Harris, Machel Ewing.

- 1787.—Ephraim Seelye, Samuel Ogden, Joshua Brick, John Mulford, William Lee, Elijah Hand, Azariah Moore, Eli Elmer resigned Nov. 29, 1789; Isaac Smith, Isaac Wheaton.
- 1788.—Benjamin Peck.
- 1789.—Nathan Lynde.
- 1790.—Amos Westcott, James Jesse.
- 1791.—Mackell Ewing, Dr. Jonathan Elmer.
- 1791.—William Law, John Mulford.
- 1791.—Samuel Ogden, Ephraim Harris, William Garrison.
- 1792.—John Hand, Benjamin Peck, Azariah Moore, Nathan Clark, Isaac Wheaton, Isaac Smith.
- 1793.—William Mason, Rayso Newcomb.
- 1795.—Amos Westcott, John Trenchard, Joseph Ogden, John Erickson, Joseph Jones, Amos Westcott.
- 1796.—Amos Woodruff, James Ogden, John Mulford, Samuel Ogden, William Garrison.
- 1797.—Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Isaac Wheaton.
- 1798.—Azariah Moore, Joel Pittman, Fines Ewing.
- 1799.—Eli Hand, William Mason, William Clark, Joseph Ogden, John Trenchard.
- 1800.—Amos Woodruff, Amos Westcott, John Erickson, Maurice Parsley, Joel Stratton.
- 1801.—Jeremiah Brick, Joshua Brick, James Clark, William Garrison, James Lee, Nathaniel Foster, Samuel Ogden, John Mulford, John Wood, Ebenezer Seelye, John Chase.
- 1802.—James B. Hunt, Lawrence Van Hook, William Clark.
- 1804.—George Burgh, Abijah Deeds, James Burgh, John McIntosh, William Peterson, Daniel Bishop, Thomas Brown.
- 1805.—Amos Westcott, James Clark, John Westcott, Mackell Ware, Robert Smith, John Erickson, Samuel Thompson, Abraham Saxe.
- 1806.—William Garrison, Ebenezer Elmer, John Mulford, James Lee, John Wood, Ebenezer Davis, Bartlett Marshall, Enosh Burgh.
- 1807.—Nathaniel Foster, Daniel Lawrence, Henry Shaw.
- 1808.—James B. Hunt, William Clark, Thomas Brown.
- 1809.—Ebenezer Seelye, John McIntosh, William Peterson.
- 1810.—Amos Westcott, Thomas Brown, James Clark, John Westcott, Mackell Ware, John Erickson, Samuel Thompson, Stephen Willis, Holmes Parvin.
- 1811.—James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison, John Wood, Enosh Burgh, Joel Stratton.
- 1812.—Charles Gervais, Henry Shaw, Joseph Brick, Bartlett Marshall, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, John Fitch, Azariah Moore, Amos Westcott, Ezekiel Foster, Ichabod Compton, Wesley Buhl, Isaac Winn.
- 1813.—Dr. Benjamin Champney, John Mayhew, Asa Douglas, Eli Hand, Seelye Fittman, Thomas B. Hunt, Thos Lee, Nathan Leake, William Clark, Jeremiah Stratton, Daniel Buchanan.
- 1814.—Jacob Smith, Hoses Swenson, Hoses Rankins, John McIntosh, William Peterson, Amos Westcott.
- 1815.—John Young, John Chatten, John Buhl, Israel Stratton, Samuel Seelye, James Clark, John Westcott, Mackell Ware, Stephen Willis, Holmes Parvin.
- 1816.—John Westcott, James Lee, John Mulford, William Garrison, John Wood.
- 1817.—Henry Sockwell, Nathaniel Foster, Charles Clark, James D. Westcott.
- 1818.—Mackell Ware, Josiah Sheppard, Daniel Parvin, Daniel Carroll, Henry Shaw, Samuel Thompson, James B. Hunt, Jeremiah Stratton, John Campbell.
- 1819.—Jacob Smith, Hoses Swenson, George Sander, Hoses Rankins, Moses Bateman, William Peterson, John McIntosh, Amos Westcott.
- 1820.—John Buhl, Israel Stratton, James Clark, Marshall Ware, Holmes Parvin, Stephen Willis, Enos Ewing, Samuel Peterson, Nathan Bonham.
- 1821.—John Mulford, Ebenezer Elmer, John Seelye, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Sockwell.
- 1822.—James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin, Samuel Thompson, Josiah Sheppard, Henry Shaw, John Chatten, Mackell Ware, John Brick.
- 1823.—Jeremiah Stratton, John Campbell, Hoses Swenson, George Sander, William Watson, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, Fines Seelye, David Lupton.
- 1824.—John McIntosh, Amos Westcott, Israel Stratton, Samuel Seelye, Daniel Carroll.
- 1825.—James Clark, Holmes Parvin, Enos Ewing, Nathan Bonham, Thomas Henderson.
- 1826.—John Seelye, Henry Sockwell, George B. Willis, Isaac Whitaker, Nathaniel Foster, Isaac Murphy, Jr.
- 1827.—Josiah Sheppard, Henry Shaw, Mackell Ware, James D. Westcott, Daniel Parvin, Thomas Marshall, Joel S. Robinson.
- 1828.—Rudolf Hunt, Hoses Swenson, George Sander, William Watson, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, William Duffie, David Lupton, Enos Seelye.
- 1829.—Leonard Lawrence, Ephraim H. Whittear, Daniel M. Watson, Levi B. Davis, James Buhl, Clayton Riley, Thomas Ferguson, John McIntosh, Israel Stratton, Joseph B. Stratton, John Campbell, Nathan Leake, William D. Barrett, Norton O. Lawrence, Ebenezer Westcott, Jeremiah Stoll.
- 1830.—Daniel Carroll, William Paxon, Nathan Bonham, Thomas Henderson.
- 1831.—James Bacon, David B. Moore, John Seelye, Isaac Whitaker, D. Edmund Sheppard.
- 1832.—Benjamin Thompson, Samuel Shaw, Dr. Joseph Butcher, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, Thomas Marshall, Joel S. Robinson, Mackell Ware.
- 1833.—Philip Fittman, Elijah D. Riley, Enosh Mulford, William Cook, Thomas C. Marshall, Dan Simpkins, Samuel Barber, Lewis McLeod, James P. Powers, Josiah Sheppard, James Hand, Dr. William B. Ewing, David O. Garrison, George Harris, Lewis Douzembaker, John R. Cory, George Sander, Moses Bateman, John Wishart, David Lupton, Carl Whittear, Henry Sheppard, Jonathan Garton, Jr., David Whittear, Smith Bacon.
- 1834.—Thomas Ware, Stephen Birkman, William Winston, John Garrison, Daniel L. Bart, Curtis Frenchard, Ephraim H. Whittear, James Ward, John C. Ware, Israel Lawrence, Jeremiah Stratton, Nathan Leake, William D. Barrett, Dr. Edmund Sheppard, Ebenezer Westcott, John McIntosh.
- 1835.—Crish Gilman, Daniel Gilman, Thomas Henderson, Robert Jordan, Michael Horner.
- 1836.—Lewis Westcott, Jeremiah Stoll, James Bacon, Reuben Ware, William C. Leake, Benjamin Ware, Leomin Sheppard, Daniel Carroll, Ebenezer Seelye, Jr., Hugh R. Mansfield.
- 1837.—John Westcott, Joel S. Robinson, Zephaniah Ogden, David W. Jones, David R. Moore, Leonard Lawrence, Isaac Watson, Mackell Ware, Balford M. Bonham, Dr. Joseph Butcher, Daniel M. Woodruff, John W. Bradley.
- 1838.—John S. Wood, Dr. Isaac H. Hapgood, Enosh Mulford, Philip Fittman, Lewis McLeod, Ephraim D. Riley, Peter Ladow, William Cook, William Watson, Nathaniel Foster, Henry Shaw, George Sander, Daniel Simpkins, Samuel Seelye, William Beran, Dr. William B. Ewing, Charles Louder, John Sockell.
- 1839.—Moses Bateman, John Moore, Aris E. Hughes, Levi B. Davis, Spencer Terry.
- 1840.—John McIntosh, Ephraim H. Whittear, Samuel Craig, Jacob Foster.
- 1841.—John Bonham, Uriah Gilman, Thomas Ferguson, Samuel Cook, William Noll, William D. Barrett, William Rogers, Michael Horner, Robert Jordan.
- 1842.—Josiah Seelye, Isaac Hand, Hugh R. Mansfield, Merrick Henderson, Zachariah Joslin, Benjamin Seelye, Jr., Isaac Whittear, Joseph E. Oliver, Jeremiah Stratton.
- 1843.—Joshua Brick, David W. Carnes, Leonard Lawrence, Mackell Ware, Joel S. Robinson, Daniel R. Moore, Isaac Watson, Balford M. Bonham, John Stillie.
- 1844.—John S. Wood, Elijah D. Riley, Philip Fittman, Peter Ladow, Enosh Mulford, Joseph W. Westcott, Dan Simpkins, Jeremiah S. Nixon, Charles Compton, Enos F. Bardsley, Peter Ladow, Robert P. Woodruff, John Moore, William Cook, Nathaniel Foster, William Watson, Enos Ogden, Ephraim H. Whittear, Elijah D. Riley, William Buhl, Joseph A. Bacon, Dr. William B. Ewing, John McIntosh, John R. Cory, Thomas Ware, Joel Stratton, James Ward, William Stratton, John Garrison, William D. Barrett, David Whittear, Joseph E. Oliver, Isaac Ganssner, Samuel Sloan, Edmund T. Cory, William Gilman, John Adam, Richard, David Harris, David O. Garrison, Henry R. Foster, David B. Ewell, Isaac S. Bardsley.
- 1845.—George Horner, John R. King, George Sander, Henry Sheppard, William Buhl, Othello B. Matthews, Lott Miller.

End of the New Constitution.

1848.—Seelye Stone, Greenwich.

1849.—Israel Stratton, Marston Biss.

1850.—Thomas Ware, Enos Cook, Isaac West, Nathan Sheppard, Robert well, William R. Parvin, James Woodruff, Bartholomew, Jeremiah Bardsley, Isaac Ganssner, Peter M. Samuel Sloan, Fowers, James Ward, Joel S. Robinson, Martin Merdon, Maurice Piver, Henry B.

- Foster, Arthur M. Hughes, Bridgeton; George Harris, Franklin
Doverport, C. Jones v.
- 1841.—Philip Johnson, Shaw Creek; Lewis W. Thompson, Greenwald;
Jacob Johnson, Jeremiah Stratton, Isaiah Hayslip, Thomas Hill,
Smith Richards, Maryland; Eliza Love, Francis E. Moore, Free-
holdings G. Conington, Bowling John Carter, William Jaym m, Bridge-
ton.
- 1852.—Charles Bonham, Hopewell; Leonard Lawrence, William D.
Barrett, Fairfield.
- 1860.—Society members, Greenwich; James H. Hubert, Dorchester; Daniel
Harris, Maurice River; Philip Davis, Isaac Whitaker, Bridgeton.
- 1864.—Samuel Wells, John Hartman, Maurice River.
- 1865.—William T. Shippard, Shaw Creek; Samuel C. Johnson, Green-
wich; William R. Larkin, Alfred Davis, Edgemoor; James Campbell
Jr., Joel Westcott, Fairfield; Samuel Stone, Dovering; Jos. S. R. V.
son, Warren Thompson, Clay D. Tate, Maurice River; Artus E.
Hughes, Robert M. Hall, Bridgeton; Daniel M. Woodruff, George
Harris, Calverton.
- 1866.—Benjamin C. West, Shaw Creek; Isaac West, Theophylus P. Davis,
Hopewell; James Johnson, Harbridge G. Metcalf, Anthony Chesser,
John W. Potter, Millsville; James Carlisle, Maurice River; John
Carter, James S. Thomas, Shaw Creek.
- 1867.—William D. Barrett, Leona Law, Lawrence, Fairfield; Ethan Lee,
Theophilus G. Conington, Sussex; Caleb Brown,
- 1868.—Wiliam Lucas, Greensboro; J. Johns, Ware, Chesapeake
- 1869.—David S. Adams, Shaw Creek; Daniel Harris, Maurice River.
- 1870.—Solley Smith, Jonathan Y. E. Strong, Greensboro; J. J. Westcott,
Dr. R. Birch Patterson, Fairfield; Samuel Stone, Dovering; Arvis I.
Hughes, Rufinus Smith, Jonathan H. Laplan, Bridgeton; Joel S.
Robinson, Selig S. Sharp, Andrew Smith, Maurice River; Daniel M.
Woodruff, John S. Watts, Calverton.
- 1871.—Benjamin C. West, 1861 S O'Brien, Shaw Creek; Jeremiah A.
Davis, Alfred H. Harris, Harbridge; Lewis W. Thompson, Andrew Jackson,
Isaac Sharpton, George Woodford, Dorchester; John W. Potter, Mill-
ville; Donald K. Moore, Townsend; John Carter, Ralph Smith, James
Stiles, Bridgeton.
- 1872.—Alfred Lovin, Dorchester; William B. Barrett, James Clarendon,
Jr., Fairfield; Theophilus G. Conington, Eliza Love, Samuel Looby,
Dovering; Knoss B. Hutchinson, Bridgeton.
- 1873.—Henry Higgins, F. Jacobs, Robert L. Worthington, Fairfield; Jonas
A. Chey, Lawrence, Norton Place, Maurice River.
- 1874.—Daniel Harris, Greensboro; Almon B. Hatch, Leeds.
- 1880.—Solley Smith, Jonathan Y. E. Strong, Greenwich; John S. Wood-
ruff, Dorchester; Jonathan Wood, George L. Woods, Essex 14;
Donald R. Moore, Dovering; George W. Phillips, Millville; C. C.
Thompson, Joseph Roberts, 2d Ward, Daniel M. Woodruff, Philip Sayre, 2d
Ward, Robinson; Joel S. Robinson, Andrew Smith, Ephraim P.
Sharp, Maurice River.
- 1899.—Jeremiah A. Davis, Hopewell; Jacob Johnson, Is. W. d. Richard
S. Ireland, 2d Ward, John Garrison, 1st Ward, Millsville; Ryan E.
Bainbridge, James Wood, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; John W. Potter,
Leeds; Benjamin F. Strong, Charles Tate, Shaw Creek.
- 1897.—John Carter, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Elizabeth B. Deane, John S.
Woodruff, Dorchester; Sammie Cook, Eliza Love; Seth Y. Sharp,
Dovering; I. Q. C. Whitall, 1st, Patrick; Robert C. Sykes, Landis;
James M. Wells, 2d Ward, Millsville.
- 1898.—Artus E. Hughes, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Stillman A. Eaton, Lan-
dis.
- 1899.—Wallace Taylor, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; George W. Gale, Dorchester;
Henry Hyslop, Hopewell; Daniel Harris, Maurice River.
- 1899.—William Ott, Dovering; Jonathan Wood, Robert T. Whitaker, Fair-
field; Jonathan Y. E. Strong, Greenwich; John M. Bennett, Lands;
Joel S. Robinson, Ephraim Sharp, Maurice River.
- 1871.—Eugene B. Hutchinson, 1st Ward; David S. Adams, Greensboro, 2d
Ward, Bridgeton; Adam Chubb, Fairfield; Thomas A. Davis,
Hopewell; A. J. McWhorter, John W. Potter, James Langston, Lan-
dis; George Woodford, 1st Ward; Robert S. Johnson, 1st Ward,
Millsville; Benjamin F. Strong, David S. Adams, Dovering.
- 1872.—Anthony Woodruff, 1st Ward, Dorchester; Frederick 2d Ward, Bridgeton;
George W. Ott, Dorchester; Samuel Cook, 1st Ward; Seth Y. Sharp, John
Conington, Dovering; Dr. R. Birch Patterson, Fairfield; Robert S. Jones,
1890 1st Ward; R. Jones, 1st Ward; Charles H. Stearns, Maurice River;
- 1873.—James A. Graham, Fairfield.
- 1874.—Richard M. Barlow, 1st Ward; Walker Taylor, 2d Ward, Jeremiah
H. Laplan, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Thos. Allen Landis, Daniel Har-
ris, Maurice River; Henry Kaneble, 1st Ward, Millsville.
- 1875.—Dr. George B. Roberts, Dovering; Jonathan Wood, William

- Washington, Fairfield; Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; Henry Hays, 1, High Water; Joel S. Robinson, Maurice River; Samuel C. Morris, David Russell, 1 Ward, Middle; John S. Vail, Commercial.
- 1876.—Isaac B. Davis, Isaac B. Hutchinson, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Albert F. Bateman, Fairfield; Joseph M. Canham, Hapwood; William Russell, 1, James Loughlin, Christian Knapton, 1, Lewis, John Harrison, 1st Ward, Richard S. Iseland, 1st Ward, Millville; Benjamin F. Strong, Richard E. Davis, Stow Creek.
- 1877.—Alpheus Woodard, 1st Ward, Levi Haines, 2d Ward, John E. Jure, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Dr. Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield; Dr. A. P. Glendon, Downe; James M. Newcomb, Fairfield; Joseph Nason, John W. Potter, Ladies; Charles R. Stowman, Maurice River; Isiah B. Johnson, G. G. McChes, 1st Ward, John W. Newlin, Samuel Steinmetz, J. Dayton Walton, 2d Ward, John F. Fanning, 2d Ward, Millville; George G. Caster, Samuel Cobb, Samuel Simon, Dr. Charles R. Hatcher, Commercial.
- 1878.—George G. Green, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Jehiel Westcott, Fairfield; Albert S. Brown, Ladies.
- 1879.—William B. Freedman, 1st Ward, Charles G. Myers, 2d Ward, Jeremiah B. Tappan, Daniel Goodrich, David P. Garrison, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Samuel M. Fox, Deerfield; Henry Estlin, Ladies; Daniel Harris, Maurice River; George Woodford, 1st Ward, Millville.
- 1880.—William F. Fairfield, Downe; Jehiel Westcott, Jonathan Wood, Fairfield; Jonathan Y. Leaming, Greenwich; James A. Davis, Hapwood; Joel S. Robinson, Maurice River; Bedford M. Bonham, Stow Creek; Dr. George E. Riddle, Commercial.
- 1881.—Charles R. Morris, Isaac B. Davis, 1st Ward, Michael Ryneck, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Albert F. Bateman, Fairfield; Joseph M. Canham, Hapwood; William Russell, William H. Lopp, Alora S. Brown, Ladies; Horace P. Bailey, Maurice River; James M. Wells, Henry C. Reeves, John P. Miller, 1st Ward, Alexander Gilliam, 1st Ward, Millville; Jeremiah B. Fox, Stow Creek; Joseph R. Watson, Commercial.
- 1882.—Charles Garvey, John Smalley, 1st Ward, Francis P. Rigg, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield; Angus W. Cobb, Downe; Harry S. Tapp, Fairfield; Henry F. Allen, Joseph Mason, Ladies; Charles H. Stowman, Maurice River; Isiah B. Johnson, 1st Ward, John A. Miller, Richard Iseland, 2d Ward, John K. Fanning, 2d Ward, Millville; Eugene D. Woodruff, Stow Creek; A. S. McChes, John F. Jones, 2d Ward, Bridgeton; Dr. George E. Butler, Commercial.
- 1883.—John E. Jure, 1st Ward, Bridgeton; Theophanes G. Stapp, Commercial; Charles M. Hunt, 1st Ward, John Keesh, 2d Ward, Millville.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE inhabitants of Cumberland County joined heartily in the resistance to taxation without representation which led to the Revolutionary war. In the last Assembly which met under the colonial government, the members from this county, John Sheppard, of Greenwich, and Theophilus Elmer, of Fairfield, united with the greater part of their fellow-members in a strenuous opposition to all measures detrimental to the rights of the people of this colony. The first General Congress of the colonies which met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, signed an association pledging themselves not to import or use any goods or merchandise from Great Britain nor any East-India tea from any part of the world after the first day of the next March, and recommended all the people to sign the same.

The Parliament of Great Britain, after striving to enforce the Stamp Act and other taxes upon the colonists for several years, had, in 1770, repealed all of

the duties except that on tea, and in order to make that tax more palatable had taken off the export duty of twelve per cent. from the East India Company, and allowed them to bring it to this country upon payment of an import duty of three per cent. They hoped by thus cheapening the price of tea nine per cent. to bribe the Americans to pay the small import duty, and thus acknowledge the right of the British government to tax them without their consent. In pursuance of this plan the East India Company sent large quantities of tea to this country. The reception it met with in Boston, in December, 1773, is well known. New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Portsmouth, and other places all refused to allow any tea to be landed. Greenwich at this time had a considerable trade with the West Indies and ports along the coast.

About Dec. 12 to 14, 1774, the brig "Greyhound," Capt. Allen, came into the Cohansey with a quantity of tea, said to be shipped at Rotterdam. It is probable that it did not come direct from there, but was a quantity taken from a larger cargo, and sent here for a market. It was secretly landed at Greenwich, and stored in the cellar of a store-house standing on the market square, and occupied by Dan Bowen. The inhabitants of Greenwich becoming aware of it appointed a temporary committee of five to take care of it until the county committee should be chosen.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland having been called for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Continental Congress, as mentioned above, it was "held at Bridgetown on Thursday, the 22d day of December, 1774. The articles of association entered into by the Continental Congress being publicly read, were unanimously approved; whereupon it was resolved that a committee of thirty-five persons be appointed to carry the same into execution throughout the county. The following persons were chosen, viz.:

Abraham Jones.
Thomas Maskell.
Ephraim Harris.
Silas Newcomb.
Ephraim Seeley.
Daniel Finner.
Jonathan Ayres.
Elijah Hand.
David Bowen.
Joshua Brick, Esquires.
John Wheaton.
Benjamin Mulford.
Abijah Holmes.
Thomas Brown.
Jed Fielder.
Daniel Maskell.
John Gibben.
Michael Hoshell.

Thomas Daniel.
Jonathan Smith.
William Aul.
Joseph Sheppard.
Lease Preston.
Samuel Locke.
Mark Bistley.
John Buck.
Ezekiel Easter.
Joseph Newcomb.
Jonathan Lore.
John Ferry.
Gideon Heaton.
Richard Wood.
Joshua Ewing.
John Lanting.
Thomas Ewing.

take care of the same until the committee of the county was chosen. The general committee then withdrew, in order to consider what should be done in the affair, and came to the following resolution, viz.: That this committee being ignorant of the principles on which the said tea was imported, or whence it came, and not being able to get information thereof, by reason of the importer's absence, do think it best to have it privately stored, and agree to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow, in order to take care of the same.

"Accordingly they met the next day, and found to their surprise that the tea had been destroyed by persons unknown the night before, at the time the committee were sitting at Bridgetown, whereupon the committee further entered into the resolutions following:

"1st. That we entirely disapprove of the destroying of the above-mentioned tea, it being entirely contrary to our resolves.

"2d. That we will not conceal nor protect from justice any of the perpetrators of the above fact."

The above is the official account of the affair, taken from the minutes of the county committee, signed by Thomas Ewing, their clerk, and published in Dunlap's *Pennsylvania Packet*, printed at Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 9, 1775, and also published in the *Pennsylvania Journal*. Rev. Philip Vickers Fithian, who resided at Greenwich, and who is said to have been one of the party who destroyed the tea, gives us, in a few words recorded in his journal on the next day after the occurrence, a vivid picture of the affair, and of the feelings of the people concerning it. Under the date of "Friday, 23," he says, "Last night the Tea was, by a number of persons in disguise, taken out of the House & consumed with fire. Violent & different are the words about this uncommon Manoeuvre among the Inhabitants. Some rave, some curse & condemn, some try to reason; many are glad the Tea is destroyed, but almost all disapprove the Manner of the destruction."

The resolutions probably expressed the sentiments of the committee as to the destruction of the tea, their plan probably being to require the importer to take it away again. The object of the resolutions seems to have been to clear the committee of responsibility for the act, since they had taken jurisdiction of the tea the day before. Some of them doubtless secretly favored and advised the act; indeed, two of the committee, including the clerk, are said to have been of the number who burned it.

Disguised as Indians, the party early in the evening broke open the store-house, took out the boxes of tea, and burned them on the open square. This Market Square is now a short street called Market Lane. The names of many of the persons engaged in this bold act are involved in some doubt. Alexander Moore, Jr., Henry Seeley, Richard Howell, Jed Miller, Ephraim Newcomb, Abraham Sheppard, and

"As soon as the committee were chosen they were publicly informed that a quantity of tea had been secretly landed at Greenwich, and that the inhabitants of that town had taken the alarm, and had chosen a *pro tempore* committee of five persons to

the Newcombs were sued by the owners, and without right were there. According to the recollection of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, in his later years, David Pierson, Stephen Pierson, Silas Whittaker, Timothy Elmer, Andrew Hunter, Jr., Philip V. Fithian, Clarence Parvin, John Hunt, Lewis Howell, Henry Stacks, James Ewing, Thomas Ewing, Joel Fithian, Josiah Seeley, and Ebenezer Elmer himself were also of the party. Most of these lived in Greenwich and Hopewell, and some of them in Fairfield and at Bridgeton.

This list is probably not entirely correct. It is not probable that Philip V. Fithian, if he had taken part in it, would have written in his own private journal without recording something that would have at least hinted at his participation in it. The names given by Ebenezer Elmer were furnished to Robert G. Johnson for his "History of Salem County," when Gen. Elmer was about eighty-seven years of age, and the failing memory incident to his advanced age, together with the length of time that had elapsed, over sixty years, the disguise of the participants, and the secrecy maintained at the time as to their names probably explains the fact that Seeley, Miller, Sheppard, and the two Newcombs, against whom suits were instituted, are not mentioned by him. Henry Stacks was said to have tied up his pantaloons around his ankles and to have filled them with tea, which he carried home to his family. The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, son of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, remembers him in his boyhood, and that he was called "Tea Stacks" from the circumstances. The deed was doubtless planned at the meeting to choose the county committee, where the bold spirits who executed it had the chance to arrange their plan of action to be carried out the same night. The daring and hazardous nature of it is better understood when we remember that even the county committee, which was organized to resist the tyrannical acts of the mother-country, felt themselves constrained to at least publicly disavow the act. The feelings of the people were, however, thoroughly enlisted in opposition to the measures of the royal authorities. Cumberland County may well be proud of the fact that upon her soil and among her citizens were found those who dared to defy the power of the British government, and to express in this bold way their determination to resist oppression, even to an armed resistance, if necessary. This constitutes the only justification for this unlawful destruction of private property.

A mistake as to the date of the burning of the tea existed for many years, and has been repeated in all accounts of this affair published previous to 1874, the date having been given as Thursday, November 23d, instead of December 22d. This error arose through a misunderstanding of the journal of Mr. Fithian, which, after some entries in November, goes on to record events in December without giving the month, but only the day of it and the day of the

week, as in the entry of the 23d. above quoted. The venerable Dr. Enoch Fithian, as he informed the writer, furnished the date for the account of it published in Johnson's "History of Salem County" on the supposed authority of this journal. He has since noticed his mistake, so that now all the original sources of information agree as to the date. All the succeeding publications derived their information from Johnson's history and have repeated that error.

At the April term of the Supreme Court in 1775 a suit in trespass was commenced by John Duffield and Stacey Hepburn, the owners of the tea, against Miller, Sheppard, and the two Newcombs for six hundred pounds damages, and also a like suit against Moore, Seeley, and Richard Howell. Joseph Bloomfield, who resided at Bridgeton, appeared for the defendants, and the plaintiffs, being non-residents, were ordered to file security for costs. Money was raised by subscription for the defense, and Jonathan D. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, and others were retained. The plaintiffs were represented by Joseph Reed, of Philadelphia, and Pettit, of Burlington. The rule for security for costs was repeated at the November term, and in default thereof nonsuits were entered at the April term, 1776; at May term, security having been filed, the nonsuits were set aside and the actions revived. But they were short lived; the overthrow of the royal authority and displacement of the royal judges two months later ended the proceedings, and no further reference to them appears on the minutes of the court after that at May term.

An attempt was also made to have the actors in the burning indicted. Chief Justice Frederick Smyth presided at the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Cumberland County held next after the burning, in May, 1775. Ebenezer Elmer, who had taken part in the affair, enters in his journal, under date of May 25th, "Came up to Bridge just before Court, being Supreme Court. Judge Smyth gave very large Charge to the Grand Jury concerning the times, & the burning of the Tea the fall before. But the Jury Came in without doing anything, & Court broke up." Judge Smyth sent them out a second time, but with no result. Jonathan Elmer, a brother of Ebenezer, was sheriff, and had summoned a jury of Whigs, the foreman of which was another brother, Daniel Elmer. All of the jury probably knew more about the burning than the judge did, and their sympathies were with the patriotic tea burners. Sheriff Elmer's term expired in June, and Governor Franklin appointed as his successor David Bowen, who was supposed to be more friendly to the royal cause. Under the date of September 27th, Ebenezer Elmer records, "Twas expected as Sheriff Bowen had got a Jury of Tories, we should be indicted for Burning Tea & Taking Wheaton, but they could not make out, but made out a presentment. Court broke up." This ended all proceedings concerning the matter. This brave act is a rich legacy to our country of the spirit and

determination of those early patriots. As such the centennial anniversary of it was celebrated with great enthusiasm on Nov. 25 and 26, 1874. There being no suitable place at Greenwich, the celebration was held in the West Jersey Railroad depot at Bridgeton, the largest building in South Jersey, the whole of which was granted by the railroad company for that purpose. Among the features of interest were a Washington parlor, a relic-room filled with articles and documents of great interest, many of them dating back to the first settlement of the county. Thirteen tables, handsomely trimmed, represented the different townships and wards of the county. The opening address was made by Joel Parker, Governor of the State, and he was followed by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, United States Centennial Commissioner from New Jersey, while Graflula's Seventh Regiment Band of New York furnished the music. Excursion trains were run on all the railroads, and an immense throng of people were present, the number on the last evening being estimated at not less than eight thousand, completely filling the large depot. Over two thousand dollars were realized from the celebration, which was invested in United States Centennial Commission stock, and after the close of the great Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, and the winding up of its financial affairs, the money returned on the stock held by this county was invested in two handsome drinking fountains, one of which now stands in front of the courthouse, and the other on South Laurel Street, near Commerce, in the city of Bridgeton.

At a meeting of the county committee, March 6, 1775, Silas Newcomb, a member of the committee, acknowledged that he had violated the third article of the association, and had drunk tea in his family since March 1st, and that he was determined to persist in the practice. After trying in vain to convince him of his error the committee resolved to enforce the eleventh article of the association, and to break off dealings with him, which resolves they published in the *Pennsylvania Ledger* of April 1st. This action, together with the breaking out of hostilities at Lexington on April 18th, altered his mind, and on May 11th he made a written acknowledgment of his error, and promised to adhere to the association, which the committee also published, with their acceptance of the same. He became a staunch Whig, and was colonel of the First Battalion of Cumberland militia and also in the Continental army, and afterwards brigadier-general of the militia, and was frequently in active service.

The Provincial Congress on Aug. 12, 1775, ordered a new election for members of that body, and of the county committees, to be held on September 21st, and also ordered an immediate election of Township Committees of Observation and Correspondence, with power to transact the business referred to them by the Continental and Provincial Congresses and the county committees. In pursuance of this direction

the several townships of Cumberland, on September 14th, chose the following as township committees:

Greenwich—Dr. Thomas Ewing, Joshua Ewing, Thomas Maskell, Hopewell—Joel Fithian, Jonathan Bowen, Asaiah Moore, William Bagg, Ephraim Hill.
Stow Creek—John Giddin, Ebenezer Howell, John Wheaton.
Doerfield—John Westcott, Ephraim Seeley, Reconcience Leake, Noah Harris, Constant Peck.
Fairfield—Joseph Sheppard, Ephraim Harris, Esq., Timothy Ether, David Westcott.

Downe and Maurice River are not given. On the 21st the county met and chose two delegates by poll, Theophilus Elmer and Jonathan Ayars, Esq., and the following county committee:

Greenwich—Samuel Ewing. The other two not given.
Hopewell—Jonathan Bowen, Joel Fithian, Reuben Jarman.
Stow Creek—John Wheaton, William Kelly.
Doerfield—Ephraim Seeley, Samuel Ogden, Esq., Noah Harris.
Fairfield—Philip Sheppard, Capt. Harris, Ephraim Harris, Esq.
Downe—Joseph Newcomb, Jonathan Sheppard, William Low.
Maurice River—Joshua Brick, Esq., Derick Peterson, Jonathan Zuck.

This committee chose Thomas Harris as chairman, and on September 30th they applied to the Continental Congress for a supply of powder to defend the county from any British ships which might enter the bay, foraging for provisions. After the overthrow of the royal authority the county committees exercised large powers, arresting and imprisoning those hostile to the cause of the patriots on their simple order, and doing other acts outside of the ordinary processes of law. After the adoption of the State Constitution, July 2, 1776, and the incoming of Whig officials under it, they ceased to exist. Born of the necessities of the hour, all the public officers being appointees of the royal Governor, they did their work well; and when, through their instrumentality, a more permanent authority was called into existence, they sank back into the ranks of the people who had created them.

The part taken by this county in the first year of the Revolution, and the condition of affairs within the county, cannot be better understood at this day than by the following extracts from the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, now published for the first time:

- "May 2 1775. Committee met at Court-house.
- "May 4th. People met at Day Fithian's near Sheppard's mill, in Greenwich township, to choose officers for a militia. Daniel Maskell, Capt.; Asa Peckman, 1st Lieut.; Joel Fithian, 2d do.; Richard Carothers, Sergeant. — Miller, Thomas Withman, Thomas Brown, and Joseph Blomfield, Sergeants; Deeds Walling, Clerk."
- "(Drilling and exercising in squads went on nearly every day, as appears by numerous entries.)"
- "May 9th. Committee met at 2 o'clock.
- "May 11th. A number met at Bowen's Cross-Roads and formed a militia company, and chose officers: David Potter, Capt.; Asa Peckman, 1st Lieut.; John Sheppard, Ensign.
- "May 14th. Mustered at Dr. Ewing's (at Greenwich), where officers were chosen. Daniel Maskell, Capt.; Dr. Thomas Ewing a Lieut. Walling, Lieut.; Reuben Dees, Ensign. (Thus two companies were formed from the same and formed on the 14th.)"
- "May 16th. In an election was a County Meeting to choose Delegates for the County to meet at Trenton, 2d instant, for which Ben S. Fithian, Dr. Fithian, Elmer, Dr. Thomas Ewing were chosen."
- "May 20th. Went to Landing Creek, to see Capt. Hunt exercise his men, where was a large company."

"May 13th. [The entry before given concerning Judge Smyth's charge to the Grand Jury about the Tea burning.]

"May 20th. Considerable many people had the small-pox down that way. Downe Township] this winter: some sharp, but only three anywhere about there died with it, two of them old men.

"May 31st. Such noise and confusion in Country Little can be done.

"June 10th. Officers chose field officers, viz.: Silas Newcomb, Colonel; Enos Seelye, Lieut. Col.; David Potter, Major; Joseph Bloomfield Adjutant.

"June 20th. Committee met in afternoon.

"June 23d. In afternoon met a number at Court-house to choose officers: Axel Pierson, Capt.; Jonathan Bowen, Joel Fithian, Lieuts.; Job Sheppard, Ensign.

"June 29th. Capt. Preston exercising about 30 of his men together at Isaac Harris's [in Fairfield]. Came up to the Cross-Roads [New England Town] with them. Fired street-firing great part of the way.

"June 30th. [Enters the receipt of news of the burning of Charleston, opposite Boston, and of the battle of Bunker Hill.]

"July 3th. A very mortal uncommon dysentery came on about the last of May, and spread almost over the whole county.

"July 20th. A day appointed as a Continental fast. A number of officers and some men went up to Deerfield to hear the chaplain. Mr. Green preached on the occasion from Matt. xxii. 12.

"July 21st. Committee set. Capt. Preston, with a number of soldiers, came up. Exercised all the afternoon. In the evening a number of militia, under the drum, marched down to take R. [Richard] Cayford, but could not find him. Got Robert Wheaton and Richard Shay. Then a company of nine of us went to J. Wheaton's and took him, altho' he flashed a gun at us. Brought him to the Bridge. He & Robert kept in goal by a guard of men all night.

"July 23d. Committee set at 3 o'clock. The criminals taken the night before went before the Committee, made their confessions, and were let go upon their good behavior.

"July 26th. Wavover at John Westcott's, Wheaton, Cayford, and several other men at D. Ireland's who takes their part. J. Lawrence heard B. Wheaton say he would be damned but he would have Capt. Preston in goal before to-morrow night for his conduct in taking him last Friday. Some of the Committee and in many others disapproval of what was done when the Committee set, greatly encourages the Tories and makes them determined to have revenge some way or other, particularly on Capt. Preston, Adjutant Bloomfield, Rich^d Howell, Potter, Duffie, &c. What distressing times we see! Confusion, war, & bloodshed, abroad and at home. With the Lord, who is the Supreme General of the Armies of the whole earth, appear for us & deliver us from our troubles, or we shall come to ruin.

"July 31st. Dr. [Jonathan Elmer] set out to the Provincial Congress at Trenton about 8 o'clock, A.M. Went over to Esq. [Ephraim] Seelye's; he got home from going with the powder night before.

"Aug. 8th. The day of the general review. A great number of people were together, I & others of the Light Infantry went down to Lieut. Holmes'. Came back just as the companies came along. Some dispute arose between us and Capt. Dick Howell's company of light infantry; being left to the officers they gave the right to us, which so affronted them they left the field.

"Aug. 19th. The Dr. came home at evening [from Trenton].

"Sept. 4th. Committee set in the afternoon.

"Sept. 13th. [List of Township Committees, already given.]

"Sept. 20th. Old Committee met for the last time.

"Sept. 21st. County met to choose two Delegates & a County Committee. Dr. Ewing spoke something extempore. Delegates chose by poll, when Theophilus Elmer had a great majority, & next highest, Esq. Jonathan Ayres. [Then follows list of new County Committee given above.] Some disturbance arose in choosing these, as it was done by holding up the hands which they said was not a fair way.

"Sept. 25th. Seats sold at New England Town this day. [This was in the Presbyterian Church, now called the Old Stone Church.]

"Sept. 27th. [Entry as given under account of tea-burning.]

"Sept. 29th. Went down to N. E. Town. Met to appoint field-officers for the West Battalion, David Potter, Colonel; Abijah Holmes, Lieut. Col.; William Kelsey, 1st Major; Dr. Thomas Ewing, 2d do. Afternoon, the Battalion met to exercise, and did very well.

"Oct. 4th. Went down to Sayre's Neck. Talks that Preston's leaving the Company and being major will very near break up the company.

"Oct. 9th. Exercised in the afternoon. Chose officers, viz.: Dr. [Jonathan] Elmer, Capt.; Joseph Bloomfield, 1st Lieut.; Thomas Brown, 2d do.; Seif, 3d do. Richard Caruthers displeased and spoke against me; w/d Eph^m Seelye; so I answered very short.

"Oct. 10th. Exercised at John Dare's [he kept tavern near Colmaney Bridge of the East Battalion; only about 50 under arms; had firing.

"Oct. 16th. Exercised in afternoon at Bowen's Cross-Roads, about 20 men.

"Oct. 23d. Committee set. Richard Howell applied to get commission to go to the camp. I some notion to go too.

"Oct. 30th. Committee set.

"Oct. 31st. In evening to Jonathan Bowen's; military society of the officers.

"Nov. 3d. Richard Howell about enlisting [men] to go out under him.

"Nov. 6th. Review or field day. Went thro' our exercise & manoeuvre in general. Capt. Sheppard, of the Rangers, would not let the light infantry cover the flank of the Battalion, and so left the field. Richard Howell a beating up for volunteers; got many.

"Nov. 7th. Capt. Howell, Lieut. —, Ensign Neglee, with Drs. Beatty and Howell, who had been down to the review at the New Bridge [Millville] to get recruits, came to Matthew Potter's [he kept a tavern in Bridgetown].

"Nov. 10th. Recruits in town in evening.

"Nov. 21st. Light infantry exercised most all day.

"Nov. 22d. Went to Sayre's Cross Roads [Roudstown] to see the recruits exercise.

"Nov. 28th. It being court time little was done. At evening was at a meeting of the officers, called the Military Society, at Colonel Potter's.

"Nov. 29th. Court broke up. Recruits in Bridgetown. Meeting again at Potter's to settle the Rangers affairs. Concluded to let them act and be commissioned as such.

"Dec. 1st. Capt. Howell's Company reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Shrieve, & none called.

"Dec. 2d. Went to several places to get recommended for 2d Lieut. in Howell's company, but Howell would have Seth Bowen, who went off for the commission, so I had my ride for nothing. Remember Howell.

"Dec. 9th. Howell been persuading J. Seelye to go & not let me.

"Dec. 10th [Sunday]. Went to meeting at Greenwich. Mr. Hollinshead [pastor of Presbyterian Church] preached. Capt. Howell's soldiers there; came and went away in form. Coming home, Mr. Bloomfield proposed to me to send a petition for himself Capt. Josiah Seelye 1st Lieut., & myself 2d do, which was agreed.

"Dec. 12th. Jos. Bloomfield set out with the recommendation to Burlington.

"Dec. 13th. The soldiers [Capt. Howell's Company] went on board the Greenwich packet at evening to sail to Burlington.

"Dec. 14th. The soldiers, Capt. and all but 8 or 10 went in the dead of the night off on foot to get clear of their creditors, their going aboard of the vessel turned out only a sham."

The journal, as preserved, ends abruptly with Dec. 21, 1775. Exercising and other preparations for war seem to have occupied almost the entire attention of the people. Capt. Howell's company, whether they gave their creditors "leg bail" or not, did good service during the year for which they enlisted.

In the succeeding spring another company of sixty-five men, offered by Joseph Bloomfield, captain; Constant Peck, first lieutenant; William Gifford, second lieutenant; and Ebenezer Elmer, ensign, also left the county, and served faithfully for one year. An account of their campaign and a list of the men in the company are elsewhere given in this volume, taken from another journal kept by Ebenezer Elmer.

Two companies of artillery were raised in the State in March, 1776, and in the western company over one-half of the officers and a large number of the men were from this county.

Owing to the exposed condition of the State it was found necessary at times to call out volunteers from the militia, and embody them in separate organizations for service in this and other States for short terms. These were usually designated as State troops. Under the first call of Nov. 27, 1776, two companies from this county

formed part of the battalion commanded by Col. David Potter, who resided at Bridgeton. Under the call of Oct. 9, 1779, a regiment of eight companies was furnished by Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May. A call was made Dec. 29, 1781, for four hundred and twenty-two men to serve until Dec. 15, 1782, of which one company, commanded by Capt. Charles Allen, was from Cumberland, and was ordered to do duty on land or water. Col. Enos Seeley also commanded a battalion of State troops, composed of eight companies of the militia of this county, under the following captains: Samuel Ogden, Jeremiah Bennett, David Elwell, Joel Pithian, David Page, John Peterson, Jeremiah Sayre, and Benajah Thompson, who were commissioned Jan. 31, 1777.

Later in the war the militia of the county was several times in actual service, one-half of it being called out at a time, under the command of Col. and afterwards Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb, and Col. David Potter, Isaac Preston, and Elijah Hand. Col. Potter was also appointed a brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777, but declined the office. Col. Isaac Preston's regiment was in service in the northern part of the State, where he died in the service, at his quarters in camp, at the forks of the Raritan, in Somerset County, in March, 1777.

When the operations which resulted in the capture of Philadelphia, in 1777, were commenced the militia of the State were called out, and Brig.-Gen. Silas Newcomb, of this county, was appointed to the command of the brigade formed of the regiments of the southern counties, including Burlington. He was stationed at Woodbury to defend the eastern shore of the Delaware, in case of an attempt of the enemy to reach Philadelphia in that way. The difficulty of getting the militia into service became greater as the war was protracted, and the pay became more uncertain and of less value, owing to the depreciation of the Continental currency. These things, combined with the harvest-work, and the fear of their own homes being attacked by parties from the British ships during their absence, caused the number in Gen. Newcomb's brigade, who had responded to the call before August 25th, to be less than 300, furnished as follows: By Col. Hand's regiment, 60; Col. Potter's, 24 (both of Cumberland); Col. Holme's, 110; Col. Dick's, 20 (both of Salem); and Col. Ellis', 55 (of Gloucester); the other regiments furnished none, and none appeared from Burlington. The enemy, however, made their advance on Philadelphia by way of the Chesapeake, and on September 26th, Governor Livingston directed Gen. Newcomb to turn over the command of those already assembled at Woodbury to Col. Potter, who should at once march to join the militia under command of Gen. Armstrong to reinforce the army under Washington in Pennsylvania. Gen. Newcomb was retained in this State to take charge of its defense against attempts to ravage the shores by the ships of war. Col. Potter crossed with

the command into Pennsylvania, and did good service in that disastrous campaign. He was captured by the enemy, and was afterwards imprisoned for a time in the prison-ship "Jersey" in Wallabout Bay. John Gibbon, a leading citizen of this county, was also a prisoner, and died on that prison-ship.

After the evacuation of Fort Mercer by the Americans and the opening of the channel of the Delaware to the British ships, in November of that year, Lord Cornwallis took position at Gloucester Point, and collected large quantities of provisions for the British army in Philadelphia by incursions into the surrounding country. Gen. Greene commanded an almost equal body of troops in New Jersey, a part of which was militia, and while awaiting the arrival of Glover's brigade from the North had a number of skirmishes with the enemy's pickets and foragers. On the afternoon of November 25th a detachment of about one hundred and fifty men from Morgan's rifle-corps, and a like number of militia, including Capt. David Platt's company from this county, the most of whom belonged in the upper part of Hopewell township, the militia being under the command of Lafayette, who served as a volunteer, attacked a picket of the enemy consisting of about three hundred men, and drove them into their camp, with a loss of twenty or thirty killed. In a letter to Washington, Lafayette wrote, "I found the riflemen even above their reputation, and the militia above all expectation I could have formed of them." No higher praise of their soldierly qualities could be asked. But this brilliant affair was tinged with sadness to the Cumberland troops: Lieut. David Mulford, of Greenwich, was killed, and Thomas Harris was wounded. Azariah More, the first lieutenant of the company, wrote the following letter to his brother, giving an account of the affair:

"HADDENFIELD, 25th of November, 1777.

"11 o'clock at night.

"DEAR BROTHER,—We have had an engagement with a party of the enemy this evening near Little Timber Creek, in which we have lost Lieutenant Mulford, as brave a man as ever lived. He was mortally wounded just as the action began, which was about 4 o'clock, was taken to the place and died about 7 o'clock at our quarters. We have now lost our company, one of Thomas Harris, who had his arm broken. What a loss is it to our regiment! It was night when we left the ground, but I am certain it was small compared with what the enemy had lost. We most undoubtedly killed many of them in the time of action, for we took the greatest number which they first engaged. We have ten or twelve prisoners, with three artillery horses, and 140 R. of our light-horse took one grenadier's company, with no loss of life on our side. We have 600 Morgan's 12th men with us. I believe as fine a body of men as any of earth. We have been expecting reinforcements several days, and they are for a general action, but they have not arrived, and it is now reported, and I am ready to believe that the enemy are crossing the river at Gloucester Ferry, and that it is expected we shall have news of them in Jersey by to-morrow morning. If it should prove true, I shall consider they have taken a bright tour to the top. If you received my letter the 22d inst., you will soon have the opportunity to send me the money I wrote for, which I shall be glad to have, with a line or two of let me know how you and all are, and what is come of our deserters, and why they are not sent home. I think they are proper persons to be executed."

"Remember me to all friends.

"AZARIAH MORE."

When the British occupied Salem, March 17, 1778, militia of this county marched, under Col. Elijah Hand, to assist in driving them out. By a providential coincidence they arrived at Quinton's Bridge at a moment when they were very much needed. The Salem militia had been enticed to leave their trenches on the south side of Alloways Creek and cross to the Salem side, in pursuit of a few of the British who appeared in sight, and they had thus been drawn into an ambush, and were being slaughtered in the disastrous rout which their eagerness brought upon them. Col. Hand at once placed the Cumberland militia in the trenches, and opened on the enemy such a well-directed fire from the muskets of his men and two pieces of artillery which he brought with him that the enemy were prevented from crossing to the south side of the creek, and the Salem militia were saved from being entirely cut to pieces.

During the presence of the British fleet in Delaware Bay, parties from them came ashore in search of provisions, and plundered the houses of some of the residents near the shore. These parties were generally the refugee Tories, who manned the small vessels which accompanied the fleet. In August, 1781, a sharp fight was had in Maurice River opposite Port Norris. Some of the militia were in a shallop commanded by Capt. James Riggins, which the refugees, fifteen in number, attempted to board. A fight ensued, in which Riggins killed four or five of them while attempting to board the shallop, clubbing his gun after firing it twice. John Peterson was wounded by one of them, who was about to cut Peterson down with an uplifted broadsword, when his little son shot dead the refugee. Seven of them were killed and the rest were captured.

On Jan. 31, 1783, the armed boat "Blacksnake," having a privateer's license, was captured in Sow and Pigs Creek, below Autuxit, by Capt. William Low and Lieut. Jonadab Sheppard and their company of Downe militia, numbering nineteen men. The "Blacksnake" had captured two small shallops, and her crew had plundered the house of James Diamant, in Fairfield, and made a prisoner of Phineas Bragg. She was commanded by Capt. Andrew Gillis, and manned by eight men. Expecting to find her and her prizes lying in Autuxit, Capt. David Pierson's company of twenty-two men went down upon Jones Island to assist in her capture, but were not needed. Owing to the weather, Capt. Low and his company surprised them in the cabin of one of the shallops, and captured them without resistance, the vessels lying alongside. The "Blacksnake" was afterwards sold as a prize by proceedings in the Court of Admiralty of this State, which existed previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

While the great majority of the inhabitants of the county were ardent Whigs, there were some who refused to take part in resisting the mother-country. Most of these, while refusing to assist the patriot

cause, also refused to do anything against it. A large number of them were brought into court on presentments and indictments for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new State government, and such as did not then take it were fined and imprisoned. Some of these were conscientious in refusing; having held offices which required them to swear allegiance to the king, their consciences would not permit them now to take an oath which would require them to oppose him. Others were actively in favor of the royal cause, and joined the British army and fought openly for their belief. Among them were Richard Cayford, already mentioned, who became a British officer, and through whose influence several inhabitants of Hopewell township, near Beebe Run, also joined the British army, and at the close of the war were among the large number of loyalists who went to Nova Scotia, but in a few years returned to this county.

Daniel Bowen, a brother of Jonathan Bowen, who was one of the leading Whigs in the county and a member of the Provincial Congress, also fought openly for the royal cause, became a British officer, and when that cause was lost retired to Nova Scotia and never returned. He received an allowance of half-pay from the government, and his son became the customs officer for the port of Cornwallis. He maintained a correspondence with his New Jersey relatives for many years after the close of the war. Still others, while remaining here, secretly assisted the British in every possible way. Most of them were arrested and fined, while others escaped capture after their actions were known. In Downe township the number of Tories was proportionally larger than in any other part of the county. The temptation of British gold—a powerful temptation when the currency then in use had depreciated so as to be almost worthless—induced many of them to furnish supplies to the enemy's vessels in the bay, and quite active trading of that kind was kept up. In August, 1777, Gen. Newcomb sent a detachment of militia into Downe and arrested fifteen persons, twelve of whom were discharged on taking the oaths to the State. The others were convicted of assisting the British and of having instructions how to act when there should be a landing. One Daniel Shaw was their ringleader, and he planned to capture Gen. Newcomb and take him aboard the enemy's fleet, and made efforts to spike the cannon in a redoubt near Maurice River, but without success. Shaw's brother was at that time with the enemy.

These were a few of the exceptions in the great mass of the people of this county. No other county has a brighter record for self-sacrificing patriotism than has Cumberland. The ravages of war did not touch her borders, but she was prompt to assist in the defense of the adjoining counties, and her sons fought gallantly from the disastrous battle on Long Island to the glorious consummation of American hopes at Yorktown.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE
REBELLION.

THE bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, on April 12-13, 1861, was the signal for an uprising in Cumberland County, as throughout the whole North, such as has scarcely a parallel in history. Its first manifestation was the throwing to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. Pole-raising, with beating drums and enthusiastic speeches, were the order of the day. The towns and villages in the county were decked with the starry banner, and every cross-road of any importance in the county had its flag waving in the air. Party zeal was forgotten, and Democrats and Republicans vied with one another in their devotion to that emblem of the free, the pride of every American heart. On Saturday afternoon, the 20th, the first public pole-raising in Bridgeton took place, and the same day another one was had at Fairton. These were followed by others in every portion of the county.

On Saturday evening, the 20th, a monster meeting was held at Bridgeton, presided over by John T. Nixon, Esq., with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries composed of leading citizens of both political parties. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the strong patriotic feelings of the people, and of their determination to stand by the country in its hour of peril:

"Resolved, That secession is treason, and that after a full discussion it has become necessary for the government to use force against traitors in order to preserve our nationality.

"Resolved, That we pledge to the constituted authorities of this government our aid and support throughout the war, and pray that the same may be brought to a speedy close by the glorious and living vindication that the free government of our fathers, purchased by no debt, as heretofore, and ever shall be, a terror to evildoers and the praise of them that do well.

"Resolved, That our war often be requested to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature, in order that ample money provision may be made for equipping and sustaining the military of the State."

Speeches were made by Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Dr. William S. Bowen, Rev. J. T. Brown, Rev. J. W. Hubbard, John S. Mitchell, Esq., and Paul T. Jones. Outbursts of enthusiasm greeted the speakers, and demonstrated the hold which the patriotic sentiments expressed had on the hearts of the people. Other meetings of like import followed throughout the county.

On Tuesday, 23d, Capt. James W. Stickney, who had had some experience in military affairs, arrived in Bridgeton, and that evening a muster-roll for volunteers was opened in Sheppard's Hall, and by Wednesday noon it was more than filled. On the same evening an election for officers was held, and James W. Stickney was chosen captain, Samuel T. Dubois first lieutenant, and George Woodruff second lieutenant, who were afterward commissioned as the first officers. The name of "Cumberland Grays" was adopted, and it afterward became a household word in the county. The first-born child of the county's patri-

otic devotion to the Union, the Cumberland Grays, always seemed to lie nearer to the great heart of the people than any of the companies which, with equal zeal and devotion, followed them to the front.

The relief committee provided for at the meeting raised funds and paid to those needing assistance weekly allowances, according to the size of their families. The men who had enlisted gave up their different employments, and devoted their whole time to drilling and preparations to depart. Companies of Home Guards were organized at Bridgeton, Roads town, Greenwich, Port Elizabeth, in Fairfield, at Millville and Newport, and proved excellent schools in which future volunteers were drilled. The "exercising" so often mentioned in the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, in the early summer of 1775, was repeated on a larger scale in the early summer of 1861, and the entry he made under date of May 31, 1775, "Such noise and confusion in country little can be done," could have been repeated with emphasis.

The board of chosen freeholders met on May 31st and resolved "that in view of the warlike condition of the country the board now proceed to raise by tax such moneys as the exigencies of the case require." The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, Our country is now in a fearful condition, being in the midst of a civil war, and this State having been called upon by the President of the United States to furnish her quota of volunteers to protect the government; therefore,

"Resolved, That the sum of four thousand dollars be raised for the purpose of equipping the Cumberland Grays, and all volunteers that are accepted from this county for service by the Government of this State, for the assistance of the families of such volunteer during their absence from their children."

A committee was appointed to act with the directors of the board to superintend the expenditure of the money. Of this sum, \$2158.50 were expended in equipping and aiding the Cumberland Grays up to the time of their departure from Bridgeton, and \$919.25 was paid to the families of volunteers during the first six months.

The four regiments of three months' men called for from this State having been filled up, and those in authority having a totally inadequate conception of the tremendous struggle that was just beginning, the Cumberland Grays were kept in suspense, not knowing if they would be accepted or not. A handsome silk flag was presented to them by the ladies of Bridgeton on May 8th, on which occasion an enthusiastic meeting was had. They were finally accepted by the authorities, and left Bridgeton on May 27th, and were mustered in as Company F of the Third Regiment. Their departure was the occasion of a grand tribute to them of the affection and patriotic pride which old Cumberland had for them. The people flocked into Bridgeton from every direction, a fine well address was made to them by Judge Elmer, a handsomely bound Testament was presented to each one by the County Bible Society, and they were es-

orted to the boat by the Home Guards and a multitude of men, women, and children. The exposure of all eyes and the pride of the county, which delighted to honor their departure, they honored her in return by their noble bearing and soldierly conduct during their three years of service. Familiarity with warlike movements, and the going and coming of troops, in the succeeding months, cooled the expressions of enthusiastic devotion, and only when Company K of the Twelfth Regiment and the nine months' men departed, during the next year, was there any approach to the events of this day.

No other entire companies went from this county until September, 1862. Citizens of the county, however, enlisted in large numbers in companies from other counties and in other States. In the Olden Legion, afterwards the Tenth New Jersey, enlisted in September and October, 1861, about one-half of Company B were from Millville and vicinity, about the same number of Company D were recruited in Shiloh and the western part of the county, and about thirty of Company K were from Bridgeton and Port Elizabeth. In August, 1862, Company K of the Twelfth Regiment was recruited in Bridgeton, and was almost wholly composed of citizens of this county. They commenced to assemble in Bridgeton for their departure on September 1st, many of them coming from the surrounding townships with their relatives and friends to give them words of cheer and bid them a final adieu. The last signatures were placed to the roll, and over forty men were rejected, because the company was full. Speeches were made and a flag was presented to the company in the afternoon of that day. On Tuesday the members of the company were handsomely entertained at E. Davis & Son's hotel by Brig.-Gen. David Potter, commanding the Cumberland militia. After dinner farewell addresses were made to the company, after which they marched to the depot to take the cars for Camp Stockton, at Woodbury, where they were mustered in. An immense crowd of relatives, friends, and citizens gathered at the depot, and as the cars moved out of the building the air was rent with cheers, and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in honor of the departure of the brave boys, whose after-services and fighting qualities reflected only honor upon the county.

While that company was recruiting a call was made for men to serve for nine months, and enlistments being slow a draft was ordered to take place on September 3d. A general desire was felt to avoid a draft, and the enthusiasm of the first days of the war returned. Meetings were held throughout the county, and enlistments became more rapid. A special meeting of the board of chosen freeholders was held August 25th, and a bounty of fifty dollars was ordered paid to each volunteer enlisted for nine months under the call, and thirty dollars to those mustered into Company K, Twelfth Regiment, and into Company F, Third Regiment, to fill up its ranks. At the De-

cember meeting of the board thirty dollars bounty was ordered paid to all volunteers for three years since July 1, 1862. The different townships also offered a bounty of fifty dollars for nine months' men, except Fairview, which paid one hundred dollars. Under this stimulus and the enthusiasm of the meetings the quota of the county was more than filled; three companies were recruited from Bridgeton and the townships adjoining, one in Fairfield and Downe, and one in Millville. The Millville company was afterwards known as Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, the three companies from Bridgeton as Companies F, G, and H of the same regiment, and the Fairfield and Downe company as Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment.

The Fairfield and Downe company left Bridgeton by the morning train on Sept. 1, 1862, and the three companies recruited here by the afternoon train on the same day. Flags were presented to each of them, and the scenes of the departure of the Cumberland Grays were partly repeated. Men, women, and children flocked to the depot, but the enthusiasm was of a less boisterous nature than on the former occasion. War had become more of a reality to the people, and the departure of five hundred men, the bone and sinew of the county, husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, with the certain prospect that some of them would never return, lent a more subdued tone to the fires of patriotism welling up in the hearts of those who went as well as those who stayed.

At the May meeting, 1863, of the freeholders, a report was made that the bounty offered had been paid to ninety-eight men in Company K, Twelfth Regiment, four hundred and ninety-two men in the nine months' service, and fifteen others in other companies, making a total of \$27,990, and that there had also been paid to the families of volunteers \$16,363. The bounty of \$20 was continued to volunteers.

Additional calls for soldiers being made in July and November, 1863, of which the quota of this county was 615 men, a special meeting of the freeholders was held December 1st, and a bounty of \$200 was ordered paid to all volunteers credited to this county, and county bonds ordered to be issued to defray the expense, payable \$10,000 on Jan. 1, 1865, and a like sum each year afterwards until paid. A committee of three, with full power to do all necessary acts, was appointed to carry out the resolutions. At the regular meeting, eight days later, \$6 per month was ordered paid to the families of all colored volunteers. Jan. 15, 1864, the bounty of \$200 was extended to all persons credited to the county, and on May 11th it was made more explicit, including volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes.

The different townships also offered additional bounty, ranging from \$100 to \$200 for each man enrolled. By these means the quota of the county on these calls was filled. But a new call for 500,000 men was soon made, and during 1864 was followed

by other demands for men. The county continued the bounty of \$200, and when the time for drafting drew nigh the townships were stirred up to renewed efforts to obtain volunteers or substitutes to fill their quotas. They also offered large bounties in addition to that paid by the county, some of them as high as \$300. The first draft took place in May, 1864, and others were had throughout that year. Some of those drafted received the bounties and served in the army, but the greater part of them put in substitutes, for whom they paid from \$500 to \$800, of which the moneys granted by the county and the township formed a part. These substitutes were credited to the respective townships, which explains the fact that many of the names given in the lists of soldiers from this county are unknown to any resident.

At December meeting, 1864, the bounty fund committee made their final report, and were "discharged with the thanks of the board for the faithful performance of their onerous duties." County bonds for the payment of bounties were issued to the amount of \$158,200, besides the sums paid directly by tax. The amounts paid by the several townships is unknown, but it must have been at least double that sum.

An outline of the history and services of the regiments to which the companies from this county belonged, prepared by another person, and a list of the soldiers who went from this county, as taken from the records of the adjutant-general's office at Trenton, will be found under the general history of the three counties comprised in this work. From the nature of the records kept at the time the list is not complete. During the first year of the war, when drafting was not expected to be needed, no particular attention was paid to the locality from which the soldier came, and they are often put down to the locality where they enlisted in place of where they belonged. To such an extent was this true that when the quotas of the townships of this county for the draft ordered for Sept. 3, 1862, as made up from the records in the adjutant-general's office at Trenton, were first sent out, Bridgeton township was marked as exempt, already having enough volunteers, over her previous quotas, to her credit to meet the demands of this call. So notoriously was this incorrect that, by consent of the authorities, the assessors of the several townships, being considered best qualified to determine the credits due each township, met at the court-house and revised the previous credits, and determined the number due under the then present call for troops. By this revision Bridgeton township was called upon for sixty-nine men,—quite a startling change from the quotas first made out. This assignment was accepted by the authorities at Trenton.

Like mistakes were made between counties. A large number of men from this county enlisted outside of the county in small detachments, and in many cases were credited elsewhere. The number of men from this State who enlisted in other States, and for

whom the State has no credit, and of whom she has no record, is estimated by Adj.-Gen. Stryker at several thousand. From this state of facts it will be seen that the records of the State are not complete. Below will be found a supplementary list, mostly prepared from other sources, which include those who have been omitted in the list elsewhere given, as far as known. It can only be hoped that these lists will be found in the main correct, and will form a basis for a more complete one in the future. The State has prepared an official list of the State, as nearly accurate as possible, and the county owes it to her own honor, and to the noble men who represented her on the field of battle, to take up the work once commenced by her, but neglected by the agent appointed for the purpose, and have prepared a list as accurate as possible of those belonging in this county. Every passing year, while rapidly thinning the ranks of the survivors of the great struggle, is rendering the work more difficult.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SOLDIERS FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Peterson, Henry R., capt. and asst. q.m., May 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 29, 1865.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Edlin, Joel A., maj. and paymaster, May 28, 1864; must. out Oct. 12, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Company G.

Slute, George W., enl. May 23, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Company B.

Johnson, Isaiah E., com. 2d lieut. April 6, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 10, 1865, but not must.; must. out July 11, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Stickney, James W. H., maj., Sept. 13, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. F; res. June 25, 1863.

Sheppard, Joseph F., com.-sergt., Dec. 6, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. F; must. out June 23, 1864.

Band.

Webb, Charles W., enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 16, 1862.

Collins, Henry F., enl. June 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 16, 1862.

Company C.

Dubois, Samuel T., 1st lieut. Co. F, May 28, 1861; pro. capt. Co. C July 1, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Company F.

Salkeld, Charles F., capt., Oct. 13, 1862; 1st sergt. May 28, 1861; 2d lieut. Nov. 12, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. C Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Woodruff, George, 2d lieut. June 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1861.

Randolph, Sylvester W. F., sergt., enl. May 28, 1861; killed at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

Cambless, Fintzen, enl. May 28, 1861; corp. May 28, 1861; sergt. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1864.

Sheppard, Joseph F., enl. May 28, 1861; corp. Jan. 11, 1862; pro. com.-sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.

Coles, Thomas P., enl. May 28, 1861; disch. May 2, 1864, wounds received in action.

Fry, David W., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt.; 1st sergt. Nov. 12, 1861; private Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 23, 1864.

Larven, Alexander M., corp., enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; recd. April 25, 1864.

Swing, Michael H., enl. May 28, 1861; sergt.; private Feb. 1, 1863; must. out June 23, 1864.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

J. Howard Willett, col., Feb. 27, 1864; capt. Co. H, 7th Regt., Oct. 18, 1861; lieut.-col. 12th Regt. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Dec. 19, 1864, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Richard S. Thompson, lieut.-col., July 2, 1864; capt. Co. K Aug. 11, 1862; maj. Feb. 23, 1865; disch. Feb. 17, 1865, of wounds received in action at Resaca Station, Va. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Edward M. Duleja, maj., Feb. 23, 1865; sergt. Co. K June 24, 1862; sergt.-maj. Feb. 15, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. C July 18, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. I April 11, 1864; q. m. April 25, 1864; brev. capt. July 6, 1864; com. lieut.-col. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company A.

Thomas Law, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 11th Regt.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Company B.

Armstrong Powell, drafted Aug. 15, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 11th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 William F. Hoagland, drafted Aug. 12, 1864; trans. from Co. E, 11th Regt.; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company E.

Daniel Dure, capt., Aug. 6, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. K Aug. 14, 1862; com. maj. July 7, 1865; not mustered; must. out July 15, 1865.

Company F.

Frank M. Riley, capt., Jan. 30, 1865; sergt. Co. K Aug. 22, 1862; sergt.-maj. March 12, 1864; 1st lieut. Co. G April 11, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company G.

William F. Potter, capt., Feb. 4, 1864; 2d lieut. Co. K Aug. 14, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. K Aug. 6, 1864; brev.-capt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.
 James P. Williams, 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1865; private Co. K Aug. 19, 1862; corp. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; 1st sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Company I.

Albert S. Wood, enl. July 31, 1862; corp. Aug. 27, 1864; died of diarrhoea, at Canton, N. J., Dec. 1, 1864, while on furlough.

Company K.

Varney W. Gaskill, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 9, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Daniel Tullis, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 4, 1865.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company H.

Richard C. Lexell, enl. May 25, 1864; corp.; trans. from Co. F, 3d Regt., June 4, 1864; killed in action at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Robert W. Elmer, asst. surg., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out June 27, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Joel A. Fithian, maj., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.
 Samuel R. Fithian, q. m., Sept. 16, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.
 William L. Newell, surgeon, Sept. 16, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.
 Francis M. Dubois, sergt.-maj., Sept. 30, 1862; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, as 1st sergt. Co. G; disch. disability Feb. 8, 1863.
 Thomas M. Barradell, sergt.-maj., March 22, 1864; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, as sergt. Co. G; private Co. G June 3, 1863.

Company B.

John Sheppard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

Company G.

Isaac Sheppard, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Robert M. Bateman, asst. surgeon, Oct. 15, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

Company B.

Isaac S. Whiticar, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 29, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company H.

Charles Seymour, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1864, to date July 6, 1863, wounds received in action.
 George Shaw, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out July 6, 1863.

THIRTY-FOUR REGIMENT.

Company D.

James W. Hand, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. F; died at Tarry Hill, Ga., Jan. 23, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company G.

John R. Bowen, surgeon, Sept. 29, 1863; resigned May 27, 1864.

Nelson S. Donnelly, enl. April 5, 1865; died of chronic diarrhoea at Greenville, La., Oct. 14, 1865; trans. from Co. I.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company D.

Charles M. Shipley, corp., enl. Sept. 23, 1863; must. out July 29, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company F.

David Sayre, enl. June 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.
 William M. Ogden, enl. June 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT (SIXTEENTH REGIMENT).

Company E.

William B. Ewing, enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sergt.; disch. disability Oct. 3, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT (THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT).

Company H.

James K. Mosher, enl. July 28, 1863; died of chronic diarrhoea at Columbus, Ky., Jan. 25, 1864.

Company I.

Richard D. Mitchell, capt., Sept. 29, 1861; private Co. K, 10th Regt., Oct. 5, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. 1, 10th Regt., April 17, 1862; 1st lieut. Co. 1, 2d Cavalry, Aug. 29, 1863; must. out Nov. 1, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY (THIRTY-SEVEN REGIMENT).

Company H.

Charles H. Coombs, enl. Dec. 31, 1861; must. out June 15, 1865.
 John G. Davis, enl. Dec. 8, 1862; disch. disability June 29, 1865.
 George Edwards, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.

BATTERY E, FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

James G. D. Craig, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from Battery B; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
 Daniel H. Ham, drafted March 31, 1863; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., May 21, 1865.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

At the first courts held in this county, Daniel Mestayer, Edward Rose, and Robert Hartshorne were the first attorneys. In May, 1752, John Lawrence first appeared as an attorney, and did a large share of the business after that. At December term, 1754, James Kinney and George Trenchard were admitted as attorneys. They both resided at Salem. In 1759, Augustine Moore presented his license to practice law, but does not seem to have done much business. Jasper Smith presented his license in 1763. Samuel Allinson, together with Trenchard and Lawrence, were the principal attorneys from 1765 to the Revolution. John Carey and James Bowman appeared in 1772 and 1773. At February term, 1773, Joseph Bloomfield, who had been admitted to practice at the November term, 1774, of the Supreme

Court, presented his license to the courts of this county. He had taken up his residence in Bridgeton just previous to that, and was the first attorney, as far as known, who resided in this county. He has been followed by a succession of able attorneys, whose practice has been confined in the main to this and the adjoining counties. The situation of the county at the southern end of the State, out of the lines of travel, and until within a few years past having no means of access except by stage or private conveyance, has prevented the bar of this county from participating in many of the important cases which have arisen in other parts of the State, while the want of a litigious disposition among the inhabitants of this section of the State has not furnished many cases of great importance. With a few exceptions, the members of the bar in this county have been earnest and active toilers in the profession, of unblemished reputation, and noted for that professional feeling which prompts them to those things which are for the best interests of their clients, even if not of themselves.

The following is a list of the attorneys who have resided in this county, together with the term of the Supreme Court when admitted to practice, and their place of residence in the county:

Joseph Bloomfield, Bridgeton.....	Admitted, Nov. 1774.
Richard Howard, Bridgeton.....	April, 1779.
James Green, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1786.
John M. de Winter, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1791.
Isaac W. Crane, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1797.
David T. Hunt, Bridgeton.....	Nov. 1807.
Elvis P. S. 1818, Bridgeton.....	May, 1815.
Isaac G. C. Talbot, Bridgeton.....	May, 1815.
Oliver N. Freeman, J. B. 1820, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1819.
John E. de Camp, Port Elizabeth.....	May, 1821.
James D. Weston, Jr., J. B. 1821, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1821.
John Buse, J. B. 1821, Bridgeton.....	May, 1828.
Thomas T. Light, Bridgeton.....	May, 1828.
James G. Hampton, Bridgeton.....	May, 1829.
Charles E. Jones, Bridgeton.....	Sept. 1842.
Christopher Jones, Bayview.....	Oct. 1843.
John T. Nixon, Bridgeton.....	Nov. 1845.
James R. Hargrave, Port Elizabeth.....	Feb. 1847.
John S. Reeves, Bridgeton.....	Nov. 1847.
James H. Nixon, Milford.....	Nov. 1848.
Franklin F. Westcott, Bridgeton.....	Febr. 1849.
William E. Foster, Bridgeton.....	Nov. 1850.
Joshua Lybrand, Bridgeton.....	Nov. 1867.
Elwyn M. Turner, Vineland.....	Febr. 1868.
William A. Home, Vineland.....	Febr. 1869.
James L. Van Syckel, Milford and Bridgeton.....	June, 1869.
Leicester Newcomb, Vineland.....	June, 1870.
J. Boyd Nixon, Bridgeton.....	June, 1870.
Charles F. Scott, Port Elizabeth.....	June, 1871.
Thomas W. Wilcox, Vineland.....	June, 1871.
Walter T. Vidal, Vineland.....	Febr. 1875.
William A. T. 1876, Port Elizabeth.....	June, 1875.
Charles J. Vandyke, Milford.....	Nov. 1876.
Orlando C. A. 1877, Port Elizabeth.....	Nov. 1877.
Joseph C. Craver, Port Elizabeth.....	Nov. 1877.
Benjamin T. James, Oceanville.....	Nov. 1878.
George B. Ozden, Milford.....	June, 1878.
Simond W. Joy, Jr., Milford.....	Febr. 1879.
Wheaton Derault, Vineland.....	June, 1879.
A. A. Sampson, Vineland.....	Febr. 1880.
Charles D. Jones, Vineland.....	Febr. 1880.
Boyd D. Taylor, Vineland.....	June, 1881.
Harry O. Newell, Milford.....	June, 1881.
Milford T. Taylor, Vineland.....	June, 1882.
Harry H. 1884, Port Elizabeth.....	Nov. 1882.
Henry S. Alford, Vineland.....	June, 1883.

¹ Left the county in a short time after being licensed.

² See notice of Governor Nixon's society.

³ Appointed United States district judge in 1870, and removed to Trenton, N. J.

⁴ Removed to Rahway, N. J.

⁵ Left the county.

⁶ Removed to New Town, Washington Territory.

Biographical Notices.—The first four and the sixth and seventh of the following notices are taken in most part from Judge Elmer's "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," but items obtained from other sources have been added to them.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, who married as his second wife the widow of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Greenwich, in this county, and was born at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1753. He was partly educated at Deerfield, in this county, by Rev. Enoch Green, pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, who also taught a classical school for a number of years. He studied law with Cortlandt Skinner, the attorney-general of the province, who was an influential lawyer, and held important positions as member of Assembly and of Council. At November term, 1774, he presented to the Supreme Court of the province a license from Governor Franklin, authorizing him to practice law, and took the oaths and was admitted by the court. He at once took up his residence in Bridgeton, and at the ensuing February term presented his license before the courts of this county.

Two months later the battle of Lexington took place, and the drilling of troops and preparations for the heroic contest which that battle inaugurated became the principal business with every Whig. Mr. Bloomfield was an ardent patriot, and began his military career as a sergeant of a company of militia, organized in the western part of the county, May 3, 1775. On the election of field-officers of the Cumberland militia, June 13th of that year, he was chosen adjutant, and on October 9th was chosen first lieutenant of another company of militia.

He was appointed Feb. 7, 1776, as captain in the Third Battalion of troops raised for the Continental army in this State, and a company of sixty-five men was recruited in this county, with himself as captain; Constant Peck, first lieutenant; William Gifford, second lieutenant; and Ebenezer Elmer, ensign. This company left Bridgeton March 27, 1776, and did good service during the year of their enlistment, an account of which, from the journal of Ebenezer Elmer, will be elsewhere found in this volume. Capt. Bloomfield was promoted major of the Third Battalion Nov. 28, 1776, and was also appointed judge-advocate of the Northern army during the same month. He continued in the army until Oct. 28, 1778, when he resigned, having been elected clerk of the Assembly of this State on the preceding day. He was wounded during his term of service, but at what time is now unknown. Lieut. Elmer in his journal entered his opinion of the officers in the command, and of him says, "Capt. Bloomfield, active, unsteady, fond of show, and a great admirer of his own abilities; quick passions, but easily pacified,"—probably a pretty correct statement of the points of his character.

Shortly after he resigned from the army he married a lady in Burlington, where he took up his residence,

and resided there during the remainder of his life, being mayor of the city several years.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which vested all admiralty jurisdiction in the United States Courts, this State passed an act Oct. 5, 1776, establishing a State Court of Admiralty, and Mr. Bloomfield was appointed register of the court, and held the office until 1783. In that year, upon the resignation of William Patterson, he was appointed by the joint meeting attorney-general of the State, and re-elected in 1788, but resigned the office in 1792. In that year he was elected by the Legislature one of the Presidential electors. He was also a general of the militia of the State, and commanded a brigade of militia which took part in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794.

He was an earnest supporter of the administration of Washington, but when, under the administration of John Adams and the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, the Federal party developed those proscription principles which were exemplified in the alien and sedition laws, he became a supporter of the Republican party of that day, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, and was one of the foremost in this State in the great political and social conflict. The joint meeting held October 31st elected Mr. Bloomfield Governor.

In October, 1803, the Democrats again had a majority, and Mr. Bloomfield was re-elected Governor, and continued to be re-elected annually until 1812. As Governor he was also chancellor, but the business of that court was not large in his time, and no cases decided by him are reported.

In the war of 1812 he was appointed a brigadier-general by President Madison, and commanded a brigade stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and a part of his brigade, under command of Gen. Pike, crossed into Canada and made an attack on Fort George, but were unsuccessful, Gen. Pike being killed by the explosion of the magazine. He afterwards was in command of the military district whose headquarters was at Philadelphia, and remained in service until the close of the war in 1815.

In the fall of 1816, Gen. Bloomfield was elected to Congress on a general ticket by the Democrats, and re-elected in 1818. He was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and introduced the bill granting pensions to the survivors of that struggle and to the surviving widows of those deceased.

After he settled at Burlington, he was a member of and president of the "New Jersey Society for the Abolition of Slavery," a society whose efforts were confined to legal methods of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and the cultivation of a public sentiment in favor of its abolition. He was elected a trustee of Princeton College in 1783, but resigned when he was elected Governor, and in 1819 was again elected, and held the position until his death.

Mr. Bloomfield married Miss Mary McIlvaine, daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, of Burlington, soon after he resigned his position in the army in the Revolution, which probably occasioned his locating at that place. They had no children, and she died in 1818. He afterwards married a second wife, who survived him. He died at Burlington, Oct. 3, 1823, and on his tomb is inscribed, "A soldier of the Revolution; late Governor of New Jersey; a General in the Army of the United States; he closed a life of purity, benevolence, and public service, in the seventieth year of his age."

RICHARD HOWELL was the son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bond) Howell, and was born Oct. 25, 1754, at Newark, Del. His parents removed to the neighborhood of Shiloh, in this county, during his youth. He was educated at Newark, together with his twin-brother, Lewis, and came to this county a few years previous to the Revolution. He was one of the party who burned the tea at Greenwich on the night of Dec. 22, 1774, and, with several others, was sued for damages, but the case was never tried, owing to the breaking out of active hostilities. His brother Lewis studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Elmer, but Richard studied law.

Nov. 29, 1777, he was appointed captain of a company of soldiers raised in this county, who marched from here on the night of December 13th. He was appointed brigade major Sept. 4, 1776, and on the reorganization of the New Jersey troops was appointed major Nov. 28, 1776. In the following winter he was major of the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Shrieve, and his brother Lewis was surgeon of the same regiment, and Ebenezer Elmer surgeon's mate. Maxwell's brigade, to which the regiment belonged, took an active part at the battle of Brandywine, and Lewis was taken prisoner, but escaped. On the retreat of the British through New Jersey, Lewis was taken with a fever, and died on the day of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, near that place. Major Howell resigned his commission April 7, 1779.

He was licensed as an attorney at April term, 1779, and presented his license to the courts of this county at September term of that year. He resided here several years, and did considerable business in the courts of this and Salem Counties. He removed to Trenton between 1783 and 1788, and on September 4th of the latter year was elected clerk of the Supreme Court by the joint meeting. In 1793 he succeeded Governor Paterson as Governor and Chancellor of the State, and was re-elected every year until 1801, when the Federalists, to which party he belonged, were defeated, and he was succeeded by Joseph Bloomfield, who had preceded him as the first resident attorney in Cumberland, and who followed him into active service in the Revolution as captain of the second company of troops raised in this county. While Governor he commanded the militia of the State called out to assist in suppressing the Whiskey In-

urrection in Western Pennsylvania, in 1794, and had command of the right wing of the army, Gen. Joseph Bloomfield commanding a brigade under him.

He married in November, 1779, soon after he left the army, a daughter of Joseph Burr, of Burlington County, and had nine children, some of whom died in infancy. He died May 5, 1803, aged forty-nine years.

ELIAS P. SEELEY was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Clark) Seeley, and was born in Fairbairn township, Nov. 10, 1791. He was a grandson of Col. Enos Seeley, who commanded a battalion of State troops from this county in the Revolution. His father, Ebenezer, removed to Bridgeton when he was a child, and represented this county in the Assembly and Council many years, and was clerk of the county for nineteen years, from 1814 to 1833. The son, Elias P., studied law with Daniel Elmer, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1815. He opened an office in Bridgeton, and soon established a good practice, and was very popular among the people of this county. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1826, 1827, and 1828. In 1829 he was elected to the Council, and re-elected in 1830, 1831, and 1832. In the latter two years he was elected vice-president of the Council. On the election of Governor Southard as United States senator he was elected by joint meeting, Feb. 27, 1833, Governor of the State, and served until Oct. 25, 1833, when he was succeeded by Governor Peter D. Vroom.

While Chancellor, which office he occupied by virtue of being Governor, he delivered several opinions on cases argued before him. By virtue of his office he was also the presiding officer of the Court of Appeals, which, by the Constitution of 1776, was composed of the Governor and Council.

In 1836 Governor Seeley was again elected to the Assembly by his fellow-citizens of this county. He married, March 6, 1816, Jane B. Champneys, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Champneys, and had two children,—Elias P., Jr., and Rebecca. The latter married Henry T. Ellet, who practiced law in this place about four years, and then removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where he has since been a member of Congress and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State, and upon the organization of the Confederate States government at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed by Jefferson Davis a member of his cabinet, but declined the position from personal considerations.

Governor Seeley did a large business as an attorney, mostly confined to his own county, and as a conveyancer his services were in greater demand than those of any of his contemporaries. He became the victim of a cancer of the face close to his eye, and after enduring great suffering it terminated his life Aug. 23, 1846, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

DANIEL ELMER, who was born at Cedarville, Sept.

30, 1784, was the fifth Daniel in regular lineal descent from the Rev. Daniel Elmer, who was settled as pastor of the old Cohamsey Presbyterian Church in 1729, and died in 1775, leaving several children, the descendants of whom, now a numerous body, still reside in South Jersey. Daniel's father, himself a young man, and with but little property, dying when the son was only eight years old, he was left to the care of Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, his great-uncle, with whom he lived for several years, and obtained only a common school education. From his earliest years he exhibited those traits of unceasing activity and energy which remained until he was disabled by disease.

About the year 1800 he began to study law with Gen. Giles, of Bridgeton, and served as a regular clerk with him for the five years then required of a student who was not a graduate of some college.

He was licensed as an attorney in November, 1805, and at first had serious thoughts of commencing business in some other locality; but this purpose he soon relinquished, and opened an office in Bridgeton. He was licensed as a counselor in 1808, and called to the degree of sergeant-at-law in 1828. He married Martha E. Potter, daughter of Col. David Potter, March 9, 1808. They had several children, all of whom died in infancy or early youth except two.

The removal of John Moore White gave him the opportunity of acquiring an extensive and lucrative practice. His early education had been meagre, and during his clerkship he had no time for systematic study. His knowledge of law, which became, however, quite extensive, and, so far as it went, very accurate, was mainly acquired, as has been the case with many other very successful lawyers, by a careful study of the cases he was called upon to undertake in his practice. A large part of his business was the collection of debts.

During the war with Great Britain he was captain of a uniformed company of militia, and afterwards rose through the various grades until he became general of the Cumberland Brigade, by which title he was generally addressed.

Upon the resignation of Judge Dayton, in 1841, Daniel Elmer was appointed by the joint meeting a justice of the Supreme Court. He accepted the appointment.

Judge Elmer was a member of the convention that formed the new Constitution, in 1844. At the death of Gen. Giles, in 1825, he was elected president of the Cumberland Bank, and held the position until his appointment to the Supreme Court, in 1841. He was appointed, in 1833, by the board of chosen freeholders of the county, to the responsible position of agent to manage and invest the surplus revenue apportioned to this county, amounting to the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which office of trust he held until 1842, when he resigned, and his son, Charles E. Elmer, was appointed in his place. In the winter of 1844, after he had sat in the Constitutional Convention, he had a

slight apoplectic attack, which so disabled him as to make it necessary for him to resign, which he did in January, 1845. He never recovered, and died July 3, 1848. Some years before his death he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in its communion.

JOHN MOORE WHITE was born in Bridgeton in the year 1770. He studied law with Joseph Bloomfield, and was admitted as an attorney in September, 1791, as a counselor in 1799, and as sergeant in 1812. Taking up his residence in Bridgeton, he married a Miss Zuntzinger, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He enjoyed remarkable health all his life, but became blind towards its close. In 1808 he removed to Woodbury, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

Mr. White was justly considered an able advocate in the trial of cases involving questions of boundary, but was never ranked, however, among the able lawyers of the State. He prosecuted the pleas of the State for several years in the counties of Cumberland and Salem, by virtue of a deputation from the attorney-general. He was a Federalist, and represented the county of Gloucester several times in the Legislature. In the year 1833 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, holding the office the constitutional term of five years. In 1838, Mr. White was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, the number of judges being now increased to five. He did not make a very satisfactory judge, although his honesty and sound judgment were never questioned. After the expiration of his office, then seventy-five years of age, he lived very much in retirement during the remainder of his life, which was protracted to the year 1862, when he died, at the age of ninety-one.

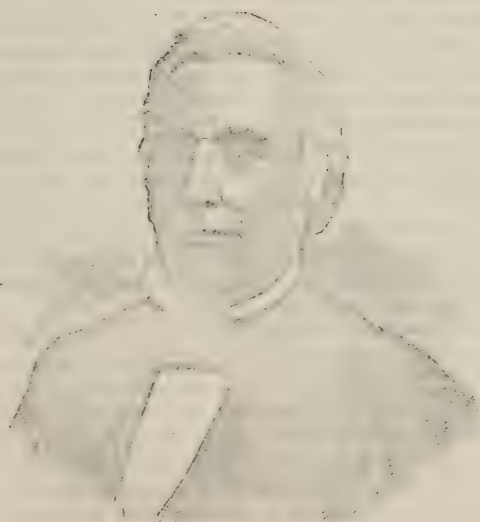
LUCEUS QUINTUS CINCIANNATUS ELMER was the only son of Gen. Ebenezer and Hannah (Seeley) Elmer, and was born in Bridgeton, Feb. 3, 1793. As a lad he attended a school at Woodbury, taught by Rev. Mr. Pierson, in the winter of 1803, and in the fall and winter of 1804-5 at the academy of Rev. Dr. Burgess Allison, at Bordentown, and after that at the old academy on Bank Street, in Bridgeton. He also attended, in Philadelphia, the classes of Dr. Patterson, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, after he had commenced to read law with Daniel Elmer, Esq., afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of this State. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1815, and at once began his legal career in his native place, and soon acquired a large practice. As a lawyer, he was industrious and painstaking, preparing his cases with great care and with deep research into the underlying principles of the law. He was well versed in and thoroughly indoctrinated with the common law, for which he had the most profound regard.

Upon his admission to the bar he at once interested himself in politics, and was a member of the Demo-

cratic party, as was also his father, although Gen. Ebenezer's brothers and nearly all others of the family name were Federalists. He was elected clerk of the board of freeholders in May, 1816, and a member of the Assembly in 1820, '21, '22, and '23, and in the latter year was Speaker of the House. Politics becoming somewhat distasteful to him, he retired from active participation in them, and devoted himself more assiduously to his profession, and his subsequent positions were mostly in the line of that profession. After the passage of the law for the appointment of prosecutors of the pleas by the joint meeting, he was the first appointment for this and Cape May Counties, on Oct. 29, 1824, and was reappointed Oct. 30, 1829, and served with marked ability until Oct. 31, 1834. In 1824 he was appointed United States district attorney for New Jersey, and filled the office in an acceptable manner until 1829. He was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1833 on behalf of New Jersey to meet a like commission from New York to settle the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the two States, which duty was acceptably performed, and the agreement made by them, dated Sept. 16, 1833, was ratified by the Legislatures of the two States in February, 1834, and approved by Congress in the following June.

He published a "Digest of the Laws of New Jersey" in 1833, in which the topics were arranged alphabetically, which proved so convenient that it soon displaced all other compilations of the laws of this State. Subsequent editions were issued in 1855, 1858, 1861, and 1868, under the name of Nixon's Digest. Mr. Elmer having been appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, it was issued under the name of his son-in-law, John T. Nixon, Esq. It continued the standard compilation of this State until after the general revision of the laws by the Legislature in 1874 and 1875.

In October, 1843, he was elected a member of Congress from this district, which office he filled for one term of two years, but was defeated when a candidate for re-election in November, 1844, by James G. Hampton, Esq., also of Bridgeton, the district having a large Whig majority. In February, 1850, he was appointed by Governor Haines attorney-general of the State, which office he held until Feb. 5, 1852, when he was appointed by Governor Fort one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the State. At the expiration of his term Governor Newell appointed in his place William S. Clawson, who was a Republican, as was also the Governor. Judge Clawson died June 18, 1861, and such was the high estimation in which Judge Elmer's qualifications for the position were regarded, that in response to the almost universal desire of the people of the southern end of the State, which comprised that judicial district, he was again appointed to the position by Governor Olden, who was a Republican, and opposed to the judge in politics, on Aug. 22, 1861. He continued on the



L. Q. C. ELMER.

bench until March 15, 1869, and then, with his retirement from that position, he also retired from active professional life.

During his term of service he was one of the most distinguished members of the court, and delivered the opinion of that tribunal in a large number of important cases. Upon questions involving the principles of the common law and of the law of real estate he was especially strong, and his great familiarity with those branches of the law gave him great weight with the other members of the court. On the trial of cases at the circuit he was not as ready and quick to decide disputed points of law and practice raised in the course of the trial as are some other judges, his great conscientiousness and fear lest an erroneous decision at the moment might prejudice the case of the party against whom the decision was made sometimes causing him to hesitate in deciding such points. But in the decision of questions heard on argument before the Supreme Court, the opportunity afforded by the interval between the hearing of the argument and the pronouncing of the decision to examine carefully all the authorities and to weigh their force and effect as applied to the case in point, brought out in strong relief the eminently judicial qualities of his mind and his rich store of legal knowledge, grounded on the common law, the great bed-rock of all learning in the law, and built up and fashioned by his study of the written statutes and of the decisions of other courts.

His long life and early acquaintance with many of the men who were prominent in the affairs of the county during the latter part of the last and the early part of this century gave him great information concerning the local history of this county and the genealogies of many of its early families. All future inquirers into those branches must ever be indebted to him for his labors. In 1863 he published in the *Bridgeton Chronicle* his "History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County," to which the writer is indebted for many facts found in this work. This history was afterwards printed in an octavo volume of one hundred and thirty-eight pages. Annexed to it, as the last chapter of twenty pages, is a very clear and valuable account of the "Currency of New Jersey" from the first settlement, no account of which had been previously published. In 1870 and 1871 he prepared for the Historical Society of this State his "Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845, and Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," which was published by the society in 1872. He also wrote much besides the above, which, during the later years of his life, consisted largely of contributions to the press of his native city upon local history and sketches of early residents of this county.

He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1824, and that of LL.D. from the

same institution in 1865. He was one of the trustees of that college for forty years. On the death of his father he succeeded him as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, and was its president from 1871 to his death. He was converted in 1825, and united with the First Presbyterian Church of this city in 1829, and remained a consistent Christian, placing complete reliance on the atonement of the Saviour, until he was called to meet him beyond the river. He was also for many years president of the Cumberland County Bible Society. During the latter years of his life he was afflicted with cataract, from which he lost the sight of first one eye and then the other, several months before his death, after which his health rapidly declined. He was confined to his bed but a few weeks, and sank away with little if any pain. He died on Sunday morning, March 11, 1883, aged ninety years, one month, and eight days.

In October, 1881, he married Catherine Hay, whom he left surviving him, together with three daughters, two of whom are married.

Thus passed away one of the most distinguished citizens of this county, and one of the purest and most learned judges that have graced the bench of this State.

JAMES GILES was born in New York in the year 1759. At an early period of the Revolutionary war he was appointed a lieutenant in the Second, or New York Regiment of Artillery, and continued in service until 1782, in which year he became a student-at-law with Joseph Bloomfield, then resident at Trenton.

In September, 1783, he was licensed as an attorney, and in due time as counselor, and in 1804 was made a sergeant-at-law. Shortly after he was licensed he married a sister of Gen. Bloomfield, and took up his residence in his native city, and was admitted to the bar there.

In 1788 he came with his family to Bridgeton, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In the ensuing year he was appointed by the Legislature in joint meeting clerk of the county, and being twice reappointed, he held that office fifteen years. Being at that time entitled also to practice law, he had quite a large and, for that day, lucrative business.

Judge Elmer says, "He was a well-read lawyer and safe counselor; but it cannot be said that he was distinguished as an advocate. He was a small man, precise in his dress, and remarkably erect and graceful, but very slow in his movements and in all he did. At the circuits he was one of the most genial and delightful companions. The legal documents he drew were marked by great exactness and precision. About 1805 his friends confidently expected he would be elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court, although a majority of the joint meeting was politically opposed to him; but the result was that the law authorizing three associate justices was repealed."

ISAAC WALES CRANE was born in Essex County, of

this State, May 3, 1773, and belonged to the family of that name who were in earlier years among the leading citizens of that county. He graduated at Princeton, in the class of 1789, Governor Mahlon Dickerson being one of his classmates. He was admitted as an attorney in 1797, and settled at Salem, but removed from there to Bridgeton about 1805. In October, 1810, he was elected a member of Assembly by the Democrats, to which party he belonged, although he supported Harrison for President in 1840. He removed to Camden in 1819, but returned in the spring of 1823. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for this county Oct. 31, 1834, and served one term of five years. Mr. Crane was a highly-educated man, being an accomplished French scholar, but he was of rather an eccentric turn of mind. He had a reputation for great ability, but, owing to his peculiar characteristics, combined with the strong opposition he met from the able attorneys who were natives of the county, he was not very successful as a lawyer. He resided here until somewhere about 1850, when he removed to the northern part of the State, where he died in 1856.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, JR., was the son of James D. and Amey (Hampton) Westcott, a sister of Dr. Isaac H. Hampton. He was born in Alexandria, Va., May, 1802. He studied law with Governor Elias P. Seeley, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1822. He married a daughter of John Sibbey, of Bridgeton, and practiced law in that place until 1829. He removed to Florida, and never returned to Cumberland County.

JAMES GILES HAMPTON was the son of Dr. Isaac H. and Fanny Giles. Hampton (who was the daughter of Gen. James Giles), and was born in Bridgeton in 1814. He received a good academic education in Bridgeton, and entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1835. He studied law with Governor Elias P. Seeley, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1839. He commenced practice in his native place, and did considerable business. His tastes were strongly political, and the law did not receive the attention it otherwise might have had. He was a genial and courteous man, both as a lawyer and politician, and was quite popular among his fellow-citizens. In 1844 he was elected to Congress over Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, the district being largely Whig. He was re-elected in 1846, and held the office in all from 1845 to 1849. He died Sept. 22, 1861, in the forty-eighth year of his age, only a little over a year after the death of his father.

FRANKLIN FISK WESTCOTT was born on his father's farm, one mile from Fairton, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 30, 1838. His parents were Ephraim and Anna Elmer Westcott. After his father's death, in 1848, the family removed to Cedarville. There he received the greater part of his preparation for college from Rev. J. A. Annin, pastor of the "Brick Church." He entered Princeton College in the middle of the fresh-

man year, and graduated in June, 1858, second in rank, delivering the valedictory oration. He studied law at Philadelphia in the office of William Ingham, Esq., teaching at the same time, and subsequently, at Bridgeton, N. J., in the office of John F. Nixon, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1861; was married at Port Elizabeth, Jan. 16, 1865, to Sarah M. Sharp, daughter of the late Jacob T. Sharp, M.D. His five children—Hannah A., Sarah S., Esther M., Mary E., and Franklin F.—are all living except the first-named, who died in infancy. Mr. Westcott always felt a deep interest in the questions of the day, and very early held advanced anti-slavery views. He was a thorough-going Republican, but never placed party above principle. His opinions were independent, and the result of careful and deep thought.

He was a prominent member of the West Presbyterian Church, and held various positions of trust in connection with the organization.

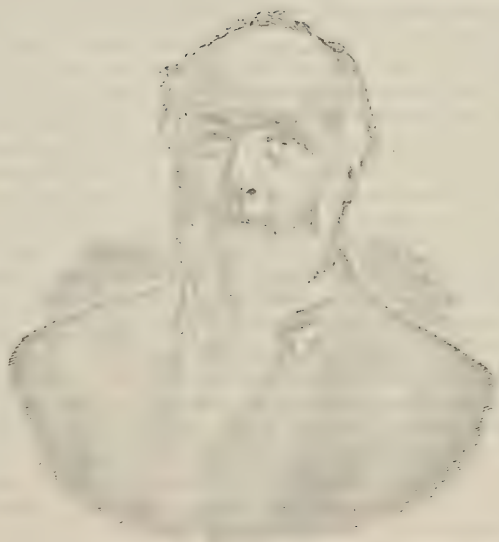
He practiced his profession at Bridgeton for over ten years, and was eminently successful. In the full vigor of his manhood he was suddenly taken ill, and after a short sickness, died on March 29, 1875.

CHARLES P. WOODRUFF was the eldest son of E. Collin and Ruth S. Woodruff, and grandson of Daniel M. Woodruff, clerk of this county from 1842 to 1852. He was born March 5, 1851. He commenced the study of law with James J. Reeves, Esq., and also attended the law school at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. At the November term, 1876, of the Supreme Court he passed a creditable examination, and was licensed as an attorney. He began the active practice of law at Millville, in this county, the same month, where he met with success and was gradually establishing himself in a substantial practice. He soon obtained the confidence of the citizens of that place, and in March, 1878, was elected city solicitor. Without having the benefit of a liberal education, he was an intelligent and diligent student, thoroughly upright and honest in all his purposes, and industrious beyond his strength. His constitution was not robust, and in less than a year after he settled in Millville he was taken with hemorrhages, which caused him to leave his business for some weeks, but recovering somewhat from that attack, he returned to his office, but was again taken in the same manner in the spring of 1878, and after trying in vain the medical skill of Philadelphia, he returned to his father's residence to spend the few remaining weeks of his life, where he died June 12, 1878, aged twenty-seven years.

HON. ELIAS DOUGHTY.—Elias Doughty, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided in Atlantic, formerly Gloucester County, from which he removed to Cumberland County, and settled near Bridgeton as a farmer. He married Mary Babcock, and had children,—Isaiah, Enoch, John, Richard, Elias, Miriam, Sarah, and Mary. Enoch was born in Burlington County, Feb. 16, 1798, and spent



Franklin F. Westcott



Ellis Daugherty

his youth in Atlantic County, from which he at a later date removed to Cumberland County. His trade was that of an iron moulder, which he pursued at the Mtna Furnace, in the first-named county, and later at the Cumberland Furnace, in Cumberland County. He was also employed at the Gloucester furnace, and subsequently removed to Millville, where he resided until his death. He married Dec. 16, 1819, Beulah, daughter of George and Sarah Taylor, born in Burlington County, Nov. 1, 1801. Their children are Elias; Sarah P., born in 1823; Thomas, in 1824; Elizabeth, in 1826; Harriet, in 1828; John McNeil, in 1831; George, in 1834; Benjamin, in 1835; Emoch (who sacrificed his life during the late war, in 1839); and Mary, in 1842. Mr. Doughty married a second time in 1849, Rebecca Gray, to whom was born a son, Richard B., in 1850. Mr. Doughty died Nov. 8, 1862, in his sixty-fourth year, and his wife Feb. 6, 1845, in her forty-fourth year. Their son Elias was born Nov. 19, 1821, in Gloucester County, and when seven years of age removed to Millville. He was inured to labor from early youth, and found little respite from toil in the furnace, other than the winter months afforded when the simple rudiments of an English education were acquired. Having learned the trade of moulder, he pursued it vigorously for twelve years, and on leaving the furnace purchased the stage-line running from Philadelphia to Millville, which he successfully conducted for fifteen years.

He married May 27, 1843, Miss Harriet M. C., daughter of Daniel and Lydia Tice, of Millville. Their children are John F. (deceased), Beulah, Elbridge G., and Daniel W. Mrs. Doughty died April 29, 1858, and he married Oct. 29, 1873, Mrs. Elmira B. Lord, daughter of Col. Michael Hays, of Burlington, N. J. In June, 1866, Judge Doughty removed to Vineland, as agent of the West Jersey Railroad, and has since made it his residence. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy and the recipient of many honors. He has served as freeholder of Landis township, and was in 1857 elected member of the State Legislature, when he was appointed to the Committees on Corporations, Passed Bills, and Insane Asylums. He is now serving his fourth term as associate judge of the Cumberland County Court. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and associated with Checcinah Lodge, No. 68, of Millville. Judge Doughty was educated in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members, as also the first and present Mrs. Doughty.

COL. WILLIAM ELMER POTTER.—The brief genealogical review of the Potter family given elsewhere renders repetition here unnecessary. Col. William E. Potter, the youngest son of James Boyd and Jane Barron Potter, was born June 13, 1840, in Bridgeton. His youth was not especially eventful, and devoted to study, first at the public school of the First Ward

of the city, and later at the Harmony Academy, presided over by Joseph P. Sherman, where he remained until 1854. He then became a pupil at the West Jersey Academy during its first session, under the tutelage of Professors Snyder and Stevenson, but in October of 1857, having determined upon the law as a profession, entered the office of Hon. John T. Nixon. He remained until September, 1859, and the same month became a student of the law school of Harvard University. From this school he graduated in January, 1861, with the degree of LL.B., and in September of the same year entered the junior class of Princeton College. Under the spur of patriotic ardor he abandoned his collegiate studies, and in July of the following year enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the same company Aug. 14, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States as such Sept. 4, 1862. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy of the same company and regiment Aug. 6, 1863, and to the captaincy of Company G Feb. 4, 1864. Capt. Potter became brevet major United States Volunteers for meritorious services, May 1, 1865, by promotion of the President of the United States, and was, in 1866, commissioned aide-de-camp to Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, upon whose staff he served for three years. To review Col. Potter's military experience, he was detailed as ordnance officer of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and acted as such in the campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William H. French, and with Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays. He served in that capacity until Oct. 1, 1863, and was then appointed judge-advocate of the division on the staff of Gen. Hays, continuing thus until he rejoined his regiment and took command of his company. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, 1864, and reported again for duty at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4th of the same year. On the 1st of July, 1864, he was detailed as aide-de-camp to Col. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. On the 1st of August, 1864, he was made judge-advocate on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, Second Army Corps, and served thus until Jan. 15, 1865, when he was detailed as aid to Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James, and acting judge-advocate of the corps. He remained on duty in the latter capacity until mustered out of service, June 4, 1865. During this period Col. Potter was present in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Locust Grove, campaign of Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Crater, Deep Bottom (second engagement), Reams' Station, Boydton Road, assault and capture of Petersburg, Rice's Station, and Appomattox.

ter, Court-House. By an order from headquarters, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in company with five other officers, he was detailed to deliver the colors surrendered by Gen. Lee's army, seventy-six in number, to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of the War Department, at Washington, which ceremony occurred on May 1, 1865. He was the only New Jersey officer present on this occasion.

Col. Potter, during his military career, displayed gallantry and judgment, which won for him the highest encomiums from his superior officers. In the official report of the battle of Chancellorsville he is spoken of as "indefatigable, brave, and zealous; his department was never better served," and the same report of the Gettysburg engagement pronounces him "indefatigable in the discharge of his duties." That he won the regard and affection of his brigade and division commanders is evinced in letters recommending him for promotion. Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock pronounces him "a valuable officer and deserving consideration." Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, in a letter to Governor Parker, says, "It affords me much pleasure to recommend to your Excellency the name of Capt. W. E. Potter, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, judge-advocate, etc. He is a gallant officer, a strict disciplinarian, and as an executive officer he has very few if any equals. His assiduous attention to his duty has called forth the highest encomiums from his superior officers." This letter is cordially indorsed by Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon. Maj.-Gen. William H. French speaks of him as a "young officer full of energy, capacity, and a proper amount of military ambition, with a fine personal character. His conduct in the field and in the presence of the enemy displayed all the qualities required to constitute a commander of soldiers." Col. Potter received from Princeton College his degree of A.B. in 1863, and of A.M. in 1866. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law in 1865, and as a counselor in 1869. Having begun practice in Bridgeton, he in 1870 formed a partnership with J. Boyd Nixon, with whom he has since continued his professional labors, and attained a prominent position at the bar of South Jersey. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868, as also to the convention held at Cincinnati in 1876, and an elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880. He was elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, July 4, 1871, and president of the New Jersey Union Officers' Association for 1889. The colonel was on the 27th of May, 1869, married to Alice, daughter of the late Alfred Eddy, D.D., of Niles, Mich. Their children are Alfred E., James Boyd, David, Alice, and Francis Delavan.

JAMES J. REEVES.—The Reeves family are of English extraction, its earliest representatives in America having settled in New England, and emigrated thence to New Jersey as members of the Penwick colony. In the direct line of descent was Deacon John Reeves,

great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who was born about 1725, and married Mabel, daughter of Dr. James Johnson, a distinguished physician of his time, who came from Connecticut to Cumberland County, N. J., and whose extensive practice embraced a circuit of over fifty miles. Their son, Johnson Reeves (the 1st), married Zeriah, daughter of John Perriman, whose son, John Reeves, was born Sept. 6, 1773, and married, Dec. 25, 1798, to Martha Reeves, daughter of Samuel and Mary Reeves. The birth of Martha Reeves occurred June 6, 1779. Their children were Johnson; Samuel, deceased; Mary, who died in infancy; Joseph; Martha, deceased; Joel B.; Mary, widow of the late Samuel L. Fithian; and Ephraim, who died in infancy.

Johnson Reeves was born Oct. 16, 1799, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Abigail Harri-Riley, whose birth occurred March 17, 1800. Their children are Rev. Henry Reeves, late pastor of churches in Belvidere and Gloucester City, N. J., principal of Woodland Female Seminary, Philadelphia, and the Chambersburg Female Seminary, Chambersburg, Pa., before and during the war, subsequently editor of *Our Monthly*, the *Young Folks News*, and other literary publications, and now principal of Joy Hall Seminary, Bridgeton; Harriet N., wife of Charles S. Fithian; Ruth R., wife of Robert Du Bois; John, assistant cashier of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia; Martha P., widow of Alexander L. Robinson; Francis B., of the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co., Philadelphia; James J., and a daughter, Martha (the 1st), who died in infancy.

Mr. Johnson Reeves was at one time largely identified with the mercantile interests of Bridgeton, and also engaged in ship-building, but during the later period of his life he was in the employ of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company. His influence in the community was healthful, while his benevolent instincts, his warm, sympathetic nature, and his sterling character left a pleasant memory among all his contemporaries. A clearer conception of his character is afforded in a brief extract from a memorial discourse delivered on the occasion of his death by his pastor, the late Rev. S. Beach Jones, D.D.: "Those who knew him longest and knew him best were those who most trusted, honored, and loved him. He was clothed with the righteousness of the strictest truthfulness and the most rigid integrity. A man more guileless, more free from all falsehood and deceit we have never known. His tongue was a faithful index to his heart, and a more honest heart never beat in human bosom. To a rare degree he sought the honor of God and not his own, and for this very reason God honored him by giving him such honor among men as none who seek their own honor alone can ever attain. He was honored in men's hearts because he was a man of rigid veracity, sterling honesty, and unfeigned piety. He is lamented not because he has vacated a high office, but because he



W^m E. Potter



James L. Reem

has left void a sphere which he filled and adorned with Christian virtues." Mr. Reeves' death occurred in Bridgeton, July 19, 1869, in his sixty-second year, and that of Mrs. Reeves, June 21, 1845, in her forty-sixth year.

His son, James Johnson, was born Sept. 9, 1839, in Bridgeton, at the homestead in which he still resides. His boyhood was spent at his father's home, during which time he became a pupil of the public and private schools of this city, and subsequently attended the Harmony Academy and the West Jersey Academy. Having determined upon the law as a profession, he, in 1857, entered the office of Hon. John T. Nixon, of Bridgeton, and continued his studies with him and his associates, Charles E. Elmer and Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, until admitted to the bar in 1861. During this period he entered the law school of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and graduated in the summer of 1861, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1861; as a counselor, in June, 1861; and in May, 1871, admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts, about the same time also receiving the appointment of United States Commissioner.

Mr. Reeves relinquished his profession in 1862 and entered the army, having been instrumental with others in raising a company in the brief period of one and a half days. This company became part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was known as Company H, of which he was second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, and of Chancellorsville, on the 3d of May, 1863, in both of which engagements he was wounded. Mr. Reeves on his return from service resumed his professional labors, in which he has since been actively engaged.

He was married, June 7, 1865, to Mary Caldwell Butler, of Germantown, Pa., daughter of Edward and Caroline Hyde Butler, of Northampton, Mass., a woman of remarkable literary attainments, and granddaughter of Thomas Butler, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York City. Their children are Hugh Laing, Sarah Caldwell, Harriet Dennison, Read, and Bertha Butler.

Mr. Reeves is in his political predilections a Republican, and for three successive years filled the office of city solicitor. He is not, however, identified actively with the political issues of the day, giving, aside from the demands of his profession, his ability and energies largely to Christian work in the city of his birth and residence. The family are distinctively Presbyterian through several generations, and have ever been active and zealous in the work of the church. Johnson Reeves was for many years a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and indefatigable in its labors for its prosperity. James J. has been engaged in Sunday-school work from his earliest boyhood. He was a teacher when sixteen years of age,

and has ever since filled either that position or acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1864 he was elected to the superintendency of this school, and is still the incumbent. He was ordained a ruling elder of this church in April, 1868. Mr. Reeves has been for many years a director of the Cumberland County Bible Society, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bridgeton for a number of years, and for fifteen years or more chairman of its lecture committee. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Bridgeton, and is now a trustee of the West Jersey Academy. Mr. Reeves possesses a refined and musical taste, and has done much to advance the musical interests of his native city. In connection with others he organized the Cumberland County Musical Association, and was subsequently for many years its efficient president.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is difficult at the present time to ascertain who were the practitioners of medicine and surgery in Cumberland County from its first settlement, about the year 1689, until Elijah Bowen commenced the practice of medicine at or near Shiloh, about the year 1739. It would be interesting to know who preceded him, who were his contemporaries in medical practice, if he had any, who some of his immediate successors were, what was the extent of their literary and medical acquirements, their mental capacity, from whom they received their education, what books they read, what medicines they prescribed, or what were their surgical appliances.

At the first settlement of the county the inhabitants were so few and so widely separated from each other that a practitioner of medicine could not by his profession alone obtain a livelihood, and the treatment of diseases, as is usually the case in newly-settled countries, fell into the hands of *canny* old women and ignorant pretenders. It is quite probable that the pioneers of Cumberland County had occasional recourse to the "medicine-man" of the aborigines, who had some knowledge of the medical properties of many of the indigenous plants of the country, and used them with not infrequent success. Some of their external appliances, as styptics and cataplasms, and internal remedies, as emetics, sudorifics, and cathartics, were doubtless used with occasional benefit.

In the early settlement of the country the practitioners of medicine were generally self-constituted, and had no other medical qualifications than such as are possessed by every temerarious quack of the present day.

RALPH HARSEY was the first physician who lived

in this county, as far as known. He first settled along Maurice River, but at what date is not known. He removed to Cohamsey, and Oct. 30, 1688, Thomas Budd, the agent of John Bellers, of London, conveyed to him—calling him “of Cohamsey River, planter”—one hundred acres of land upon a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, he paying a yearly quit-rent of one half-penny per acre, and upon the condition to build a house thereon within six months from date. This was a part of Bellers’ survey, on which the Connecticut and Long Island settlers soon after located. This tract he conveyed to John Watts, of Salem, butcher, Dec. 11, 1689, and on the same date he executed a release to Watts of all claims against him, in which he calls himself “late of Morris River in West New Jersey, doct^r of physick.” He then removed to the neighborhood of Bowentown, where he died Dec. 4, 1699. He made a nuncupative will on the day before his death, in the presence of Rev. Timothy Brooks and his wife, Hannah, which was reduced to writing on the 8th of the same month, and signed by the witnesses; it recites, “We whose names are underwritten, hearing that our neighbor, Ralph Harshey, was very sick, went to visit him, and he declared his wife should have what he had, and said he had none else to give it to, and he would not give it to a stranger.” The inventory of his personal property, made by Timothy Brooks and Samuel Hunter, Jan. 20, 1700, amounted to £50 17s. His will was recorded May 16, 1700, and letters testamentary issued to his wife, Mary Harshey. As a doctor nothing is known of him, and indeed nothing of any kind except the above items.

JOHN DYER, who resided at Greenwich, is the second physician known to have resided in this county, and nothing is known about him except what is learned from his will, which is on record at Trenton. It is dated Jan. 11, 1738, and he calls himself “of Greenwich, Doctor,” and appoints John Ware and Thomas Waltham, “my well-beloved friends,” to be his executors, and directs them to sell his estate, pay his debts, and gives them the remainder. He signed it by his mark, probably on account of his sickness at the time. It was proved January 24th of the same year, before the surrogate of Salem County.

ELIJAH BOWEN was an early practitioner of medicine in Cumberland County. His grandfather, Richard Bowen, with others of his countrymen, came from Wales in the year 1640, and settled at a place in Massachusetts, which they named Swansey, after the town from which they emigrated. Doctor Elijah Bowen was for a time resident in Rhode Island, from whence he removed to a place in the then county of Salem, but now in Cumberland County, near Shiloh, where he was married to Deborah Swinney.¹ He was

probably the first medical practitioner in Cumberland County whose profession was not subsidiary to some other calling as the main business of life. He probably commenced the practice of medicine, at or near Shiloh, about the year 1730, and was one of the founders of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh. Of his mental abilities, medical acquirements, general character, or the extent of his practice no information has been obtained. It is traditional that his medicines were exclusively vegetable.

He died Sept. 23, 1773, at a great age, and was interred in the cemetery of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh. His descendants in the female line in Cumberland County are quite numerous and respectable.

ELIJAH BOWEN, JR., son of the above-named Elijah Bowen and Deborah Swinney, was born June 21, 1743. He settled as a physician near Roadstown, where, it is said, he had an extensive practice. His medicines were principally, if not wholly, derived from the vegetable kingdom. Upon visiting a patient, it is recorded that he would sometimes go into the fields, woods, or swamps, and search for such remedies, in the form of leaves, seeds, roots, or bark of herbs or trees, as he supposed were calculated to meet the requirements of the case. He resided in the brick house in Stow Creek township lately owned by Edgar Sheppard, where he died in September, 1783.

JAMES JOHNSON lived and practiced medicine in the neighborhood of Roadstown upwards of one hundred and twenty years ago. Neither the place of his birth, his education, nor with whom he pursued his medical studies is now known. He is supposed to have been one of the most respectable physicians in Cumberland County. He was a native of England, and settled in Connecticut; thence came to New Jersey, and near Roadstown. He probably practiced medicine in Cumberland County for more than twenty years. His only daughter was married to John Reeves, a deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, who was the ancestor of many very respectable persons bearing the name of Reeves in Bridgeton and elsewhere. He died May 26, 1759, aged fifty-three years, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Greenwich.

SAMUEL WARD.—The name of Samuel Ward commences, in the order of time, a list of names of a more respectable and intelligent class of physicians in this region—the west side of Cohamsey—than those who preceded him. He was born in the State of Connecticut in the year 1736. His mind and education were of a better order than common, and he was held in esteem and respect by the most intelligent people in the community. He commenced the practice of medicine in Greenwich about the year 1750, and soon made a favorable impression as to his natural and acquired talents and skill as a physician. Soon after his settlement in Greenwich he was united by marriage to Phebe Holmes, daughter of Jonathan Holmes,

¹ Deborah Swinney, her mother, died April 4, 1759, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. It is recorded on her tombstone in the Shiloh Baptist graveyard, near Sheppard's mill, that “she was the first white female child born in Cohamsey.”

Esq., and Anna, his wife, and was thus connected with one of the most respectable and influential families of the county.

Dr. Ward took an active part in the political affairs of his day. In his manners he was dignified, courteous, and affable. He was a tender husband and a good citizen. He left no children. His widow was married to Dr. Moses Bloomfield, of Woodbridge, N. J., the father of Joseph Bloomfield, long known as Governor or Gen. Bloomfield. He died Feb. 27, 1774, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Greenwich.

THOMAS EWING was a great-grandson of Finley Ewing, an Irish patriot, who, for his bravery at the battle of Boyne Water, on the 1st of July, 1690, was presented with a sword by King William, and the son of Maskell and Mary Ewing. He was born at Greenwich, N. J., Sept. 13, 1748.

In his boyhood he attended the classical school of Rev. Lnoch Green, at Deerfield, where he studied Latin, and afterwards studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Greenwich. On the 30th of September, 1770, he was married to Sarah Fithian, only daughter of Samuel and Abigail Fithian, of Greenwich, and thus came into the possession of a large estate. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Cold Spring, Cape May, where he practiced medicine. After the death of Dr. Ward, early in the year 1774, they returned to Greenwich, where he continued in professional practice to near the close of his life. He was one of the spirited young men concerned in burning the tea at Greenwich. When the war of the Revolution began he was appointed by the Legislature and commissioned major of the Second Battalion of the Cumberland Regiment, commanded by Col. David Potter, in which capacity he joined the army, whether as surgeon or major is not known. He was present at the battle and disastrous retreat from Long Island, and narrowly escaped being captured.

In the year 1781 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. After his return from the Legislature his health declined rapidly, and on the 7th of October, 1782, consumption terminated his active, useful, and honorable though comparatively brief life, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. The late venerable Dr. William Belford Ewing, of Greenwich, was his surviving son. He was interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich.

LEVI BOND.—Dr. Bond came to Greenwich from Maryland, where he was born and studied medicine. The time of his settling in Greenwich is not known. At one time his practice was extensive. He removed from Greenwich to the State of Indiana in 1836, where he lived till he was ninety-three years old. Dr. Bond was courteous in his manners, kind, honest, and much respected. He was conscientious to the verge of eccentricity. He was thrice married, and left descendants.

BENJAMIN PECK was of a respectable family in Deerfield. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Elijah Bowen, Jr. He resided in Roadstown. His practice was never very extensive. He was twice married, and had children by both wives. He died about the year 1805, and was interred at Greenwich.

JONATHAN MOORE.—Jonathan Moore was the eldest son of Col. David Moore and Lydia Richman, of Deerfield, where he was born, probably in the year 1772. His father was an officer of artillery in the Revolutionary army, took part in the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded in the battle of Germantown. It is not known who directed his medical studies. He practiced medicine for several years at Deerfield, and then removed to Bustleton, Pa., where he remained till his death, which probably occurred in the autumn of 1812. He was interred at Bustleton.

THOMAS HARRISON McCALLA, son of John McCalla and Jane Harrison, was born in the city of Philadelphia, where he was educated. He pursued medical studies with so much zeal and success as ultimately to gain for himself an enviable standing as a physician. He practiced medicine in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., some time between the years 1790 and 1800. He changed his residence to Charleston, S. C., where he soon became distinguished as a physician. He was married to a Miss Backsdale, of Charleston, by whom he had a daughter, who died a few days after her marriage, and left him childless. He did not long survive her. Like the most of his family, he was possessed of more than ordinary mental endowments.

LEWIS HOWELL, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Howell, was born in Delaware, Oct. 26, 1751. He was a twin-brother of the Hon. Richard H., Governor of New Jersey.

Lewis Howell was educated at Newark, Del., and removed with his parents to Cumberland County in 1769. He became a pupil in the office of Dr. Jonathan Elmer at the same time that Ebenezer Elmer was studying medicine there. Having finished his course of study, he was commissioned in 1777 as surgeon of the Second Regiment in the army of the Revolution. His fellow-student, Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, was commissioned at the same time in the same regiment as surgeon's mate.

Just before the battle of Monmouth Dr. Howell was taken ill with fever at a small tavern not far from Monmouth Court-House, and died there on the day of the battle. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer succeeded him as surgeon of the regiment.

JOHN T. HAMPTON was born in the neighborhood of Swedesboro in 1753. He removed to Cedarville while yet young, and commenced the practice of medicine, living in a large double house below the hotel. He married Mrs. Mercy Westcott, widow of Amos Westcott, who survived the doctor many years. He was a member of the "Old Stone Church" of Fairfield, and a ruling elder. Of his character as a phy-

sician nothing is known. He died Sept. 29, 1794, in the forty-second year of his age. A large flat tombstone at the south end of the old church marks his last resting-place.

CHARLES HOOD was born in 1783, and died while yet young. He practiced medicine for a short time in Swedesboro. He died at the early age of twenty-three in 1806, and is buried in the old graveyard at Bridgeton.

SAMUEL HARRIS was born in Hopewell township in 1782. It does not appear that his practice ever became extensive. Like many others of the old-time physicians, Dr. Harris was a "preacher of righteousness." He was ordained to the work of the ministry in connection with the Baptist denomination. As he died in 1811, at the early age of twenty-nine, it is not probable that his reputation as either a minister or physician had become established.

He was buried in the graveyard of the Roadstown Baptist Church.

WILLIAM CLARKSON practiced medicine in New York almost a century ago. He was a very skillful physician, and had acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married to a Miss Floyd (the name is believed to be correct), of Long Island. Soon after this marriage, both husband and wife became impressed with the importance of religion, and both became converted to the faith of the gospel. The doctor was led by convictions of duty to abandon his large and remunerative practice and devote himself to the work of the ministry. After a course of theological study he was ordained and installed as the pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Greenwich and Bridgeton. This was several years before the completion of the old Presbyterian Church in the latter place, during which time the congregation worshiped in the court-house. The building was finished in 1795, and Dr. Clarkson was the first who preached from its pulpit.

He was the father of four children, all of whom married well. One of the daughters married the late John Crosby, Esq., of New York, the father of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

EDO OGDEN was employed in the office of Dr. Azel Pierson when the latter gentleman was clerk of the county.

While living with Dr. Pierson he began the study of medicine, and in due course of time was licensed as a regular practitioner. He married a daughter of Thomas Brown, of Greenwich, and settled in or near Bridgeton. He did not live but two or three years after his marriage, falling a victim, as is supposed, to a malignant and very fatal type of fever prevailing throughout the county. Dr. Ogden had acquired considerable practice, although he died young, in 1813, the same year in which he was appointed to the clerkship of the county.

AZEL PIERSON was born July 12, 1767. But little is known of his early life. His educational advan-

tages must, however, have been of a superior order, since he manifested in later years not only a love for but an intimate acquaintance with the higher branches of mathematics. After having been licensed as a practitioner of medicine, he married and settled in Cedarville. The house where he lived is still standing, although somewhat modified and improved since his day. He always visited his patients on horse back, was considered a good rider, and very fond of the deer- and fox-hunts which were fashionable at that time, and a source of great amusement. Although somewhat uncouth in his manners and rough in his speech, he nevertheless enjoyed very largely the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. As a physician he was abrupt and determined.

Dr. Azel Pierson, like many of the old-time physicians, became interested at comparatively an early age in political matters. In 1804 he was appointed clerk of the county in joint meeting, transferred his residence to Bridgeton, and discharged the duties of the office for a term of eight years, and died holding the position early in the year 1813, of typhus fever, at the early age of forty-six. He lies interred in the graveyard of the "Old Stone Church."

JOSEPH BREWSTER, son of Francis Brewster and Mary Crawford, was born Oct. 20, 1765. He and the late Dr. Gilbert Brewster were brothers. In 1787 he was married to Lucinda Carll. After his marriage he lived for a time in the parsonage of the Presbyterian congregation of Pittsgrove. He undoubtedly practiced medicine among the people of that vicinity, although but little is recorded of him as a physician. A few years thereafter he removed to Lower Alloway-Creek, and while practicing there became connected, either upon profession or by certificate, with the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich. In 1795 he removed to Deerfield, and was received by certificate into the communion of the Presbyterian Church of that village, the Rev. John Davenport minister. In 1797 he was chosen a ruling elder in the latter church. He was a lineal descendant of William Brewster, ruling elder of the Plymouth Company that founded New Plymouth, the parent colony of New England, in 1620. He died Feb. 19, 1814.

HORATIUS BREWSTER was the son of Dr. Joseph and Lucinda Brewster. The records of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich contain the following item, viz.: "Baptized May 18, 1788, Horatius, son of Dr. Joseph Brewster." The latter had several children, one of whom was the father of Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster, of President Arthur's cabinet.

Horatius, after enjoying the educational advantages of his day, began the study of medicine in the office of his father. After finishing his course with credit to himself, he returned to Deerfield, the residence of his father, and became associated with him in the practice of medicine. At the breaking out of that peculiar type of "fever" already referred to, the two

Dr. Brewster were called upon to attend many cases of that almost malignant disease. And it is related that both father and son, while in the discharge of their professional duties, contracted this disease and died. No less than six of the physicians of Cumberland County were carried to the grave by this nondescript "fever." There is no profession which furnishes such striking instances of disinterested self-sacrificing philanthropy.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS was born near Salem, in the year 1774. When he was an infant his father died, and his mother resided on the farm which belonged to her husband until her death, which was not long after his. Dr. Champneys inherited the property of his ancestors in Salem County, and was educated in Philadelphia. He was examined and licensed in physic and surgery in 1795, and was married the same year to Sarah Eva, the daughter of Col. Potter. He purchased the property at the foot of Laurel Street, now known as the Buck property, and resided there. He received an appointment as surgeon in the navy, Jan. 6, 1800. He served on board the frigate "Philadelphia," forty-four guns, Stephen Decatur commanding. The "Philadelphia" was the largest ship then in the service. He was in the navy about a year and a half, and then resumed his practice in Bridgeton. The doctor formed a warm friendship for Decatur and other officers, who frequently visited him afterwards at his home.

He graduated in both departments of the University of Pennsylvania. The degree of M.D. he received in 1805. He served in the Assembly of New Jersey in 1806. He practiced vaccination in Bridgeton in 1807. He received a certificate of honorary membership in the Medical Society of Philadelphia, signed by Dr. Rush, Feb. 20, 1808.

Dr. Champneys' practice was large, both in Salem and Cumberland Counties. He died in 1814, after a short illness, of typhus fever, which he had contracted while visiting the Drs. Brewster, at Deerfield, who died of the same disease. He had overworked himself, as he was very devoted to his professional duties, and visited the poor a great deal. He was only forty years old at the time of his death, and was very much beloved.

Among his papers are letters full of gratitude and affection from several of his pupils who had entered upon their professional duties.

He died July 16, 1814, and is interred in the old Presbyterian graveyard, Bridgeton.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE is still remembered by the oldest citizens of Cumberland County, although more than half a century has passed away since he finished his work and entered into his rest. He possessed in a remarkable degree those social qualities which endeared him to the hearts of the people, and preserved his memory fragrant through the lapse of years. Perhaps no physician has ever lived in this county who was so much beloved while living and so much la-

mented when dead. There have been more learned and eloquent men among the good old worthies whose names appear upon our obituary list,—men more distinguished in State and national council, and far better known by the medical, literary, and political world,—but none who commanded more largely the respect and confidence and love of the people at home.

Samuel Moore Shute was but a lad at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, but, filled with the most ardent patriotism, he joined the army, and served as a lieutenant in the Continental line throughout the war. He accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his campaign in 1778 against the Seneca Indians, and was at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. His journals of both these campaigns have been preserved. Judge Elmer, in his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," relates an interesting anecdote of young Shute while a subaltern in the army.

After leaving the army young Shute entered the office of Dr. Jonathan Elmer as a pupil, and successfully prosecuted the study of medicine. He subsequently married Sarah Elmer, daughter of his preceptor, settled in Bridgeton, and became one of the leading physicians of the town. He is described as tall and spare, of pleasing countenance and captivating address.

Dr. Shute seems to have confined himself very closely to the practice of his chosen profession, and, unlike many of his contemporaries, appears to have been but little interested in political matters. In 1813, however, the Governor of the State appointed him surrogate of the county of Cumberland, which office he held for two years. He left no descendants.

JONATHAN ELMER, the son of Daniel Elmer (2d), was born at Cedarville, Nov. 29, 1845, and died at Bridgeton, Sept. 3, 1817.

Being of a weakly constitution, it was determined to give him a good education, and he was accordingly placed under the instruction of his grandfather, the Rev. Daniel Elmer, and after the death of the same, which occurred in 1754, he became a pupil of the Rev. William Ramsay. Under the tuition of the latter he made great proficiency not only in the English branches, but acquired such a knowledge of the Latin language as enabled him to read and write it with considerable facility. At the age of twenty-one he chose the medical profession, and in 1766 studied in Philadelphia under the direction of Dr. Morgan. The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical school in this country, had just been organized, and young Elmer attended its first course of lectures. While a student at the university he took exception to Dr. Shippen's theory that the choroid coat of the eye is the immediate organ of vision, and in January, 1767, he addressed a letter to the professor setting forth in a clear and forcible manner his objections to the same. In the same year he read an essay on the motion of

the heart before the Junior Medical Society at Penn's Hospital, and June 21, 1768, was one of the ten that constituted the first graduating class of that now celebrated medical school. The year following his graduation as a Bachelor of Medicine he addressed a letter to Dr. Morgan, his former preceptor, on "the different constitutions of the air, and the diseases contemporary therewith." This paper was read before the American Philosophical Society. In 1771 he received the degree of doctor. His thesis, the subject of which was "*Desitio in Febrilibus, Consuet Remediis*," was dedicated to Dr. Franklin and his son, the Governor of New Jersey, and was subsequently printed in full, a copy of the same being still preserved by the family descendants.

After taking his first degree, he commenced the practice of his profession in the neighborhood of Roadstown, but soon removed to Bridgeton, where he was married, in 1769, to Mary Seeley, third daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy.

Although engaged actively in the duties of his profession at Bridgeton, and occasionally called as consulting physician many miles from his home into adjacent counties, and as far as the sea-shore, his preference seems to have been for political and judicial business. In 1772 he was appointed by Governor Franklin sheriff of Cumberland County, the commission being, in accordance with the usage under the royal government, "during his Majesty's pleasure." But being bitterly opposed to the encroachments of the British government on the rights of the American people, and withal honest in the expression of his sentiments of hostility, he was, after the lapse of a few years, displaced by the Governor, and a gentleman appointed to the office who was supposed to be better affected to the king. On the 23d of May, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which convened in the city of Trenton. This Congress continued in session eleven days, and decided measures were taken by it to resist the demands of Great Britain. In October, 1775, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, he was chosen captain of a light infantry company, and subsequently he was made a major, although it does not appear that he was ever engaged in active service. In 1776 he was appointed by the Legislature, in joint meeting, clerk of Cumberland County, and continued to hold this office until 1789. He was also surrogate from 1784 until 1802.

In 1776 he was chosen a member of the General Congress, and re-elected in 1777. The Congress of the colonies during these years, when the feeble arm of the country was lifted against the mightiest war-power of the world, was justly the admiration of mankind. No body of men, in ancient or modern times, have displayed more devotion to the true principles of liberty, and more resolution in the midst of the greatest dangers. Dr. Elmer was ever true to the

trust reposed in him, proving himself by word and action not only a supporter of the country during the darkest hours of its struggle, but, as a member of the medical committee of Congress, he gave evidence of his interest in every sick and wounded soldier by his toilsome journeys upon horseback to the various hospitals within his reach.

In 1780 and 1781 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, and in 1788 a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. He was a strong advocate of the adoption of the new Constitution, and under it was chosen to a seat in the Senate of the United States, and filled this responsible position for the term of two years.

Although Dr. Elmer early abandoned the practice of his chosen profession, and was actively engaged in public life during the years of our Revolutionary struggle, he still retained an interest in medicine, and took delight in the fellowship of his professional brethren. In 1787, the year preceding his election to a seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen the president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, succeeding Dr. William Burnett in that office.

A short notice of him, published in the *Trenton Federalist* at the time of his decease, written by J. H. Stockton, Esq., states that "in medical erudition, the writer well remembers to have heard his illustrious contemporary, the late Dr. Rush, frequently say that he was exceeded by no physician in the United States."

He descended to the grave, full of honors, Sept. 3, 1817, in the seventy-second year of his age.

FRANCIS G. BREWSTER was a lineal descendant of the Brewster who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower," of whom the Rev. Mr. Steele, of Washington, has given a faithful history. He studied medicine about the year 1785, received a certificate of license, and married Miss Mary Seeley, daughter of Josiah Seeley.

Dr. Francis G. Brewster, better known as Dr. Gilbert Brewster, may have practiced considerably in Bridgeton during the early part of his professional life, but in later years he confined himself almost exclusively to the business of a druggist. He established, early in the century, beyond doubt, the first pure drug-store in Bridgeton, which store has remained in the hands of the Brewster family until recently, the location having been several times changed. As it was first established, it was a very small affair, upon the corner of Commerce and Atlantic Streets. Here the doctor not only sold medicines, but prescribed for such of his friends as chose to seek his professional aid. He was succeeded in business by his son, the late Francis G. Brewster.

The doctor was a member of and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died July 26, 1828, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried in the old graveyard at Bridgeton.

CHARLES CLARK was of very respectable parentage

He was the son of Daniel and Rachel Clark, and was born Oct. 19, 1773. He received a good English education, and previous to commencing the study of medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Elmer he acquired some knowledge of the Latin language. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery by censors appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey, and settled at Roadstown, where he acquired a large practice. He was married to Anna, daughter of David Gilman, by whom he had a son and daughter, both recently living in Salem, N. J. He died of apoplexy Feb. 25, 1828.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN (1) was born in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, July 9, 1780. In 1801 he became a student of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, of Bridgeton, and attended medical lectures in the winters of 1802 and 1803 in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Benjamin Rush was then Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a strong attachment soon sprang up between them, which lasted for life.

After leaving the university, and receiving a certificate of license, he married and settled in Cedarville, and very soon acquired an extensive practice in the townships of Fairfield and Downe. The doctor was six feet one inch in height, and was in the habit of visiting his patients upon horseback. His manners in the sick-room were pleasant and calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the afflicted. As his practice was attended with success, his reputation very soon extended beyond the township lines, and his advice was often sought, not only by invalids living in remote parts of the county, but by his professional brethren in cases of consultation.

The doctor continued to practice medicine until 1813, when he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of New Jersey, and in 1815 to the House of Representatives of the United States, which office he held by re-elections until 1823. In 1826 he was elected a member of the Upper House (then called Council) of this State, and during its sessions was elected to represent the State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years. His health, however, failing, he was obliged, in 1828, to resign the position. The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson was elected by the Legislature to fill his unexpired term.

He died Jan. 28, 1829. At his death he left a widow and six children, one of whom was the late Dr. B. Rush Bateman. He was likewise grandfather of Dr. Ephraim (2d) and great-grandfather of Dr. Ellison R. Bateman, all of Cedarville. A flat stone marks his last resting-place in the graveyard of the "Old Stone Church."

JAMES B. PARVIN, son of Rev. Holmes and Elizabeth Parvin, was born in Deerfield township on the 3d of June, 1779, and died at Cedarville the 28th of October, 1834.

He studied under Dr. Benjamin Fiesler, of Port Elizabeth, and was licensed as a practitioner by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. He

married, in 1802, Lovicy Lunamis, and commenced practice as a physician at Egg Harbor. The climate not agreeing with him, he removed, with his family, after two years to Cedarville, where his practice soon became both large and lucrative.

Dr. Parvin is said to have been a man of considerable popularity as a physician, pleasing in his address, and extremely fond of a practical joke. Some of the anecdotes related of him concerning his propensity for joking are quite amusing.

Some fifteen years before his death he thought it his duty to preach the gospel, and upon application was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal religious denomination, of which he was a member.

The doctor died comparatively young, in 1834, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, but lived long enough to number among his friends some of the best and most influential citizens of Fairfield. The oldest inhabitants still speak of him in words of praise. He was buried in the graveyard of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairfield.

WILLIAM ELMER (1st) was born in Bridgeton, March 23, 1788. He was the youngest son of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, one of the first graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He received his education in the schools of Bridgeton, was regarded as a good English scholar, and had some knowledge of the classics. The death of his elder brother, while a student at Nassau Hall, made his father loath to have him leave home for the purpose of acquiring a collegiate education. He was, however, thoroughly educated as a physician, having spent several years in the prosecution of his studies in Philadelphia, during which time he was an attendant at the hospital, and in practice at the dispensary. He graduated in 1811.

The year following he commenced the practice of medicine in Bridgeton, and was married to Miss Nancy B. Potter. She lived four years thereafter, and was the mother of three children, one of whom is the present Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton. He was married again, in 1819, to Miss Margaret K. Potter, and they were the parents of three children, all of whom are still living.

Dr. Elmer soon acquired a large practice, and was the leading physician of the town. He was, however, engaged in the active duties of his profession but a very few years, and his popularity during these years must have been quite remarkable. At the death of his father, in 1817, he fell heir to an ample fortune, and very soon retired from practice.

During the latter part of his life he was very much afflicted with rheumatism, and at the last seizing upon the vital organs, it hastened his death, in 1836, at the early age of forty-eight.

EBENEZER ELMER, son of Daniel (2d), was born in the family house at Cedarville, Aug. 23, 1752, and died at the residence of his son, the late ex-Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, Oct. 18, 1843, aged ninety-one.

Dr. Elmer was left an orphan by the death of his father, and remained with his mother upon the homestead until near the close of her life.

In 1774 he was induced to enter the office of his brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, for the purpose of studying medicine. He prosecuted these studies for a term of two years, and went through all the branches usually taught at any medical school. It does not appear that he was ever matriculated at a medical college or received a diploma of graduation.

In 1776 he was appointed an ensign in Capt. Bloomfield's company, and shortly after promoted to a lieutenant. After serving almost a year in the latter capacity, the regiment to which he was attached was disbanded, and declining a reappointment in the line of the army, he joined the Second New Jersey Regiment as surgeon's mate, under Dr. Lewis Howell. After the death of Dr. Howell, which occurred in about fifteen months (just after the battle of Monmouth), Dr. Elmer was commissioned as regimental surgeon, and served in that station, as an officer of the staff, until the disbanding of the army in 1783. He was connected with the army in the ways mentioned almost eight years, and rendered the country most efficient service during its early struggles for nationality.

In 1825 he connected himself, upon profession of his faith in Christ, with the Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton. He established the first Sabbath-school in the county, and was for many years the president of the Bible Society, and one of its founders.

"Antique homo virtutis et fidei."

He was among the last survivors of the New Jersey Continental line, and at his death was president of the New Jersey Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

At the close of the war he commenced civil practice in Bridgeton in connection with Dr. James Ramsay. This partnership, however, was very soon dissolved, and Dr. Elmer, whose experience in the army gave him celebrity, at once acquired an extensive practice. In 1784 he was married to Hannah Seely, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seely, and they were the parents of two children, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus and Sarah Smith. Five years thereafter he entered the arena as a politician, and was elected a member of the Assembly, and continued a member of the House until 1795, and upon two occasions was elected Speaker of the same. In 1800 he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, and continued a member for six sessions. In 1804 he was appointed adjutant-general of the New Jersey militia, and in 1806 brigadier-general of the Cumberland brigade. In 1807 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and the year following was appointed collector of the port of Bridgeton. In 1814 he received the appointment of assessor of the United States direct taxes for the Sixth District of this State. Besides these offices, he was the war

collector of the county, for several years a judge and justice, and for short periods clerk and surrogate of Cumberland.

It is said of him that he had the courage to omit a prescription when none was needed. Imaginary sickness never received from him any countenance. In this particular at least his example is worthy of imitation.

JOSEPH FITHIAN was born in Deerfield township, Cumberland Co., N. J., Jan. 1, 1800, and died at Woodstown, Salem Co., September, 1847. He was the son of Jonathan Fithian, and enjoyed, during the years of his childhood and youth, the advantages of the common schools of his native township. At the age of twenty his attention was turned to the study of medicine, and he accordingly entered the office of the late Dr. Ephraim Buck as a pupil, and continued under his instruction for a term of three years. Quitting the office of his preceptor he matriculated at a medical college in the city of Philadelphia. He commenced at once the practice of medicine at May's Landing, in Atlantic County, but his stay at this town was a temporary one. He removed to Mullica Hill in 1828, and remained in the practice of medicine a little over two years. He then transferred his residence to Woodstown, and there remained until the date of his death, in 1847.

JOSEPH BUTCHER, JR., M.D.—The Butcher family are of English extraction, Joseph, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, having resided in Burlington County, where he followed the carpenter's craft, and married Elizabeth Lippincott. Their son Joseph was born May 24, 1791. Port Elizabeth was the home of his boyhood, the scene of his early education, opportunities, and his later apprenticeship to Israel Stratton to acquire the trade of a tailor. Here he remained for some years, but eventually engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in connection with his partner supplied a branch of the American army with provisions during the war of 1812. Later he embarked in the drug business, and while thus employed had his attention directed to the study of medicine. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia the year of its incorporation, and chose Mercertown, Cumberland Co., as his first and only field of labor. Here for a period of forty years he continued in active practice, his useful career as a practitioner having ended with his death in August, 1864, in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. Butcher was thoroughly versed in the science he had espoused, and speedily found that his abilities brought not only reputation, but success. For a long period he controlled the practice of the vicinity, while his steady hand and mature judgment were not less frequently sought during the later years of his life. The doctor during his professional career gave much attention to business pursuits, and for years engaged in farming occupations. He manifested a keen interest in the political events of the day, and invariably

espoused the principles of the Democracy. He was, in 1842, elected to the State Legislature, having been the only representative of his party chosen to the position for a long series of years. He also for successive terms held the office of freeholder, and filled



Dr. Foutcher

other positions of minor consequence. His thorough knowledge of general law and excellent judgment made his opinion often sought in the settlement of estates as in other matters, and won for him the reputation of a safe and wise counselor. He was an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Ariel Lodge, No. 56, of I. O. O. F., of Maurietown. He was in religion educated in the Quaker faith, but later affiliated with the Methodists. Dr. Butcher was married to Miss Harriet Elkinton, of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., and had children who survived, — Rhoda, Ann, Charles, Harriet, William, and Joseph. His wife having died he married again, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Paul and Rhoda Cobb, of Commercial township. Their children are George E., Eliza (Mrs. Fagan), and Samuel. Mrs. Butcher's death occurred on the 14th of September, 1879. Four sons and a grandson of the doctor have also chosen medicine as a profession. Charles graduated at the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, and settled in Maurietown, where he practiced until his decease. Joseph was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1849, and died at the beginning of his career. George E. graduated from the same college in 1858, and for twenty years continued his professional labors at Di-

viding Creek, Cumberland Co., subsequently removing to Maurietown, where he is still active as a practitioner. Samuel received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College in 1864, and also settled in Maurietown. Joseph, a son of George E., graduated from the same college in 1883, and is at present assisting his father.

THOMAS W. PECK, son of John Peck, was born in Stow Creek township, Nov. 4, 1779. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The educational advantages of his son were limited, and confined to the schools of his immediate neighborhood. In 1798 he entered the office of Dr. Brewster, of Deerfield, and began the study of medicine. He was soon thereafter matriculated in one of the medical schools of Philadelphia, and graduated at the age of twenty-two. After his graduation he accepted a situation as surgeon on board Girard's ship "Good Friends," sailing from Philadelphia to Cuba, and commanded by Capt. Earl. In about one year he resigned his position as surgeon, and commenced private practice at Absecon, Atlantic Co., N. J. Here he remained twelve years, and then transferred his residence to the village of Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J. In 1823, after his removal to the latter place, he was married to Miss Jane H. Davis.

At the age of fifty he had a severe attack of apoplexy, the effect of which ever after showed itself upon his physical system, as well as his intellectual faculties. His professional labors thereafter were necessarily very much curtailed. He died Aug. 30, 1852.

LAWRENCE VAN HOOK was one of the early members of the District Medical Society. He is said to have lived for a time at Schooner's Landing, a town of considerable importance on the Menanico. From thence he moved to Dennisville, Cape May Co., where he continued to reside a number of years, devoting his time very largely to the practice of medicine.

The doctor was not a graduate of any medical school. He was armed with a license from the State, which, in early days, was regarded as great an honor as a diploma from any medical college in the country. He died in Jackson County, Iowa.

EDWARD MCLURG PORTER, son of Joshua Porter and Mary Marr Sheppard, was born at Camden, N. J., on the 26th day of August, 1825. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Enoch Fithian in the spring of the year 1846, attended three courses of lectures in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, received the degree of M.D. in the spring of the year 1849, and, associated with his late medical preceptor, immediately thereafter commenced the practice of medicine in Greenwich. In the month of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary Brewster. Through the winter of 1850-51 his lungs became affected, and he was finally obliged to relinquish all professional business. In the summer of the year 1851 he changed his residence to

Bridgeton, after which the disease of his lungs gradually made progress, until its usually slow but certain work was finished in the death of its victim on the 10th day of January, 1853.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton.

EMERSON BUCK was born in Millville, Cumberland Co., Feb. 23, 1795, and received his academic education chiefly in Fairfield and Bridgeton. He commenced the study of medicine in 1814, under the instructions of Drs. S. M. Shute and William Elmer (1), and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1817. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession among the scenes of his early days, and was for a short time in partnership with one of his preceptors, Dr. William Elmer. His energy of character, pleasing address, and medical skill, aided by a large and influential family connection, very speedily procured for him an extensive practice.

In the year 1819 he was united by marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hendry, daughter of the late Dr. Bowman Hendry, of Hadlonsfield, N. J.

In the fall of 1818 he removed to Philadelphia, and in the northern part of the city soon succeeded in obtaining a respectable practice.

In the fall of 1839 he removed to Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J., and while there was deprived by death of his wife.

After the lapse of a few years, in 1843, he again came to reside in Bridgeton, and was married July 10, 1845, to Miss Abigail Ann Allen, of Pittsgrove, who died suddenly the following year.

Dr. Buck lived a life of usefulness and occupied an influential position in society. He was considered a skillful physician, and his reputation extended to all parts of the county. He was generally consulted by his professional brethren in severe and abnormal obstetrical cases, and his fame as an obstetrician was worthily obtained. He died July 14, 1855, in the sixty-first year of his age.

WILLIAM STEELING was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J., in the year 1785. He was the only son of William Steeling, a Scotchman, who lived at the Indian Fields, adjoining Bridgeton, where he gained a livelihood by farming. He was also a school-teacher, and probably gave considerable attention to the education of his son. He was put under the care of Rev. Henry Smalley, of Bowentown, with whom he studied theology about two years. Subsequently, however, abandoning his first intention, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Azel Pierson, of Bridgeton, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Steeling was married, Oct. 2, 1810, when twenty-five years of age, to Miss Hannah Ware, of Stow Creek township. He was a man of industrious and sober habits, a lover of his profession, and successful in its practice. In the year 1847 he removed from

Bridgeton to Philadelphia, and died Jan. 6, 1856, in the seventy-first year of his age.

DANIEL C. PIERSON was born at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Oct. 9, 1792. While yet a boy his parents removed to Bridgeton, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1815. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. Azel C. Pierson, and attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1814. His father having died in 1813, he spent the year subsequent to his graduation in the settlement of the estate. In 1815 he commenced the practice of medicine at Cedarville, and very soon acquired a large and extensive practice. As a physician he is said to have had the kindest of hearts, and soon won the confidence and affection of his patients. He died at Augusta, Ill., Jan. 29, 1857.

JACOB W. LUDLAM was born in Greenwich township of this county. He was the son of Reuben Ludlam, a farmer.

Dr. Ludlam graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1827. He married and settled in Deerfield. At first he kept a variety store and offered for sale, among other things, a lot of drugs. For many years before his removal to the West he was the only physician in Deerfield, and commanded almost the entire practice of the township. In the sick-room he was mild and affable, very fluent in conversation, and very popular. He was an intelligent doctor and successful prescriber. He died at Evanston, Ill., July, 1858.

ROBERT WILLETT succeeded Dr. Benjamin Fisher in the practice of medicine at Port Elizabeth, and after the death of the latter had the entire practice of that town and vicinity. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. E. B. Wales, of Cape May, and the father of Col. J. Howard Willets, who is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and served with distinction in the Union army during the recent rebellion.

The doctor was popular with the people as a physician, and held in high esteem as a citizen. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years a class-leader and local preacher. He continued to preach occasionally, in connection with his professional duties, up to the time of his death. He died in 1853, aged about fifty-two. His venerable widow, daughter of the late Judge Joshua Brick, with several children, survives him.

BENNETT W. PARKER was born at Wolcott, Conn., May 12, 1808. He came to New Jersey when a young man, and was employed as a traveling agent, his route being in and through the southern part of the State. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine. He carried his books with him wherever he went, and was often seen by the roadside by persons still living deeply interested in the study of the materia medica. In 1836 he received a certificate of license from the Medical Society of Connecticut. Dr. Parker also re-

ceived a diploma from the Medical Society of New Jersey, bearing date of June 13, 1838.

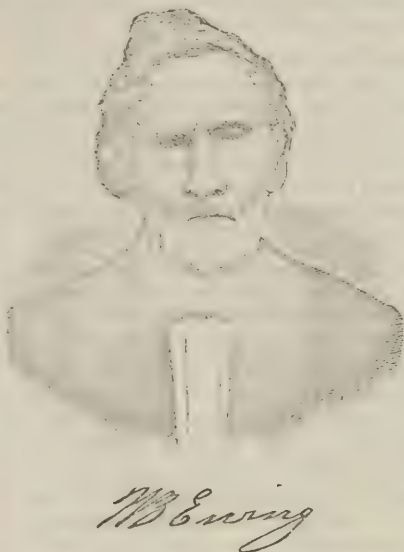
When he came to Cumberland County as a physician he settled first in Bridgeton, and after a short stay in that town removed to Deerfield, and from thence to Millville, where he continued to reside until his death. His practice in the latter place embraced a period of some twenty years, one-half of which time he was an invalid from a cancer of the duodenum. He acquired a large practice, both in the town and adjacent country. He died on the 18th of May, 1859, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a believer in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a communicant.

ISAAC H. HAMPTON was born in Fairfield township, June 12, 1785. His father, John T. Hampton, was a practitioner of medicine. The son received the ordinary common school education of that day, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Champneys, in Bridgeton. When only seventeen years of age he received his diploma as a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced practice in Woodbury about 1806, married Fanny Helen Giles, daughter of Gen. James Giles, April 23, 1810, and in the following year removed to Bridgeton. Here he very soon acquired an extensive practice, which he retained for many years. He is spoken of as being bold and intrepid, somewhat dogmatical in his views, and persistent in his own course of treatment. His life was prolonged to a good old age, and he was permitted to celebrate with his partner their golden wedding, April 23, 1860. He survived this event but a few months, and died Sept. 4, 1860, aged seventy-five years.

WILLIAM BELFORD EWING, son of Dr. Thomas Ewing and Sarah Fithian, was born at Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., Dec. 12, 1776. He was only six years old when his father died, but he was left with ample pecuniary means for his education. After the usual course of preliminary study, which he pursued principally at the classical school of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, at Bridgeton, he entered the junior class of the college at Princeton, N. J., and graduated in the year 1794. He pursued his medical studies to that end under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Bellville, of Trenton, N. J., and attended medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania when Drs. Shippen, Rush, Wistar, and other eminent members of the medical profession were professors in that celebrated school.

Being recommended by Prof. Rush to a physician in the Danish island of St. Croix for a partner in the practice of medicine, he went thither in the year 1797, and in that island, in the island of St. Thomas, and as surgeon in a British vessel of war was engaged in professional practice for two years. He then returned to his native place, and practiced medicine in Greenwich, with the respect and confidence of the community, till the spring of 1824, when

he retired from the practice of his profession. He assisted in the formation of the Medical Society of the County of Cumberland in the year 1818, and was elected an honorary member of the same in the year



1818. He was elected president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in the year 1824.

For several years previous to his death he was so feeble as to be disqualified for any kind of business, and the formation of cataracts in both eyes deprived him of his sight. He died April 23, 1866, in the ninetyeth year of his age.

NATHANIEL REEVE NEWKIRK was the son of Matthew Newkirk and Elizabeth Foster. He was born at Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J., on the 22d day of July, 1817. After a suitable preparatory education he entered Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the year 1841. Subsequently he studied medicine, and graduated Doctor of Medicine in the school of the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1844 he commenced the practice of medicine in Pittsgrove, his native place, where, notwithstanding his being surrounded by older and longer established competitors, he became popular, and succeeded in obtaining a good share of professional business. In the summer of 1851 he removed to Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., and practiced medicine in that place with steadily increasing popularity until a gradual but persistent attack of pulmonary disease compelled him to abridge his labors, and finally to remove to Bridgeton, N. J., in the hope that in that place he might obtain a prac-

tice sufficiently remunerative with less labor and exposure. His increasing debility and emaciation, however, made it painfully evident that consumption was doing its work upon his frame, and must soon prove fatal, when, on the 1st of November, 1866, he had an attack of dysentery, which on the 10th day of the same month terminated his useful life in the fiftieth year of his age.

LORENZO F. FISLER, son of Benjamin Fiser, was born in 1797. The following year the family removed to Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., where the father continued to practice as a physician and preach as a minister for more than half a century. The son enjoyed very excellent advantages, and gave in early years promise of an auspicious future. Having finished his preparatory course, he began the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He commenced immediately the practice of his profession in the village where he had spent the years of his childhood and youth. He continued to practice at the Port for a number of years, and when he transferred his residence to Camden he left behind him many warm-hearted friends.

The members of the Fiser family are remarkable for their longevity. Dr. Lorenzo had passed beyond "the threescore and ten." He died with softening of the brain in 1871.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD McCALLA, son of Col. Auley McCalla and Hannah Gibson, was born at Roadstown, Cumberland Co., N. J., in the month of June, 1792. He studied medicine under Dr. Charles Swing, at Salem, N. J., and was graduated M.D. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. McCalla engaged in professional business for a short time at Roadstown, and then removed to Roxborough, Pa., where he practiced medicine for about two years. He was then married to Jane Harrison, daughter of Dr. Archibald Campbell and Margaret McCalla, and changed his residence to Woodbury, N. J., where he soon became a popular physician. While in the midst of a growing and respectable practice, he was seized with dysentery, which terminated a life of great promise for usefulness on the 10th day of August, 1824.

JACOB EGBERT was born in Hunterdon County, near Flemington, N. J., on the 25th day of December, 1771. He removed to Port Elizabeth, in Cumberland County, married, commenced the study of medicine, and was licensed to practice the same on the 24th day of May, 1805. After practicing at the Port a few years, he removed to Cedarville, and succeeded the late Dr. Azel Pierson.

He removed to Pemberton, N. J., where he died in the autumn of 1831.

BENJAMIN VAN HOOK practiced medicine more than fifty years ago at Port Elizabeth. He was contemporaneous with Dr. Benjamin Fiser. He prob-

ably had a certificate of license from the State. He acquired a large practice, and is spoken of as a man well deserving the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was very easy in his manners and pleasant in his address, and withal a man of excellent judgment. He was a brother of Dr. Lawrence Van Hook.

WILLIAM GARRISON, son of Dr. John Garrison, was a young man of much promise, and of more than ordinary ability. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College about 1835, but his intense love for his profession and his habits of continual application, combined with a delicate constitution, soon carried him to an early grave. Consumption claimed him as a victim, and he died lamented by those who knew him.

GRACE SHERRATT was a native of England. He was a clergyman in connection with the Baptist denomination, and was in 1828 chosen the first pastor of the Second Cohansey Baptist Church, of Bridgeton. He is said to have been a man of considerable intelligence, an acceptable preacher, and a worthy citizen. During his residence in Bridgeton he established a small drug-store on Pearl Street, and had a limited practice as a physician. It is not known that he held a diploma from any medical school, and, indeed, his knowledge of the theory of medicine is believed to have been vague. His acquaintance with the materia medica enabled him to prescribe with some success in slight derangements of the system. He remained in Bridgeton but a few years.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS, son of Jonathan Brooks, was born Feb. 10, 1813. While yet young he became the teacher of a primary school in the village of Cedarville, and while engaged in teaching his attention was turned to the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Eli E. Bateman as a pupil, and subsequently matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice in the city of Philadelphia. He was exceedingly delicate, and had an hereditary predisposition to consumption, from which he died Oct. 4, 1841. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOLMES PARVIN was born in Cumberland County, N. J., Dec. 7, 1794. After receiving an English education in his native county, he commenced the study of medicine in 1813, having access to the libraries of Professors Chapman and Wistar, of Philadelphia, and attending the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1815. He then began the practice in Deerfield, in this county, and continued there until 1829, when he emigrated to the West. In 1830 he settled in Cincinnati, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1836 he abandoned the practice of medicine and engaged in other pursuits, chiefly that he might have more leisure to investigate his favorite science of electricity.

Long before Professor Morse's name had any connection with the telegraph, Dr. Parvin had commenced and so far perfected his instruments as to communicate with adjoining rooms. All he needed was funds to carry on his experiments. When upon this subject he would say to his friends that we should at some future day communicate with our distant acquaintances by means of electricity. Many of his most intimate friends thought him mad. Determined still to continue his experiments, and desirous of an opportunity to explain his theories to scientific men in the East, he removed, in 1838, to Philadelphia.

In 1841 the doctor returned to Cincinnati in feeble health, and died Feb. 6, 1842.

BENJAMIN FISLER, the son of Jacob and Sophia Fislser, was born in 1769. The parents were natives of Switzerland, and came to this country in their youth. After their marriage they settled in a place in South Jersey which they named Fislerville, now known as Clayton. He was a very intelligent physician, and had very thoroughly prepared himself, by years of study, for the prosecution of his profession. He settled in Port Elizabeth in 1798, and was the leading, and most of the time the only, physician in the place for about fifty-five years; besides, he was a very acceptable local preacher for a like period, generally found at his post of duty. In 1798 he preached in Camden, and in 1797 traveled on the Salem Circuit with William McLenahan, which included Salem. He died in his eighty-fifth year from the infirmities of age, having no lingering illness.

SAMUEL MOORE DOWNEY, the son of John Downey and Harriet Seeley, was born in the township of Stow Creek, on the 11th day of March, 1834. He obtained a good English education, and pursued classical studies to some extent previous to placing himself under the direction of his relative, Dr. Thomas Yarrow, of Allowaystown, N. J., as a student of medicine. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1852, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1855.

He first commenced the practice of medicine associated with Dr. George Tomlinson, at Roadstown, and after a dissolution of partnership, continued his professional business in the same place so long as his physical ability enabled him.

He died of consumption Nov. 17, 1861, and was interred in the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich.

SAMUEL MOORE, son of Col. David Moore and Lydia Richman, was born at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 8th of February, 1774. He was the brother of Dr. Jonathan Moore, of whom some account has been given. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, and was afterwards a tutor in that institution. He subsequently studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution which had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He practiced

medicine for a short time at Greenwich, N. J., and then in Bucks County, Pa.

CHARLES SWING, eldest son of Michael Swing and Sarah Murphy, was born in Fairfield township, Cumberland Co., about the year 1790. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of the late Dr. William B. Ewing, of Greenwich, walking once in a fortnight from his home in Fairfield to the residence of the doctor, a distance of many miles, in order to recite his appointed task and receive assistance in the further prosecution of his studies. He was an apt student, and when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania was thoroughly furnished for the responsible work of a physician. The first year after his graduation he practiced in connection with his preceptor at Greenwich, but the year following transferred his residence to Salem, and entered into partnership with the late Dr. Archer. Several years thereafter he married a Miss Mary Lambson, of Penn's Neck, who was possessed of a very handsome patrimony. Dissolving his partnership with Dr. Archer, he began the practice in the latter village, and remained there for several years until the death of his wife. Some years later he removed to Sharptown, and was married, a second time, to Mrs. Hannah Ware, of Salem. Here he continued to reside until his death.

He was very popular as a physician, and acquired and retained an extensive practice. He was justly regarded as one of the best-informed practitioners in the southern part of New Jersey. He died at the age of seventy, of paralysis, after a few days' illness.

WILLIAM F. LOFER, son of Dr. James Loper, was born in Millville, N. J., July 18, 1839. His early educational advantages were excellent. After finishing a preparatory course at the West Jersey Academy, he entered the freshman class of Princeton College in 1857, and received the degree of B.A. in 1861. He began immediately the study of medicine in the office of his father, matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, and graduated in March, 1863.

He was a young man of much promise, and thoroughly prepared for his life-work. He entered upon the practice of medicine in his native town with raised expectations. But, alas! his sun went down while it was yet day. Feeling indisposed, he took a dose of what he supposed to be the mild chloride of mercury, and, his symptoms becoming alarming, the medicine was examined, and found to be arsenious acid, put into the bottle marked as above through the carelessness of a druggist. The life of this young promising physician was the forfeit. He died Jan. 15, 1864. His body is interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Pittsgrove, and a beautiful monument marks his resting-place.

WILLIAM BACON was born in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., June 20, 1802. His parents died during his childhood. Possessing a patrimony, he acquired an English education, and made proficiency

in some of the higher branches of learning. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Daniel Bowen, of Woodstown, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1822, at the age of twenty. He commenced the practice at Allowaystown, Salem Co., in the same year, and was married in January, 1823, to a Miss Ray, of Philadelphia.

He continued the practice of medicine until within a few days of his death, and gently fell asleep, Feb. 26, 1868, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

ROBERT M. BATEMAN, son of Dr. B. Rush Bateman, was born in Cedarville, in this county, Sept. 14, 1886. After graduating from Princeton College, he studied medicine in the office of his father, and then took the regular course at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated when about twenty-three years of age.

The doctor practiced medicine in Cedarville for about nineteen years. He moved to Red Bank, but remained but a few months, when he moved to Bridgeton and commenced the practice of his profession, and so continued until his life was suddenly terminated.

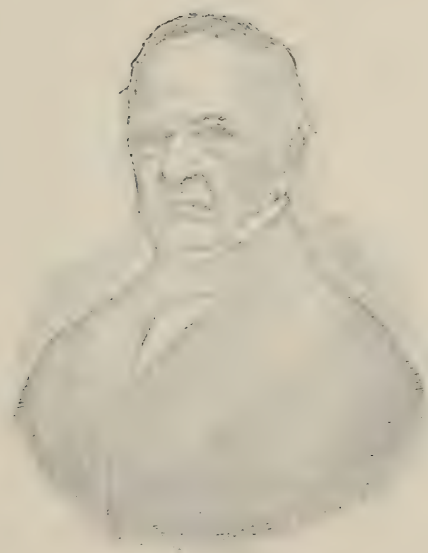
Dr. Bateman was a true patriot and upright citizen in all the relations of life. During the rebellion he served his country in the capacity of assistant surgeon of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers. He died June 4, 1878, in his forty-second year.

ENOCH FITHIAN, M.D.—The early records of the Fithian family speak of William Fithian, who died in East Hampton, L. I., between the years 1678 and 1682. He had sons, Enoch and Samuel, and two daughters. Samuel, the great-grandfather of the doctor, removed to Fairfield, Cumberland Co., where some of the members of his family remained. He married Priscilla Burnet, of Southampton, L. I., and had children,—John, Josiah, Samuel, Esther, Matthias, and William. Josiah was born May 6, 1685, removed to Greenwich in 1705, and married Sarah Dennis, Nov. 7, 1706. His death occurred April 3, 1741, and that of his wife, June 23, 1732. Their children were John, born in 1709; Jeremiah, in 1713; Samuel, in 1715; Hannah, in 1718; Esther, in 1721; Joseph, in 1724; Sarah, in 1726; and Josiah, in 1728. Samuel, of this number, the grandfather of Dr. Fithian, was born Oct. 12, 1715, in Greenwich, and married Phebe, daughter of Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, on the 3d of September, 1741. Their children were Hannah, born in 1742 (Mrs. Nathan Leake); Rachel, born in 1744 (Mrs. Daniel Clark); Amy, born in 1746 (Mrs. Joseph Moore); Joel, in 1748; Mary, in 1752 (Mrs. Joshua Brick); Sarah, in 1754 (Mrs. Thomas Brown); Ruth, in 1756 (Mrs. David Bowen); Seeley, in 1758; and Samuel, in 1761. Joel of this number, father of Dr. Fithian, was born Sept. 29, 1748, and married, March 4, 1789, Rachel, daughter of Jonathan and Anna Holmes. He was both a farmer and merchant in Greenwich, and represented

his district in the State Legislature. Their only child was Josiah, born Sept. 30, 1776. By a second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Charles Beatty, he had children,—Charles Beatty, born Dec. 18, 1782; Samuel, born Feb. 26, 1785; Philip, whose birth occurred Jan. 24, 1787; Eruries, born Aug. 17, 1789; and Enoch, the only survivor. Mr. Fithian died Nov. 9, 1821, and his wife, Aug. 6, 1825. Their son, Dr. Enoch Fithian, was born May 10, 1792, and began the study of medicine in April, 1813, at Roadstown, under the direction of his brother, Dr. Eruries Fithian, who resided at Swedesboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., and in November, 1814, attended his first course of lectures at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1815 he received instruction from Dr. William B. Ewing, of Greenwich, and the same year continued his course of medical lectures.

Having been licensed to practice, he began his professional career at Roadstown in the spring of 1816, and on the 1st of June, 1817, entered into partnership with Dr. Ewing, of Greenwich, which was continued until May, 1824, when the retirement of Dr. Ewing from practice caused a dissolution of their professional relations. Dr. Edward M. Porter, on the 16th of April, 1849, entered into partnership with Dr. Fithian, and continued until 1851, and the same year Dr. Nathaniel R. Newkirk, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., became associated with him. They continued in active practice until 1856, when Dr. Fithian retired from active professional labor, after a successful career of forty-one years. His labors during this period were arduous, and required not less professional skill and large experience than great physical endurance as a result of the widely-extended area of a general practice. That his retirement from professional activity was received with universal regret is a sufficient comment upon his abilities and the regard of his patients. The doctor was appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey one of its censors for the examination of students applying for license to practice medicine, and was several times a delegate to its meetings. By an unanimous vote of the Cumberland County Medical Society, of which he is a member, he was appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association. The doctor comes of old Whig stock, his father having been a Whig during the Revolution, and after the adoption of the Constitution a Federalist. He was a member of both houses of the State Legislature, judge of the County Court, the first sheriff of Cumberland County elected by the people, and justice of the peace. In his religious views Dr. Fithian is a Presbyterian, and a liberal supporter as well as member of the church at Greenwich, of which both his great-grandfather and father were elders.

WILLIAM S. BOWEN, M.D.—The earliest representatives of the Bowen family emigrated from Swansea, Wales, and having settled in Massachusetts, founded the town bearing the name of Swansea in



Ernest F. Whelan



Elaborate

that State. Jonathan, the great-grandfather of the doctor, removed from thence to New Jersey, and became a member of the Fenwick colony in Cumberland County. Among his children was a son Jonathan, who became the father of Smith Bowen. The latter was thrice married. By his union with Miss Jane Potter he had a daughter Jane, who became Mrs. John Buck, and a son, William S., the subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Bowen's tastes led him to agricultural employments. He was an extensive land-owner and a citizen of much influence in Bridgeton, where his death occurred. His son, William S., was born Feb. 21, 1802, in Bridgeton, where the early years of his life were passed. His predilection for study having pointed in the direction of a professional career, he received a preparatory training at the academy of the village, and having entered Nassau Hall, Princeton College, graduated in 1822. He decided upon medicine as a profession, and began his studies with Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, receiving in 1824 his diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He became resident physician of the Pine Street Hospital of the latter city, and subsequently settled in his native village, where he continued in uninterrupted practice for a period of half a century.

Dr. Bowen was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Hon. Thomas Lee, of Cumberland County, to whom were born children,—William S. and Jane B., who became Mrs. Joseph C. Kirby, of Bridgeton. By a second marriage to Miss Martha H., daughter of John Buck, of Bridgeton, were three children,—John B., Charles M., and Mary B. The only survivor of these is John B., who chose his father's profession, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, choosing Bridgeton as a field of labor. In 1862 he was assigned to duty as associate to Professor S. D. Gross in the United States Army Hospital in Philadelphia. He later received promotion to the Army of the Cumberland as surgeon of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and was assigned to duty as division surgeon on the staff of Gen. Brayman. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. Prince, of the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

Dr. Bowen, on returning to civil life, resumed his practice in Bridgeton, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Elmer, of the same place, and has three children,—Sidney E., William Courtland, and Martha H. Dr. William S. Bowen, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed an extended reputation as a successful practitioner. He was thoroughly at home in the field of surgery, while his progressive ideas and energetic character enabled him to keep pace with the advance in medical sciences. He was a member of both County and State Medical Societies.

In politics he was a Democrat, and an active partici-

pant in local contests. He was for a term chosen as surrogate of the county, was collector of the port of Bridgeton, and an elector on the Presidential ticket in 1856.

He was actively interested in the cause of education, a director of the State Normal School, and a member of the School Board of Bridgeton. Dr. Bowen was an enthusiastic Mason, in which order he attained high rank, having been Past Grand Master of the State. His religious belief was in harmony with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member.

His death occurred in Bridgeton, May 7, 1872, in his seventy-first year.

EDMUND LEVI BULL WALES, M.D.—Deacon Nathaniel Wales and his brothers, John and Elkanah, fled from England to escape religious persecution, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., where they were among the earliest settlers in America. From the first two are descended all the branches of the family now in New Jersey.

Timothy, the great-grandfather of Dr. Wales, was one of twenty children of Ebenezer Wales. He married Sarah Loomis, and had five children,—Elizabeth, Timothy, Roger, Sarah, and Roxanna. Timothy, of this number, resided for a number of years in New York City, where he was engaged in the government service. His son, Dr. Roger Wales, was born July 19, 1768, and married in 1798 Harriet Bentley, of Maryland. He was for years a physician of great skill in Cape May County, N. J., and died Sept. 30, 1835. Their four surviving children of the eight born to them were Judge Eli B. Wales, born July 10, 1798, and still living, in his eighty-fifth year, who was thrice married, and had by his first wife, Miss Sarah H., daughter of Hon. Thomas Hughes, nine children, of whom four are living,—Harriet, who married Capt. Joseph Young; Thomas, who married Miss Martha Tomlin; Dr. Eli B., residing with his father; Mary (Mrs. Walter Barrows); Dr. E. L. B. Wales, the subject of this sketch; Harriet Ann, wife of Capt. Westley Rogers, a native of Mauricetown, N. J., and later of Bridgeton, whose sons, Bentley W. and Eli E., are the contributors of this portrait of their uncle; and Mary Hunter, who became Mrs. Benjamin Hughes, and has two children, Henry and William Hughes, of Cape Island.

Dr. Edmund Levi Bull Wales was born March 15, 1805, and after graduating at Yale College, determined upon the study of medicine. He graduated with honor in 1823 from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and at once chose Tuckahoe, Cape May Co., N. J., where for a period of fifty-two years he continued in uninterrupted practice. His thorough knowledge of medical science and great skill in surgery early made him one of the leading physicians of the county, and secured him a high rank in his profession and a proportionably extended field of labor, with a fortune as the result.

"Well schooled in classic literature and in the study of his profession, with a nature that lends sympathy in its efforts to relieve suffering, he not only gained the confidence and esteem of the community in all the departments of medicine, but from his philosophical contributions to medical journals became acknowledged by the members of his profession to be one of the most cultured physicians of New Jersey. From his celebrity he enjoyed the privilege for more than a quarter of a century of being the instructor of more medical students than any physician in South Jersey. Deeply absorbed in the studies of his profession, the practice of which embraced an area of twenty-five miles, he, however, in his library and on

victions, and a supporter of the Presbyterian faith. The church of that denomination at Cold Spring, N. J., was made the recipient of a one-thousand-dollar legacy on his death, while the Tuckahoe Church received five hundred dollars, and Rev. Allen J. Brown the same amount. His death occurred Aug. 19, 1882, in his seventy-eighth year.

THOMAS STURDIVANT, M.D.—The Sturdivants are of English ancestry, and were originally residents of Staffordshire, England, from whence, on their emigration to America, they settled in New England. Joseph, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Great Britain, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from whence he graduated with



Thomas Sturdivant M.D.

the roadway, kept abreast with the polite literature of the day, and in the departments of science, philosophy, theology, and politics loved to engage the attention of the young. By his choice and fitly-spoken words the knowledge he wished to convey was made doubly impressive from the innate dignity of his manner while imparting it."

He was married to Miss Mary Brick, of Port Elizabeth, N. J., and had two children, who died in infancy. The mother did not long survive the death of her little ones. The doctor was early a Whig, but later became a Democrat. He was for eighteen years one of the judges of the Court of Pardons, and wielded an extended influence in the public affairs of the county. He was a man of deep religious con-

honor. Having studied navigation and developed a taste for a seafaring life, he accepted a position as purser on an East Indian merchantman, and sailed for China. He later became first officer of a similar vessel, and having arrived in New York, determined to settle in Philadelphia. He continued to follow the sea, and eventually became captain of a vessel sailing to Southern ports. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Chadd Morrison, daughter of William and Sarah Morrison. The great-grandfather of Dr. Sturdivant was a soldier of the Revolution, and killed at the battle of Chadd's Ford. His great-grandmother was a Harvey, and descended from the famous Harvey family, of Brandywine and Chadd's Ford, his grandmother having been Sarah Sharp. Mr. and Mrs.

Sturdivant had two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Thomas, was born on the 4th of March, 1833, in Philadelphia. He was educated at one of the grammar schools of the city, and after acquiring himself with credit, while preparing to enter the High School, he had the misfortune to lose his father, who died on the west coast of Africa of yellow fever. At the age of fourteen his son Thomas was forced to abandon his studies and seek self-sustaining employment. During a period of five years when thus occupied he devoted three nights of the week to the study of medicine with the family physician, after which he attended three sessions of lectures, and graduated at the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia in March, 1860. During the interim of college sessions he became clerk in a drug-store, thus obtaining a knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry. He began the practice of medicine in the southern section of Philadelphia in the fall of 1860, and in October, 1861, was appointed out-door physician of the First Poor District of the city, which position he held for three years. In November, 1864, he removed to Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and remained until April, 1866, meanwhile studying the homoeopathic system of medicine. Having decided to adopt this school of practice, he sought a new field of labor in Millville. The patronage he obtained was at first limited, but by skill and assiduous attention to the interests of his patients the doctor has made his distinctive method of treatment popular and established a successful and lucrative practice. He was married on the 10th of April, 1862, to Miss Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Moses L. Likens, a well-known commission merchant of Philadelphia. They have had seven children, three of whom are living. The doctor is a Republican in politics and in his religious preferences a Presbyterian and member of that church at Millville.

He is Past Grand and Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Past Sachem of Manumuskim Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men, a member of Ivanhoe Lodge of Knights of Pythias, a Past Sir Knight Commander of Ivanhoe Division, U. R., No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and was captain for four years and six months of Company A, Fourth Battalion of National Guard of the State of New Jersey. He was for four years coroner under Governor Joel Parker, city physician for four years in Millville, and nearly three years physician to the Board of Health. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, has been a member of the school board for three years, and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1883).

The Organization of the Cumberland County Medical Society.—In 1818, the year following the decease of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, a medical society was organized in the county of Cumberland. The State Medical Society was organized in the city of New Brunswick as early as 1766. A new act of incorpora-

tion was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, Feb. 16, 1816, at the close of the first half-century.

Pursuant to authority given by the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, a number of licensed practitioners of medicine of the county of Cumberland met at Bridgeton on the 8th day of December, 1818, for the purpose of organizing a district medical society in said county. Drs. Ebenezer Elmer, Wm. B. Ewing, James B. Parvin, Charles Clark, Lawrence Van Hook, Edmund Sheppard, Daniel C. Pierson, Isaac H. Hampton, and Enoch Fithian were present at this meeting. Of the number who were interested in the organization of this society, fifty years ago, but one survives, Dr. Enoch Fithian, who is a remarkably well-preserved old gentleman, having celebrated at his home in Greenwich, May 10, 1883, his ninety-first birthday.

Dr. Ebenezer Elmer was chosen president of the newly organized society; Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, vice-president; Dr. Enoch Fithian, secretary; and Drs. Elmer, Ewing, and Pierson were appointed a committee to frame by-laws and regulations, and to report to an adjourned meeting which was ordered to be held at Brewster's Hotel, in Bridgeton, on the second Wednesday of January, 1819. At this adjourned meeting Drs. Thomas W. Peck, William Elmer (1), Francis G. Brewster, Holmes Parvin, William Steeling, John L. Smith, and Benjamin Fiser were admitted to membership, and the organization completed by the election of Dr. Wm. Elmer, Sr., as treasurer.

The by-laws, rules, and regulations as presented by the committee appointed to draft the same, and adopted by the society at its meeting in January, 1819, are both comprehensive and well-defined.

The District Medical Society of Cumberland County, thus duly organized, was in successful operation until April 27, 1830, at which time it is said that there were so few who attended its meetings or manifested any interest in its proceedings, that it became extinct.

Upon Thursday, the 3th of November, 1848, the District Medical Society of Cumberland County, after a slumber of eighteen years, was again revived. Drs. Enoch Fithian, Ephraim Buck, William S. Bowen, Jacob W. Ludlam, William Elmer (2), George Tomlinson, and J. Barron Potter met and resolved to make application to the Medical Society of New Jersey to reorganize the District Medical Society of the county of Cumberland.

The request was granted, and by the appointment of the State Society a meeting of medical men was held at the hotel of Edmund Davis, Bridgeton, Nov. 28, 1848. At this meeting there were present, in addition to the gentlemen already named, Drs. Eli E. Bateman, B. Rush Bateman, Willets, Parker, and Charles Butcher, and three weeks later (December 19th), when the "Laws, Rules, and Regulations" were adopted, Drs. Hampton, Ewing, Joseph Butcher, and Holmes were reported as among the number in attendance. The constitution of the reorganized society

in 1848 has a striking resemblance in the spirit and letter to the constitution adopted in 1818. Under these laws and regulations the society has been in successful operation for the last twenty years, and its stated meetings have been faithfully and regularly observed.

The following gentlemen have successively filled the office of president:

1818-20. F. Elmer, Bridgeton.	1864. Thos. H. Tomlinson, Shiloh.
1821-22. William E. Ewing, Greenwich.	1865. Samuel G. Catell, Deerfield.
1823-25. Ephraim Bateman (1), Cedarville.	1866. R. M. Bateman, Cedarville.
1826-29. E. Elmer, Bridgeton.	1867. Wm. Elmer (2), Bridgeton.
1830-31. E. Elmer, Bridgeton.	1868. T. E. Stathens, Greenwich.
1832-33. R. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.	1869. Stetson L. Bacon, Newport.
1834. Ephraim Buck, Bridgeton.	1870. George E. Dutcher, Dividing Creek.
1835. Wm. Elmer (2), Bridgeton.	1871. E. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.
1836. Wm. S. Bowen, Bridgeton.	1872. Geo. Tomlinson, Roadstown.
1837. J. H. Hampton, Bridgeton.	1873. Eli E. Bateman, Cedarville.
1838. I. H. Hampton, Deerfield.	1874. Wm. Elmer (2), Bridgeton.
1839. Eli E. Bateman, Cedarville.	1875. Wm. L. Newell, Millville.
1840. Geo. Tomlinson, Roadstown.	1876. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.
1841. N. R. Newkirk, Greenwich.	1877. Jonas S. Whitaker, Millville.
1842. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.	1878. George M. Paulin, Shiloh.
1843. E. Bateman (2), Cedarville.	1879. J. Barron Potter, Bridgeton.
1844. Joseph Sheppard, Bridgeton.	1880. R. Rush Bateman, Cedarville.
1845. Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield.	1881. John Ingram, Vineland.
1846. Robert W. Elmer, Bridgeton.	1882. E. Bateman (3), Cedarville.
	1883. Thomas J. Smith, Bridgeton.

There have been but five secretaries since the organization of the society. Under the old constitution, Dr. Noah Fithian was elected secretary in 1818, and held the office three years. He was succeeded by Dr. Ephraim Buck, who served in the same capacity two years. Dr. William S. Bowen, who was elected in 1824, continued in office until the society became extinct, in 1830. Since the reorganization, in 1848, Dr. J. Barron Potter, William Elmer (2), and the present secretary, Henry W. Elmer, have discharged the duties of the secretaryship with fidelity and acceptance.

The names of the treasurers are as follows, viz.: Dr. William Elmer (1), Ebenezer Elmer, Ephraim Buck, Holmes Parvin, B. Rush Bateman, William S. Bowen, Eli E. Bateman, Nath. R. Newkirk, and the present incumbent, Joseph Sheppard.

Dr. N. R. Newkirk was elected treasurer in 1860, and continued in office until his death, in 1866.

The annual and semi-annual meetings have always been held in Bridgeton, the county-seat.

The following is a list of all the physicians in this county who have filed copies of their diplomas in the county clerk's office, in accordance with the act passed in 1880, and their places of residence:

Name.	Residence.	Where Graduated.	Graduated.
William S. Applegate.	Falton.	Jefferson College.	April 2, 1882.
Eli E. Bateman.	Cedarville.	Medical Society New Jersey.	July 6, 1862.
Charles W. Brown.	Vineland.	Maryland University, Baltimore.	March 6, 1853.
Lewis W. Brown.	Vineland.	University of New York.	1865.
Edwin C. Butler.	Vineland.	Medical Department Yale College.	Jan. 20, 1844.
Samuel Butler.	Marietta.	Jefferson College.	March 10, 1864.
George E. Butler.	Marietta.	Jefferson College.	March 10, 1864.
John B. Bowen.	Bridgeton.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 10, 1864.
Ephraim Bateman.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	April 2, 1853.
Joseph Butler.	Marietta.	Jefferson College.	July 4, 1861.
Stetson L. Bacon.	Port Norris.	Jefferson College.	March 9, 1868.
Elliott R. Bateman.	Cedarville.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Jacob E. Bennett.	Millville.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
C. A. Butler.	Shiloh.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Charles H. Davis.	Shiloh.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Corbin J. Dockert.	Shiloh.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Robert W. Elmer.	Bridgeton.	Medical Society of New Jersey.	March 12, 1861.
Robert T. Elmer.	Bridgeton.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
William Elmer.	Bridgeton.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Henry W. Elmer.	Bridgeton.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Henry Elmer.	Vineland.	Robert Medical College, New York.	March 12, 1861.
Henry C. Fithian.	Port Norris.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Elmer F. Fithian.	Port Norris.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Theodore Fithian.	Vineland.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Andrew P. Gardner.	Newport.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Ephraim H. Jones.	Greenwich.	University of Pennsylvania.	March 12, 1861.
Charles T. Hill.	Dividing Creek.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
George P. Hiley.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
John H. Hiley.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
John A. Hiley.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Anna M. Hiley.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
John Ingram.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
William S. Jones.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
James Jennings.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Mary Lins.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Franklin Lane.	Vineland.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Joseph Lane.	Vineland.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
John H. Moore.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Christopher Mottola.	Vineland.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
William L. Newell.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
George M. Paulin.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
J. Barron Potter.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Joseph H. Putnam.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Charles C. Phillips.	Deerfield.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Jacob C. Stetson.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
David H. Stetson.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Thomson E. Stathens.	Greenwich.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Thomas J. Smith.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Thomas J. Smith.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Thos. M. Stetson.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Shirley M. Stetson.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Joseph Sheppard.	Bridgeton.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Wm. H. T. Smith.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Henry R. T. Smith.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.
Sheldon E. T. Smith.	Millville.	Jefferson College.	March 12, 1861.

Name.	Residence.	Where Graduated.	Graduated.
George Tomlinson.....	Red-burn	New Jersey Medical Society.....	June 14, 1831.
John S. Whittaker.....	Millville	Jefferson College.....	March, 1843.
Maximilian West.....	Millville	Jefferson College.....	March 29, 1843.
Lucretia Minerva Wright-Dunham.....	Bridge-ton	New England Female College.....	March 5, 1843.
J. Howard Wickett.....	Pat. Philadelphia	Jefferson College.....	March 9, 1848.
Stacy M. Wilson.....	Leedsburg	University of Pennsylvania.....	March 13, 1863.
Theodore Whenton.....	Millville	University of Pennsylvania.....	March 14, 1879.
Charles Wiley.....	Vineland	Jefferson College.....	March 10, 1864.
John W. Wade, Jr.....	Millville	Philadelphia University of Medicine.....	Jan. 1, 1876.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

AGRICULTURE.

THE first settlers found an unbroken forest covering the land in all this portion of the State, except the Indian clearings, which were few and of no large extent. The timber consisted mainly of white, black, and red oak, hickory, chestnut, and pine, and the swampy lands along the banks of the streams were covered with cedar. The first settlers, unlike their Dutch predecessors along the banks of the Delaware, whose main object was to establish posts for trading with the Indians, sought a place for a permanent home, where they might have that religious freedom which had been denied them in their former abodes. The first and principal business of the settlers, as in all permanent settlements of new countries, was the clearing of the land and the raising of food for themselves and their horses, cattle, and other stock. They built their houses mostly along the navigable streams, which then constituted the main avenues of travel. The timber had little value to them for many years. When their home wants for buildings, fences, and firewood were supplied the remainder was only an encumbrance to be gotten rid of in the least expensive and most expeditious way. The trees were in many cases girdled and left standing, and the crops planted among them. The people lived each upon his own tract of land, and were occupied in agricultural pursuits. The villages could hardly be called by that name, the houses comprised in them being, as a rule, no nearer to one another than can be found at this day along any of our thickly-settled farming neighborhoods.

In 1721 the Governor of the province, William Burnet, described Salem, the county-seat, as a very poor fishing village of about twenty houses, and not above seven or eight voters, and no other place was as large.

The means used for tilling the soil were crude and inefficient. The plow was made of wood throughout, the team was generally oxen, and plowing the ground was scarcely more than scratching the surface. Little manure was made, no fertilizers were used, lime for agricultural purposes was unthought of, and marl was not discovered. The raising of hay on the uplands was considered impracticable, and supplies of that

kind were obtained from the salt marshes, a tract of which was considered a necessary adjunct of every farm, and was regularly bought and sold with it, and worth as much per acre as the farm itself. After the Revolution the demand for timber and fuel in the growing cities of Philadelphia and New York seriously checked the development of the agricultural resources of this section of the State. The cutting and hauling the timber to wharves along the various navigable streams occupied the main attention of almost every farmer, interfering greatly with his farming labors. From this source all his ready money, which was very little, and a large part of his supplies were obtained. For the want of manure and fertilizers and a better system of farming a great deal of the land became poorer day by day. The portion tilled was cropped until it was exhausted, when it was abandoned, and new ground cleared, only to go through the same agricultural methods. In this county these abandoned commons constituted a considerable portion of the cleared land, and were quite common until within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and a few are still to be found. It was supposed that the fertility of these old commons never could be restored. Between 1815 and 1830 many of the inhabitants sold their worn-out lands and moved to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, whose virgin soils, much of them without any trees to be cut, offered many inducements to those who saw their lands in this section becoming poorer with each succeeding year.

With the general improvement in other branches, a new era gradually developed in agriculture. The iron plowshare was brought into use, oxen mostly gave place to horses, and new and improved implements of husbandry proved a great boon to the farmer. The four most potent factors in the later agricultural development of the county and of all South Jersey have been the raising of upland hay, especially clover, the rotation of crops, the application of lime to the soil, and the discovery and use of marl. The first not only furnished a larger and better supply of hay, making possible the keeping of more stock, and thereby giving a larger supply of manure, but the strong and vigorous growth of clover, with its immense mass of roots, has caused it to become the great renovating crop, which, along with the use of lime and marl, has converted those old commons and

worn-out lands into as fertile and productive farms as are to be found in any State.

The deposits of marl along Stow Creek and its tributaries were discovered about the time the decreasing supply of timber turned the attention of farmers to the more thorough cultivation of their cleared lands. At first its value as a fertilizer was considered doubtful by many, but its practical use soon became more general, and the increasing fertility of the lands where it was used proved the best argument in its favor. Its value to this county cannot be estimated. Lands which had become so poor that wheat could not be grown, and sometimes even rye could scarcely be raised, have become wheat-growing soils. Farms which were sold for ten dollars per acre now bring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. All the western end of the county, the most highly cultivated and richest portion of it, owes its great fertility to the use of marl. It was first dug and used by Isaac Elwell, on Bishop's Run, a branch of Stow Creek, in 1819, and about ten years later pits were opened on Horse Branch, a tributary of the same creek on the Salem side. Numerous pits are now open, and about twenty thousand tons are dug in this county each year.

The principal commodities raised in the county are wheat, corn, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay, tomatoes, poultry, fruits, and truck or market produce. The proximity to New York and Philadelphia and other cities, together with the excellent facilities for reaching them, is causing a steady change in the agriculture of the county. More attention is constantly given to the growing of market produce in place of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and other standard farm crops. The growing of small fruits has also become a large interest in this county, hundreds of acres being devoted to the raising of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, pears, peaches, and other fruits. Numerous canning establishments have been erected throughout the county, creating a demand for large supplies, mostly of peaches and tomatoes, which has been fully met by the farmers. The time is not far distant when the cultivation of wheat and the other standard crops will be mostly abandoned, and the county become almost one entire market-garden and fruit-farm.

The Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—The increasing interest in agricultural pursuits which developed after 1829 led to the formation of a county agricultural society in 1823. In pursuance of a notice published in the two newspapers of Bridgeton, a number of those interested met at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on January 23d of that year, and, after discussing the question, it was unanimously resolved to form such a society, and committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. At the next meeting, held February 13th, the society was organized as "The Cumberland County Agricultural Society," and its

object was "to promote agricultural improvement, and to encourage family manufactures." The first officers were: President, Dr. William B. Ewing; Vice-Presidents, John Laning, Jr., Lewis Paullin, Norton O. Lawrence, and Adrian Clunn; Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Buck; Treasurer, Ebenezer Elmer; Directors, Philip Fithian, Stow Creek; John T. Davis and John Miller, Hopewell; James Lunamis and Ephraim McQueen, Deerfield; Daniel Parvin and William McChesney, Fairfield; Peter Ladlow and Charles Brown, Downe.

The members of the society, comprising the most enterprising agriculturists of that day and many of the leading citizens of the county, were:

Ebenezer Elmer.	Smith Bowen.
W. B. Ewing.	George Alcock.
Norton O. Lawrence.	Robert S. Buck.
John Clarke.	John Bright.
Ephraim Buck.	Simon Siegfried.
Lucius G. C. Elmer.	Ignatius Thomson.
John Clapton.	Lewis Paullin.
John Evans, Jr.	Samuel B. Davis.
David Haspel.	John T. Davis.
William McNichols.	John Johnston.
Daniel Parvin.	Philip Fithian.
James Lunamis.	William McChesney.
Ephraim McQueen.	James B. Potter.
Gabriel Parvin.	H. R. Marshall.
Zachariah Joslin.	Daniel Elmer.
Charles Brown.	Isaac H. Hampton.
J. D. Westcott, Jr.	Robert Sheppard.
Adrian Clunn.	Jonathan Parvin.
John Miller.	David Reeves.
John Swinney.	Norton Harris.
Daniel Wells.	

The entire schedule of premiums offered for the first exhibition was as follows: For the greatest quantity raised on one acre of each of the following crops, viz.: vegetables, sweet potatoes, millet, and corn; for the best farm management, best bull, cow, and boar; to the person manufacturing in the family the largest quantity of linen cloth, and of woolen cloth, and "to the female who shall present before the society the best Gown Pattern prepared for the loom by herself, \$5." It is perhaps needless to remark that the present society finds no demand for the offering of the last premium at this day. The first exhibition was held Nov. 18, 1823. A light fall of snow the night before interfered somewhat with its success, but the display of cattle and hogs was good, and a large number of people attended. The second exhibition, in 1824, was much better, and Dr. W. B. Ewing delivered an address on an appropriate subject. The third exhibition, in 1825, was quite successful, and was held two days. A field belonging to Ephraim Holmes was used for the display of stock and agricultural implements, while the domestic manufactures were exhibited in a room at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck.

Perhaps no better idea of the state of agricultural improvement in the county can be given than by the following items from a written report of this exhibition. It says,—

"The display of stock was far superior to that of

any former exhibition; and from the vast collection of farmers and citizens from different parts of the county, and from the neighboring counties who attended to witness the scene, the society felt highly gratified."

Among the premiums given were Smith Bowen, for best breeding mare with colt by her side, five dollars; Dr. William Elmer, for the best bull, not more than four years old nor less than one year old, five dollars. This was an imported "improved Durham short-horn." Lemuel Lawrence received a premium of three dollars for a half-blood Durham short-horn. The same premium was allowed for calves of good blood, and Durhams, short-horns, and Holsteins are mentioned as being among the best. Gen. Daniel Elmer exhibited a cow of "Bakewell stock," remarkable as a milker, having given one hundred and thirty-three quarts of milk in one week, from which ten pounds of butter were made.

Sheep of the Dishley blood were on exhibition, the best receiving a premium of two dollars, also hogs of extraordinary size and fatness, "far surpassing any animals of the kind ever exhibited;" six of them, if killed during the winter, were estimated to weigh between four and five thousand pounds. John Johnston exhibited eleven pigs from his "imported English boar," which were pronounced fine specimens.

Favorable mention is made of other horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep exhibited by different individuals.

Peter Ladow raised upon one-half acre of ground ninety-two bushels and three pecks of sweet potatoes, for which he received a premium of three dollars.

The greatest quantity of clover-hay on three acres was raised by Daniel Parvin, six and one-half tons; premium, three dollars.

"In consequence of the excessive drought which prevailed during the last season, the crops in this part of the country were much injured, and in many instances completely destroyed, therefore no certificates were offered for premiums on any other crops."

Among the domestic manufactures premiums were awarded for the best linen diaper, for cotton, woolen, and worsted stockings, blankets, bed-quilts, and carpets, ranging from one dollar to three dollars, and discretionary premiums were awarded for elegant goose-down bedspread, tastefully ornamented by painting, imitation Leghorn hat, and a pair of knit stockings and vest complete, made by Mrs. Robert Harris, a blind woman. Mention is made of other bed-quilts, domestic cloth from Bridgeton and Cedarville factories, and a sample of balls and silk spun by silk-worms raised by Hannah Howell, of Fairfield.

The first plowing match was held at this exhibition. Only two teams of horses entered, and the premium was awarded to James Lummis. Two yoke of oxen also contended for the prize, which was given to Mr. Hoff. These contests excited much interest, and it was hoped that at the next annual meeting more teams would be in readiness.

A number of agricultural implements were on exhibition, such as patent chaff-cutter, root-cutter, stalk-cutter, cultivator, substratum plow, improved harrow, revolving horse-rake, improved roller, and James Lummis' patent hill or corn-planter, a very ingenious and useful machine.

"The society dined together at the hotel on the last day of the exhibition, after which they proceeded to the election of officers and then adjourned."

Nearly all the stock was owned by persons living in Bridgeton. Great interest was felt in improved stock at that time. From a letter dated March 22, 1825, it appears that the writer of that date gave two hundred dollars for a bull-calf of imported improved Durham short-horn stock, twenty-two months old. The same winter he sold two calves of mixed blood for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The same letter states that "another breed, from the Isle of France, called the Alderney, are celebrated for making large quantities of butter from a small quantity of milk."

A notice of this exhibition in one of the newspapers of that date says, "It was manifest to every one present that the increasing agricultural spirit would very speedily supersede the toilsome and unprofitable labor of cutting timber."

The fourth exhibition, on Nov. 26, 1826, passed off with good success, but the fifth, in 1827, was a failure. The burden of keeping up the society rested upon a few men, and as the interest in it did not seem to be kept up, it was allowed to go down, after existing for five years. But its influence was not lost, and it did much towards fostering that spirit of enterprise from which the later agricultural prosperity has arisen.

Twenty-four years later, on Dec. 8, 1851, the friends of agricultural progress again met, at the hotel of E. Davis & Son, in Bridgeton, to form a society devoted to this interest. Committees were appointed, and at the second meeting, on Jan. 19, 1852, "The Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society" was formed. The first officers were: President, Lewis McBride; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. W. Laddam, James Stiles, Samuel C. Fithian, and Isaac West; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Buck; Recording Secretary, Franklin Devereux; Treasurer, Charles E. Elmer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, modeled in large part from those of the former society. Quarterly meetings were held through 1852, attended by but few persons. No exhibition was held, and the society lay dormant until Jan. 25, 1854. New interest having been aroused, on that date a large meeting was held, and it was resolved to hold an exhibition in the ensuing fall. An extensive schedule of premiums was arranged, and the first exhibition of the present society was held Sept. 23, 1854, and was very successful. The annual exhibitions were held on the lot now bounded by Commerce, the south side of Oak, Giles, and Lawrence Streets, now mostly covered with handsome residences, which was leased for the purpose until 1860, when a lot of

about thirteen acres of ground, fronting on the south side of Vine Street above Giles, was purchased, and the exhibitions have been held there annually ever since.

In 1832 and 1833 three additional lots of land adjoining the former purchase were bought, which enlarged the grounds to nineteen and a half acres, and large and convenient permanent buildings were erected during the summer of 1833, at a contract price of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Previous to that a large tent had been used in which to display the exhibits. The main building is one hundred and five by fifty-eight feet, built in three sections, the centre one being about twenty feet in height, and a wing on each side sixteen feet high, sloping down to ten feet at the eaves. The whole floor is on a level, and the whole building constitutes a large and convenient hall, well adapted to the uses of the society. Four other buildings were also built for stock, two of them twenty-two by fifty feet, and two twenty by fifty feet, divided into roomy stalls.

The following have been the presidents of the society since its organization:

1832-33. Lewis McBride.	1871-72. Morris Bacon.
1834-35. James H. Flanagan.	1873. Samuel G. Catell, M.D.
1837-38. Charles S. Fithian.	1874-75. Charles Woodruff.
1839-40. Providence Ludlam.	1876. Jacob M. Harrial.
1841-42. Theophilus P. Davis.	1877-78. Lorenzo Sharp.
1843-44. Ebenezer Hall.	1879-80. John S. Holmes.
1845-46. Lewis M. Hize.	1881. Isaac M. Smalley.
1847-48. Harris Ogden, Jr.	1882-83. David McBride.
1849-50. Robert More.	

Its present officers are: President, David McBride; Vice-Presidents, George W. Sheppard, Frank R. Fithian, Joseph C. Bowen, and Robert More; Secretary, Eli E. Rogers; Treasurer, Charles H. Mulford.

The society has had a very successful career, and its annual fairs are the great attraction throughout the county. For the last few years it has been held two days, and its thirtieth exhibition, held September 5th and 6th last, was the most successful one since its existence. The society has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the county and a potent factor in its improved agricultural condition. Under a similar wise management as in the past, it cannot fail to be a continued stimulus to more improved methods of husbandry, and its annual fair will continue to be the great autumnal gathering of the people of this and surrounding counties.

CHAPTER XC.

CIVIL LIST AND STATISTICS.

Civil List.—In this list are given the names of those residents of the county who have held impor-

tant offices under the national and State governments and those who have held county offices.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Jonathan Elmer, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.
Ephraim Bateman, Nov. 10, 1820, to Jan. 30, 1823.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dr. Jonathan Elmer, 1789-77, 1781-82, 1787, 1789.
Ebenezer Elmer, 1801 to 1807.
Dr. Ephraim Bateman, 1815 to 1823.
Thomas Lee, 1823 to 1827.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, 1843 to 1845.
James G. Hampton, 1845 to 1849.
John T. Nixon, 1859 to 1863.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

John T. Nixon, 1870 to present time.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, 1823 to 1829.

GOVERNOR.

Elias P. Seeley, Feb. 27, 1833, to Oct. 25, 1833.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James D. Westcott, appointed Oct. 29, 1839; reappointed Oct. 29, 1855; served to Oct. 30, 1840.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Ebenezer Elmer, July 16-23, 1804, to Nov. 29, 1804.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Daniel Elmer, March 9, 1841, to January, 1845.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Feb. 5, 1852, to Feb. 5, 1859; Aug. 22, 1861, to March 15, 1869.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

Joshua Brick, Feb. 8, 1845, to January-June, 1846.
Jonathan S. Whitaker, March 18, 1851, to present time.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, February, 1859, to February, 1862.

In addition to these, Richard Howell, clerk of the Supreme Court from 1783 to 1792, and Governor from 1792 to 1801; Joseph Bloomfield, attorney-general from 1783 to 1792, and Governor from 1801 to 1802 and from 1803 to 1812; Benjamin F. Lee, clerk of the Supreme Court from 1872 to the present time; Charles Ewing, chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1824 to 1832; John Moore White, attorney-general from 1833 to 1838, and an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1838 to 1845, were all natives of this county, except Bloomfield and Howell, and they began their professional careers in Bridgeton.

Officers of Salem County before Cumberland was set off who resided within the limits of Cumberland:

SHERIFF.

William Dare, Dec. 9, 1793, to Sept. 13, 1795.

STATE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the power to regulate commerce rested in the respective State governments. The State of New Jersey passed an act "for regulating navigation and trade in this State" Dec. 21, 1781, which provided for the appointment by joint meeting of a naval officer residing in each of the counties of Middlesex, Burlington, and Cumberland, to hold office for three years, and established custom-houses under

¹ Died during the year.

charge of the naval officers. With the adoption of the United States Constitution this act ceased to have any force, and was repealed. Under this act Eli Elmer, of Bridgton, was appointed naval officer for the Western District Dec. 26, 1781; and reappointed Dec. 21, 1784, and Oct. 31, 1787.

County Officers.

SHERIFFS.

Before the Revolution sheriffs were appointed by the Governors, to hold office for three years or during his pleasure. Under the Constitutions of 1776 and 1844 they were elected by the people annually, and could hold the office only three successive years, and the custom was to re-elect, without opposition, until each had occupied the office for three years. The amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1875 made the term of office three years. The following persons have held the office:

1744. Ananias Sayre.	1822. John Leonard, Jr.
1757. Samuel Fithian, Jr.	1823. Robert S. Buck.
1764. Ananias Sayre.	1828. Joseph Shaw.
1767. Maskell Ewing.	1831. Daniel M. Woodard.
1769. Silas Newcomb.	1834. Caroline Lupton.
1769. Howell Powell.	1837. David Campbell.
1766. Theophilus Elmer.	1839. Levi B. Davis.
1769. Thomas Maskell.	1842. Lewis B. Atkinson.
1772. Jonathan Elmer.	1845. October, Cornelius Lupton.
1775. David Bowen.	(appointed by Governor October
1776. Joel Fithian.	1846, and held office until the
1779. William Kellogg.	November election, same year.)
1781. Daniel Maskell.	1846, November, Stephen Murphy.
1784. Eli Elmer.	1848. Theophilus E. Harris.
1787. Joseph Buck.	1851. James Shiles.
1790. David Porter.	1854. Nathaniel Stratton.
1793. Reuben Bargin.	1857. Jonathan Lathan.
1798. George Bargin.	1860. James H. Dowdley.
1799. Jeremiah Bennett, Jr.	1863. Charles L. Watson.
1802. Eliza Bargin.	1865. Samuel Pascock.
1805. Timothy Elmer (d.).	1869. Emory Hartborn.
1808. John Buck.	1872. James L. Wilson.
1810. William Rose.	1875. Charles G. Hampton.
1813. John Shiley.	1878. David McFarlane.
1816. Dan. Simkins.	1881. Seth P. Husted.
1819. William R. Fithian.	

COUNTY CLERKS.

County clerks were appointed by the Governor to hold at his pleasure, or during good behavior, until 1776. From 1776 to the new Constitution, in 1844, they were appointed by joint meeting of the Legislature for the term of five years. All vacancies were filled by the Governor until the next joint meeting. Under the Constitution of 1844 they are elected by the people, and vacancies filled as before until the next election. The following have held the office:

Elias Cutting, appointed May, 1848; to hold during pleasure of Governor; reappointed December, 1755, to hold during good behavior; died 1757.
Isaac Elmer (d.), appointed May, 1757; died May 2, 1761.
Maskell Ewing, appointed May, 1761; reappointed Feb. 15, 1762; to hold during pleasure of the Governor; declined to serve under the state Government.
Jonathan Elmer, appointed by joint meeting Sept. 9, 1776; reappointed Sept. 29, 1781; resigned March 17, 1790; reappointed same date; resigned Nov. 2, 1792.
James Giles, appointed Nov. 2, 1799; reappointed 1794 and 1799.

Dr. Asa Purson, appointed Nov. 1, 1804; reappointed Oct. 27, 1809; died May, 1810.

Jonathan H. Stone, appointed by Governor May, 1813.

Dr. Fitzcutter, appointed Oct. 24, 1814; died 1 Dec. 1, 1819.

Dr. Ebenezer Linn, appointed by Governor December, 1814.

Ebenezer Sedley, appointed Feb. 9, 1814; reappointed Feb. 5, 1819, Dec. 9, 1822 and Nov. 2, 1828.

Samuel Sedley, appointed Feb. 27, 1830.

Joseph Fithian, appointed Feb. 28, 1830; died July 14, 1842.

Elias Sedley, appointed by Governor July, 1842.

David L. M. Woodard, appointed Oct. 28, 1842; reappointed by Governor Stratton Oct. 27, 1857; elected by people Nov. 2, 1847.

Ephraim I. Sheppard, elected Nov. 2, 1852.

Providence Ludham, elected Nov. 3, 1857.

Theophilus G. Compton, elected Nov. 4, 1862; reelected Nov. 5, 1867.

Daniel Sharp, elected Nov. 5, 1872; reelected Nov. 6, 1877.

Francis L. Godfrey, elected Nov. 7, 1882.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates were appointed by the Governor, to hold at his pleasure, until Nov. 28, 1822, when a law was passed for their appointment by the joint meeting of the Legislature, to hold for five years; vacancies to be filled by the Governor until the Legislature met. This continued the law until the Constitution of 1844, by which the office was made elective by the people.

Elias Cutting, appointed May, 1748; died 1757.

Daniel Elmer (d.), appointed Dec. 1, 1757; died May 2, 1761.

Maskell Ewing, appointed May, 1761; reappointed March 22, 1762, and

also 1767; declined to serve under new Constitution.

Theophilus Elmer, appointed September, 1776.

Jonathan Elmer, appointed 1784.

George Bargin, appointed March 2, 1804; resigned October, 1810.

Isaac Elmer (d.), died October, 1810.

Jonathan Elmer, appointed December, 1812.

Samuel Moore Shute, appointed July, 1813.

Timothy Elmer (d.), appointed by Governor April, 1815; reappointed by

joint meeting Nov. 29, 1822, Oct. 26, 1827, and Oct. 31, 1832; died

March 11, 1836.

Dr. William S. Hosmer, appointed by Governor March, 1836, and the Legislature failing to elect, he was reappointed by the Governor in

April, 1837; resigned May 25, 1838.

James M. Newell, appointed by Governor June, 1837.

Hugh B. Merriam, appointed Oct. 27, 1837; reappointed Oct. 28, 1842;

appointed by Governor Stratton Oct. 27, 1847; elected by the people

Nov. 2, 1847.

Dr. Joseph Hunt, elected Nov. 2, 1852.

Hugh B. Merriam, elected Nov. 3, 1857; died Dec. 29, 1860.

Alphonso Westrup, appointed by the Governor Jan. 17, 1861; elected

Nov. 5, 1861; reelected Nov. 6, 1866.

Edward White, elected Nov. 7, 1871; reelected Nov. 7, 1876; died Jan.

15, 1878.

John Smalley, appointed by the Governor Jan. 16, 1878.

Samuel Stumetz, elected Nov. 5, 1878.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PEAS.

Prosecutors of the pleas were appointed by the attorney-general as his deputies until 1812, by virtue of a long-established custom, and in that year a law was passed expressly authorizing him to appoint deputies for each county. By an act passed Nov. 9, 1822, the Courts of Quarter Sessions were authorized to appoint prosecutors of the pleas, to hold their office for five years; but Dec. 11, 1823, another act was passed, revoking all appointments which had been made by the Quarter Sessions, and vesting the appointment in the joint meeting of the Legislature. This continued the method until the Constitution of 1844 was adopted, which gave the appointment to the Governor, with

the advice and consent of the Senate, which is the present method, the term of office remaining five years. The following have held the office since the passage of the law for their appointment by joint meeting:

- Lucius Q. C. Elmer, appointed Oct. 29, 1824; reappointed Oct. 30, 1829.
 Isaac W. Crane, appointed Oct. 31, 1834.
 Elias P. Seely, appointed Feb. 25, 1837; reappointed by Governor Feb. 5, 1841; died in office Aug. 26, 1846.
 Charles F. Elmer, appointed Feb. 11, 1847.
 (From March, 1852, to March, 1853, the attorney-general of the State, Richard P. Thompson, of Salem, prosecuted in behalf of the State in this county.)
 Samuel A. Allen, appointed March 17, 1854.
 Charles P. Stratton, commissioned March 17, 1853; resigned.
 Charles F. Elmer, appointed March 14, 1859.
 James R. Hordland, commissioned March 15, 1863; recommissioned March 25, 1870, March 23, 1875, and March 23, 1880.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

By an act passed July 31, 1740, the boards of freeholders and justices were authorized to elect a county collector yearly, on the second Tuesday in May, and the act incorporating the boards of chosen freeholders, passed Feb. 13, 1793, gave to them the same power. The following is a list of them since the organization of the county:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1748-52. Jonathan Holmes. | 1760. David Potter. |
| 1753-56. Alexander Moore. | 1791. Joseph Buck. |
| 1757-61. Ephraim Seely, Esq. | 1792. Not given. |
| 1761. Not given. | 1793-94. Joseph Buck. |
| 1763-69. Ephraim Seely, Esq. | 1795. David Potter. |
| 1770-71. Not given. | 1796. Reuben Barzin. |
| 1772-73. Ephraim Seely, Esq. | 1797-1809. Jeremiah Buck. |
| 1774. Benjamin Mulford. | 1810-14. Ebenezer Seely. |
| 1775-76. Ephraim Seely, Esq. | 1815-22. Jeremiah Buck. |
| 1777-79. James Ewing (resigned). | 1823-25. Enosh H. More. |
| John Mulford. | 1826-30. Samuel Harris. |
| 1780-81. John Mulford. | 1841-52. Jonathan Holmes. |
| 1782. Eli Elmer. | 1853-65. James Hord, Jr. |
| 1787-89. Dr. Ebenezer Elmer. | 1866-73. Henry B. Lupton. |

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The act passed March 21, 1867, revising the school law of the State, provided for the appointment by the State Board of Education of county superintendents of public schools, to hold office at their pleasure not exceeding three years, and in this county the following have held the office:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1867-70. Albert R. Jones. | 1879-82. William O. Garrison. |
| 1873-76. Richard L. Howell. | |

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the concessions of the first Proprietors, members of Assembly in West Jersey were chosen annually in the different tenths, and two sessions, in May and November of each year, were held at Burlington. After the union of East and West Jersey, Assemblies were called by the royal Governor, with the advice of his Council, and were adjourned or dissolved by him at any time. Members were elected by virtue of writs under the great seal of the colony, directed to the sheriff of each county, requiring him to hold the election and make a return of the persons elected. By

an act passed in 1725 the sheriff, upon receipt of the writ of election, was required to give twenty days' notice of the day and place of election in three of the most public places in the county, and on the appointed day, between the hours of ten and twelve, proceed to the election, first reading his writ; he was prohibited from declaring the choice by holding up of hands, and from adjourning to any other place without the consent of the candidates. If a poll was required by the candidates, he proceeded to take it from day to day until all the electors present were polled. He was required to appoint one clerk and one inspector for each candidate, upon their nomination; these officers were sworn by him to take the poll fairly and justly by setting down the names of the voters, the place of their abode, and the person for whom they voted. Any person could have a copy of the poll by paying reasonable fees therefor.

Members of the first two Assemblies held after the union of East and West Jersey were chosen at an election held at only one place in each division of the province, but subsequent elections were held at one place in each county, usually the court-house, which continued the method until about 1790, when voting by ballot, conducted by the judge of election, assessors, and collector in the several townships, took its place. Every voter was required to own one hundred acres of land in his own right, or to be worth fifty pounds in personal estate; and no person could be elected to the Assembly who did not have one thousand acres of land, in his own right, within the division for which he was chosen, or be worth five hundred pounds in personal estate. The long intervals of time between the calling of the Assembly occasioned great dissatisfaction in the province, and in February, 1728, the Assembly passed an act requiring the calling of a new Assembly and a new election at least every three years, but this act was disallowed by the king in Council in November, 1731. In May, 1765, a similar act was passed, but with the time extended to seven years, which remained in force until the Revolution.

Among the members of Assembly from Salem County before the setting off of Cumberland were the following persons who resided within the limits of this county:

Under the Proprietary Government.

- 1682, May and November Sessions—Mark Reeve.
 1684, May and November Sessions—Thomas Smith.
 1685, May Session—Samuel Bacon.
 1689, November Session—Mark Reeve.

After the Union of East and West Jersey.

- 1709 (5th Assembly)—Thomas Shepherd.
 1710 (7th Assembly, 3d sitting)—Berkinson Shepherd.
 1727 (9th Assembly)—Joseph Reeve.
 1733 (10th Assembly, 2d sitting)—John Brick.
 1739 (11th Assembly)—Joseph Reeve.
 1742 (12th Assembly, 3d sitting)—John Brick.
 1743 (13th Assembly, 1st sitting)—Leonard Gibson.²

¹ Chosen Jan. 18, 1760, to fill vacancy.

² Died June 19, 1744, between 1st and 2d sittings.

- 1744 11th Assembly.—Moses Shepley.
 1745 12th Assembly.—John Buck, Jr.
 1746 13th Assembly.—John Buck, Jr.

Members for Salem and Cumberland.

- 1749 17th Assembly.—William Hancock, Salem; John Brick, Cumberland.
 1751 18th Assembly.—William Hancock, Salem; Richard Wood, Cumberland.
 1754 19th Assembly.—William Hancock, Salem; Ebenezer Miller, Cumberland.
 1759 20th Assembly.—William Hancock, Salem; Ebenezer Miller, Cumberland.
 [At the 5th sitting of this Assembly, in November, 1760, Edward Kinsley was member in place of William Hancock, deceased.]
 1769 21st Assembly.—Isaac Sharp, Ebenezer Miller.
 [At the 4th sitting, in April, 1771, Grant Gibson was member in place of Isaac Sharp, deceased.]

Members for Cumberland.

- 1772 22d Assembly.—John Sheppard, Theophilus Elmer.

This was the last Assembly under the colonial government, the fifth and last sitting adjourning Dec. 6, 1775.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES.

At the first meeting of the county committees at New Brunswick, July 21, 1774, at which five delegates were appointed to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, September 5th, Cumberland was not represented, no county committee having as yet been appointed. The next Provincial Congress was held at Trenton, commencing May 23, 1775, and continuing until June 3d. A second session was held from August 5th to 17th of the same year. A county meeting was held May 16th, to choose delegates to this Congress, and Samuel Eithian, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Elmer, and Dr. Thomas Ewing were chosen, and attended both sessions of the Congress. This Congress assumed all the functions of the Legislature, among other things carried on correspondence with the other colonies, levied taxes, passed an act to organize the militia and to raise minute-men, and ordered an election on September 21st, to elect delegates to a new Congress to meet October 3d. A county meeting was held on the day ordered, and Theophilus Elmer and Jonathan Ayars, Esq., were elected, and attended the session of that body, which lasted from October 3d to 28th, and a second session from Jan. 31, 1776, to March 2d following. After transacting a very large amount of public business, the Congress ordered an election on May 27th, to elect delegates to the next Congress or Convention, to meet at Burlington on June 10th. At this election Theophilus Elmer, Jonathan Ayars, Ephraim Harris, John Buck, and Jonathan Bowen were elected delegates and took their seats. Governor Franklin, the last of the royal Governors, having issued a proclamation for a meeting of the Assembly on June 20th, this Convention, on June 14th, passed a resolution that the proclamation ought not to be obeyed, that Governor Franklin had proved himself to be an enemy of the liberties of this coun-

try, and issued an order to Col. Nathaniel Heard, of the First Battalion of Middlesex, directing him to take the parole of the Governor, or else to take him into custody. The Governor, refusing to sign the parole, was arrested, and afterwards, by advice of the Continental Congress, was removed under guard to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. The entire functions of government were thus assumed by this Convention, and their work was fitly crowned by the adoption of a Constitution for the State on July 2d, which continued the supreme law until 1844, when it was superseded by a new one. The Convention continued in session until August 21st, transacting a multitudinous variety of business. The members from Cumberland were among the most active in the Convention, and had a large part in shaping its action.

Members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly under the State Government.—The Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, provided for the first election to take place on August 13th, and all future ones on the second Tuesday in October in each year, at which elections one member of the Legislative Council, three members of Assembly, a sheriff, and one or more coroners should be elected, with a proviso that the number of members of Assembly from each county might be changed by law. Members of Council were required to be worth at least one thousand pounds proclamation money of real and personal estate in the county, and Assemblymen five hundred pounds of like estate, and all voters should be worth fifty pounds clear estate. By the Constitution of 1844 the name of the upper house of the Legislature was changed to the Senate, and the term of Senators was made three years, and all property qualifications of Senators, Assemblymen, and voters were left out.

The members of the Legislature under the State government are as follows:

COUNCIL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1776-77. Theophilus Elmer. | 1813. Ezekiel Foster. |
| 1778. Ephraim Harris. | 1814. James Clark. |
| 1779. John Buck. | 1815-17. Ebenezer Seeley. |
| 1780. Dr. Jonathan Elmer. | 1818. James Clark. |
| 1781. Samuel Ogden. | 1819. Ebenezer Seeley. |
| 1782. Theophilus Elmer. | 1821-23. James D. Westcott. |
| 1783. Samuel Ogden. | 1822-25. Ebenezer Seeley. |
| 1784. Dr. Jonathan Elmer. | 1826. Dr. Ephraim Bateman (vice-president of Council). |
| 1785-81. Samuel Ogden. | 1827-28. John Trinchard (2d). |
| 1786. Eli Elmer. | 1829-32. Elias D. Seeley (vice-president 1831 and '32, and by the election of Governor Southard as U. S. Senator, became Governor during 1833). |
| 1787-87. Samuel Ogden. | 1833. Israel Stratton |
| 1788. Joel Eithian. | 1834. David Reeves. |
| 1789-1800. Samuel Ogden. | 1835-36. Joshua Pick. |
| 1801-2. David Moore. | 1837. Israel Stratton. |
| 1803-4. George Burgin. | 1838. Nathaniel Foster. |
| 1805. Abraham Syre. | 1839-40. Samuel Butler. |
| 1806. Ebenezer Seeley. | 1841. Ephraim B. Whitlan. |
| 1807. Ebenezer Elmer (vice-president of Council). | 1842. David Whitaker. |
| 1808. Ebenezer Seeley (vice-president of Council). | 1843. Enosh H. More. |
| 1809. James B. Hunt. | |
| 1810-11. George Burgin. | |
| 1812. Ebenezer Seeley. | |

Members of the State Convention to ratify Constitution of the United States. This convention commenced its session at Trenton, Dec. 11, 1787, and on the 18th the Constitution was unanimously ratified. The members from this county were David Potter, Jonathan Bowen, Eli Elmer.

Delegates to Convention that formed the new Constitution of 1844, Judge Daniel Elmer, Dr. William B. Ewing, Joshua Brick.

STATISTICS.

In 1798 the assessment for Cumberland County was as follows: \$8,227 acres of improved land, at \$35 per 100 acres; 80,376 acres of unimproved land, at \$2 per 100 acres; 160 houses and lots, assessed at \$5 each; 1664 horses and mules, at 20 shillings each; 6309 neat cattle, at 10 shillings each; 28 shop-keepers, at \$75 each; 6 tan-yards, at \$40 each; 3 single men and horses, at \$15 each; 203 single men, at \$10 each; 22 saw-mills, at \$40 each; 20 grist-mills, at \$60 each; 1 fulling-mill, at \$40; 9 slaves, at \$10 each; amount of taxable property, \$41,780 9s.; quota of the county of \$20,000 tax, £1028 2s. 8d.

At the same time the assessment for Salem was 123,601 acres of improved land, at \$55 per 100 acres; 34,340 acres of unimproved land, at \$4 per 100 acres; 154 houses and lots, at \$8 each; 2938 horses and mules, 6587 neat cattle, 26 shop-keepers, 12 tan-yards, 30 single men and horses, 3 fisheries, averaged \$50 each, assessed at \$334 each; 250 single men, 7 saw-mills, 81 grist-mills, 3 fulling-mills, 4 ferries, averaged at \$200 each, assessed at \$25 each; 12 slaves, 9 covering-houses, at \$25 each; amount of taxable property, \$85,002 12s.; quota of \$30,000 tax, £1951 12s. 4d. Where not mentioned above, they are assessed at same rates as in Cumberland. These are not the total numbers of each in the counties, but those subject to the tax. Previous to 1851 a great part of the taxes were assessed upon certainties, by which was meant a specific sum upon a person, article of property, or occupation. At this day the usual certainties are limited to the poll-tax and dog-tax.

In 1815 a direct tax was laid by the United States government, and the assessments for the three lower counties were as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land.	No. of Dwelling-houses.	No. of Out-houses.	Valuation of Slaves.	Total Valuations Reported by the Assessors.	Total Valuations Elected by Board of Assessors.
Salem.....	176,516	1852	1619		\$4,499,725	\$5,644,470
Cumbrland.....	242,975	1011	1295	\$3186	3,197,311	4,387,600
Cape May.....	83,402	644	402		275,062	669,556

Since 1851 the system of assessing taxes on the value of property has been pursued. The amount of taxable property in the county, after deducting debts, as returned by the assessors, has been as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.	1852.	1850.	1870.	1880.	1883.
Greenwich.....	\$566,000	\$571,000	\$727,000	\$645,000	\$671,000
Hopewell.....	261,000	255,000	1,197,000	1,132,000	1,213,000
Stow Creek.....	342,000	350,000	551,000	560,000	715,000
Bridgeton.....	443,000	460,000	782,000	810,000	894,000
Bridgeton.....					
First Ward.....	1,900,000	850,000	1,048,000	1,860,000	1,815,000
Second Ward.....	26,000	401,000	701,000	792,000	800,000
Third Ward.....	75,000	815,000	1,248,000	1,000,000	1,077,000
Fairfield.....	385,000	657,000	780,000	300,000	355,000
Downing.....				405,000	351,000
Landis.....			1,357,000	1,135,000	1,191,000
Millville.....					
First Ward.....			500,000	517,000	625,000
Second Ward.....	620,000	870,000	865,000	475,000	520,000
Third Ward.....			750,000	1,100,000	1,150,000
Maurice River.....	548,000	575,000	765,000	419,000	410,000
Total.....	\$8,645,000	\$6,335,000	\$11,552,000	\$12,070,000	\$12,551,000

By the census of 1880, Cumberland County contained 3849 horses, 419 mules and asses, 59 working oxen, 5139 milch cows, 3485 other cattle, 3663 sheep, and 6979 swine. Dairy products made on farms: 72,000 gallons of milk, 282,040 pounds of butter, and 586 pounds of cheese. Agricultural products were: Wheat, 157,952 bushels; corn, 602,546 bushels; oats, 63,324 bushels; buckwheat, 3162 bushels; rye, 4131 bushels. There were 291 manufacturing establishments, with \$1,706,831 capital, the greatest number of hands employed being 5985, to whom were paid wages of \$735,416. The amount of raw materials used was \$2,026,919, with a product of goods valued at \$3,351,730.

In September, 1899, the freeholders in West Jersey were computed as follows:

Burlington County.....	302
Gloucester County.....	134
Salem County.....	225
Cape May County.....	70
In all.....	832
Whereof non-Quakers.....	266
	566

This indicated that the total population at that time was over five thousand persons, of whom about two thousand resided in Salem County.

In 1787-38, out of a total population in the whole province of 47,369, Salem had 5884, of whom 184 were slaves.

In 1745 the population of the province had increased to 61,383, and of Salem County to 6847. Of this number 187 were slaves and 1969 were Quakers.

The population of Cumberland County when it was set off, in 1748, was probably less than 3000 persons. It rapidly increased in population, and at the Revolution contained about 7500 inhabitants. By the first United States census, in 1790, it contained 8218 persons, and in 1890 it had 9529 inhabitants. The following are the census statistics of the county by townships since 1810:

1 Third Ward of Bridgeton was Colony Township prior to 1865.

TOWNSHIPS.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Greenwich.....	278	880	212	918	1,158	1,265
Hopewell.....	1,987	1,972	1,953	2,229	1,489	1,770
Stow Creek.....	1,036	884	791	846	1,096	1,207
Deerfield.....	1,885	1,910	2,417	2,521	2,575	2,584
Fairfield.....	2,259	1,869	1,812	1,965	2,131	2,418
Downe.....	1351	1,743	1,227	1,229	2,311	3,114
Marble River.....	2,285	2,411	2,724	2,112	2,215	2,136
Milville.....	1,602	1,910	1,559	1,771	2,562	3,062
Bridgeton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,146	3,395
Cohansey ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094	1,860
Total.....	12,670	12,668	14,031	14,574	17,189	22,065

Townships and Wards.	1870.	1880.
Greenwich.....	1,262	1,246
Hopewell.....	1,899	1,791
Stow Creek.....	1,113	1,167
Deerfield.....	1,722	1,611
Fairfield.....	2,011	2,015
Downe.....	3,185	1,687
Marble River.....	2,562	2,374
Milville.....	1,603	2,217
First Ward.....	2,110	2,882
Second Ward.....	2,284	2,651
Third Ward.....	6,107	7,660
Bridgeton ³	3,103	3,786
First Ward.....	1,919	2,169
Second Ward.....	1,798	2,327
Third Ward.....	6,820	8,722
Lawrence ⁴	7,977	7,295
Commercial ⁵.....	.....	2,265
Total.....	34,688	37,687

Since 1880 the county has increased very rapidly, and now has over forty thousand inhabitants.

CHAPTER XCI.

CITY OF BRIDGETON.

Formation and Boundaries.—The township of Bridgeton was set off from Deerfield township by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 18, 1845. Its boundaries began at the mouth of Ogden's or Stone Bridge Run, where it empties into the Cohansey; then up the middle of that run to western line of Samuel W. Seeley's land, where it crosses said run; then a straight course to head of Lebanon Branch, about or at the late Joel Smith's corner of land; then down Lebanon Branch to Chatfield Branch; then up Chatfield to the head thereof; and then a direct line to the head of Parvin's Branch or Coney's Run, and down that stream to the Cohansey, and up the Cohansey to the beginning.

The township of Cohansey was set off from Hope-

well township March 2, 1848. Its boundaries began where Island Branch or Cubby's Hollow stream empties into the Cohansey River; then up the Cohansey to the Tumbling Dam; then westwardly along the dam and the southerly edge of the pond to a corner on the shore of the pond; then on a straight line to a stone on the north side of Irelan's mill-pond, near the water's edge; then a southwesterly course across the pond to a corner; thence due south to Cubby's Hollow stream, and down that to the beginning point.

Previous to this efforts had been made to have Bridgeton made a separate township, owing to the increase of the population of the town, which became more rapid after about 1820. After the census of 1820 showed the population of the town to be two thousand and forty-four, the desire on the part of some for a new township led to the holding of a public meeting on Dec. 1, 1831, to petition the Legislature to make Bridgeton a separate township, but nothing came of it. On Nov. 6, 1832, another meeting was held for the same purpose, and two weeks afterwards a meeting to oppose it was held, and the project was dropped. But the increasing number of the population finally united all in favor of a separate organization, and the two townships were set off as above stated.

The same reasons which led to the setting off of the two townships with the continued growth of the town led to a desire to unite them in one organization, and on March 29, 1864, an act was approved to take effect March 1, 1865, by which the two townships of Bridgeton and Cohansey were incorporated into the city of Bridgeton. All that portion of the township of Bridgeton north of Commerce Street was made the First Ward, all that portion south of Commerce Street was made the Second Ward, and the township of Cohansey was made the Third Ward.

Early History and Growth.—When the county was set off from Salem, and Cohansey Bridge was made the county-seat, in 1748, it was not even what would be called a village at this day. On the west side of the river there was a two-storied hip-roofed house belonging to Silas Parvin, and in which he kept a tavern, which stood south of Commerce and east of Atlantic Streets, as they now are. The road at that time ran a southwesterly course from the foot of the bridge up the side of the hill to the court-house, and then along Broad Street to now Lawrence Street, then a southwesterly course through the present graveyard, and so on to Greenwich. A branch of this road ran down the river to the marshes, from the neighborhood of the court-house, on which there stood a house a short distance back of where the court-house now stands, owned by Jeremiah Sayre, a shoemaker. On the site of the present court-house stood the house of John Hall, with his blacksmith-shop a little west of it. He also kept a tavern in this house. It caught fire in December,

¹ Bridgeton set off from Deerfield in 1845.

² Cohansey set off from Hopewell in 1848.

³ Divided into three wards in 1865.

⁴ Townships of Bridgeton divided into First and Second Wards of city of Bridgeton, and township of Cohansey made Third Ward of said city in 1865.

⁵ Land set off from Milville in 1864.

⁶ Commercial set off from Downe in 1878.

1758, and was burned to the ground, together with the adjoining court-house, to which the fire was communicated. Hall rebuilt his house, and at December term, 1759, was granted another license for a tavern, and continued to keep one there until 1766.

South of the Parvin house, along the river, just north of Broad Street, was a house fronting the north, built by Capt. Elias Cotting, who was appointed the first clerk of the county, and who resided there. Another house stood not far from Parvin's, on the side of the hill near the road, owned by Benjamin Sayre. These, with the house on the farm north of what is now Jeddy's Pond, and a store-house of cedar logs near the bridge, comprised about all the buildings on the west side of the river. On the east side of the river there was a wharf near the present Broad Street bridge, and a house owned and occupied by him standing near it on the east side of the road, which ran about where South Laurel Street now is, from the main road to this wharf. On the west side of this road was a house occupied by Isaac Smith, where the courts of the county were held when they first convened at Cohansey Bridge, in February, 1743. This house faced the south, and was afterwards occupied by James Boyd, who kept a store there, and after his death by his widow. It stood until after the beginning of this century, and is remembered by the late Judge Elmer as empty and dilapidated some seventy years ago. A house also stood on what is now the Buck property, at Laurel and Jefferson Streets, near where the present house stands. The old Hancock saw-mill was standing near where Pine Street crosses the original bed of the stream close to the hill, and the mansion-house belonging to it stood on the site of the residence of David Edwards, on the north side of Pine Street. Ephraim Seeley's mill stood in the low ground now covered by the water of East Lake, about east of the easterly end of Cedar Street, and his mansion-house stood on the hill northwest of the mill and near the pond. A house stood on the Indian Fields road, on top of the hill between East Avenue and the run now known as the Slash, but formerly called Keen's Run. A tavern was kept in this house by John Keen from 1754 to 1775. Between this house and the West Jersey Railroad was an old graveyard, all trace of which has long since disappeared. Those included all the houses on the east side of the river in 1748 within the built-up portions of the present city. A mile east of the bridge was the Indian Fields settlement, a collection of farms owned and occupied by William Dare, John Dare, Robert Hood, James Riley, and Manoah Lummis.

In 1752, Alexander Moore purchased of the West Jersey Society a tract of nine hundred and ninety acres of land, including all the east side of the river to the line of the Indian Fields survey, and two years afterwards he had a town laid out for him on the east side of the river by Daniel Elmer, Jr., a surveyor,

which he called Cumberland. He sold a few lots by this plan, but only two of the streets were opened for a short distance, and that plan was never carried out. Moore was the first person who kept a store at Cohansey Bridge, as far as is known. He built a house on the north side of Commerce Street, which stood about sixty feet west of the present Cohansey Street, and his store-house, built of cedar logs, stood where the clothing-store of D. J. Statheims now is, at the northeast corner of Commerce and Cohansey Streets. The log store-house was taken down by his grandson, John Moore White, after he came into possession of the property in 1791, and the dwelling was removed in 1830, when Dr. William Elmer erected the row of brick buildings now standing. Moore sold the land south of Commerce Street before his death in 1789, and the lots on Front Street, now South Laurel, were among the first built upon east of the bridge.

At the time of the Revolution the town had increased to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred inhabitants, the larger part of whom lived on the west side of the river, mostly on Main or High, now Broad Street, and on Vine Street, while those on the east side were mostly along the main road eastward from the bridge (now Commerce Street), and along the road to the lower landing already referred to (now South Laurel Street).

Ebenezer Miller, who laid a survey of four hundred and twenty acres in 1748, on the land lying between now Oak Street and about where Hampton Street now is, sold off the lots on the south side of Broad Street, west of the court-house, and on Vine Street, west of Fayette, previous to 1759, and in that year sold the remainder of his survey, in the present built-up portions of the city, to his son, Josiah Miller, by whom lots were sold off, and a number of them built upon.

John Moore White, after he came into the possession of his property, commenced to sell lots, and the portion of the town north of Commerce Street began to improve. The number of inhabitants, by an enumeration made in 1792, was three hundred. By 1800 the number had increased to the neighborhood of four hundred, and the houses then existing, according to Judge Elmer, were as follows: On the east side of the river, north of Commerce Street, the Ephraim Seeley mill and mansion; a house on the north side of Commerce Street, opposite the Methodist graveyard, built by Mr. Fauver, now the double dwelling belonging to Benjamin T. Bright; the house at the northwest corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, built by Judge Ephraim Seeley a short time before his death, in 1790; the late residence of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer; the academy on Bank Street, with the Masonic lodge in the second story, as at the present day; the house on Irving Avenue, fronting Bank Street, built by Joseph Buck, then owned by Ebenezer Seeley, and now Bank's Hotel; a one-story house on the south side of Irving, between Bank and Pearl Streets, still standing; the mansion house of

Alexander Moore, then a tavern; two houses near there, on the north side of Commerce Street; John Moore White's residence, on the northwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, now the Davis House hotel; the house of Eden M. Merseilles, now a part of the Grosscup's Hall property; a house east of this, built by Reuben Burgin, afterwards the residence of Governor Elias P. Seeley, and since moved to the rear of the lot, and now stands on Church Lane; a blacksmith-shop at the northwest corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets; the house on the east side of Pearl Street, now the residence of Samuel W. Seeley; a house where the First Presbyterian Church now stands; the one-story house nearly opposite on the west side of Laurel Street, owned by James Hood, a Scotchman, who followed the business of making wrought nails, and his shop adjoining; a blacksmith-shop on Washington Street, near the corner of Laurel; the stone house at the southwest corner of Laurel and Irving Streets, built that year by Zachariah Lawrence, and torn down by Ner Allen a little over a year ago; two small houses near there; three houses above, on the same street; and a store-house on the northeast corner of Laurel and Irving Streets.

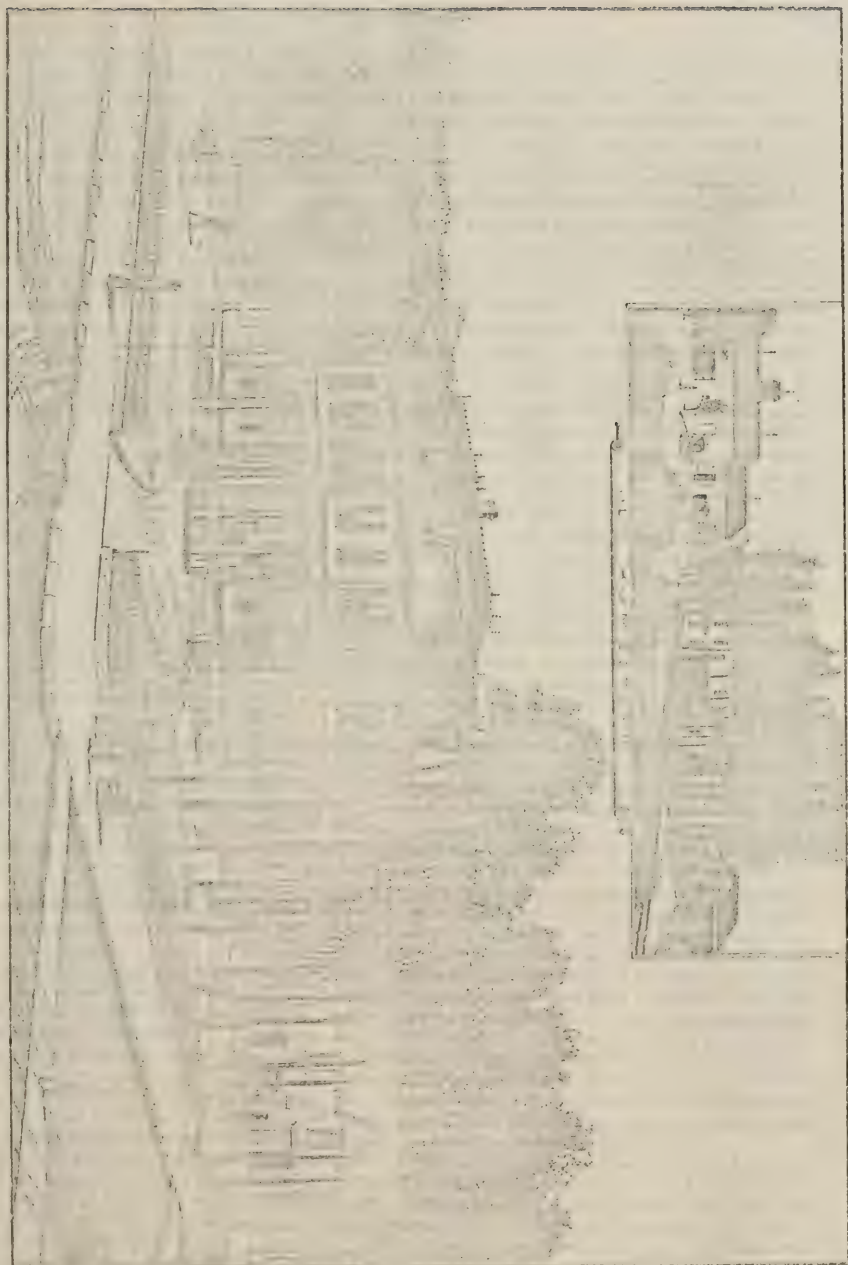
On the south side of Commerce Street a one-story stone house, at the southeast corner of Pearl Street, owned by Mark Riley, torn down about 1846 to make way for the present brick row built by Samuel Harris; five frame houses on South Pearl Street; the house at the Hancock saw-mill, then owned by Col. Enos Seeley, long known as the Widow Jay house; the house of David Seeley (now Mrs. Buck's), at corner of Jefferson and Laurel Streets; the Isaac Smith house, long known as the Boyd mansion; the store-house still standing at the southeast corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, built by Eden Merseilles; a house on Laurel Street, adjoining the lot, occupied by Col. Joseph Buck in 1791, and taken away a few years ago to make room for the present brick building; a house on the northwest corner of Laurel and Warren Streets, and a house north of that on the adjoining lot, built by Henry Bitters, who came to this country as a Hessian soldier in the Revolution, but deserted and settled in Upper Hopewell; a house just south of Warren Street, long owned by Dr. John Garrison, and torn away within a year or two to make room for the brick building built by Constant Albertson; the story and a half house just north of Jefferson Street, then owned by Samuel Woodruff, and now the property of William G. Nixon; a stone house on the west side of Laurel Street, where the Stratton row of frame houses now stands; a store-house at the southwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, torn away about 1871, when the present handsome brick building was built; a shoemakers-shop and house on the south side of Commerce Street, opposite Cohamsey Street, built by James Burch, and long the residence of James B. Potter; and a store-house near the bridge, on the south side of the street.

On the west side of the river the old Parvin house, torn down about 1825, by Smith Bowen; a stone house near it, on the north side of Commerce Street; the old Cotting house, then Enoch Boon's, which was torn down about forty years ago; the Benjamin Sayre house; three other houses on Atlantic Street; a house on Broad Street, below the jail; three houses on the north side of that street, between Atlantic and Franklin Streets, one of which, next to the present hotel, was a tavern at that time; two houses on the west side of Franklin Street; Col. David Potter's brick house and store, now standing, at the northwest corner of Broad and Franklin, built in 1780 by Col. Potter, on the site of a frame house which was built by William Waggoner about 1762, and sold by his executors to Col. Potter in 1773, and destroyed by fire in 1780; two or three houses between that and Giles Street; Gen. Giles' residence, which he built in 1792, for many years past the residence of the late Rev. S. B. Jones, D.D.; two or three houses on the north side of Commerce Street, above Gen. Giles'; the brick house built by Ebenezer Miller, known of late years as the residence of Mrs. Nancy Read, deceased; the frame house still standing just west of Fayette Street, then occupied by Col. Seth Bowen; the house at the southwest corner of Broad and Giles Streets; three or four other houses on the south side of Broad; three houses on the west side of Fayette Street; a large three-storied house where the court-house now is, long used as a tavern; five or six houses on Vine Street; a one-story school-house where the public school-house on Giles Street now is; the old Presbyterian Church, the jail and the court-house, the latter in the middle of Broad Street.

The only wharves at this time were one below the bridge on the west side, another lower down on the same side belonging to Col. Potter, one on the east side, about half-way from Commerce to Broad Street, belonging to Seeley & Merseilles, who occupied the store-house near the bridge, and the old Smith or Hance Woolson wharf, then much dilapidated.

The growth of the place was slow for many years. After 1800 it increased more rapidly on the east side of the river than on the west, and by 1829 the east side had become the more populous.

On Feb. 29, 1822, the greatest freshet ever known in this section did a great deal of damage throughout the county. In Bridgeton the dam of Elmer's mill-pond, at the eastern end of the town, was carried away by it, and the foundation of the woolen-mill occupied by Enoch H. Moore was undermined and the mill washed away, Mr. Moore losing all he was worth. The tumbling-dam was broken, and a break was also made at the foot of the race leading to the iron-works. Outside of Bridgeton immense damage was done. John S. Wood's grist-mill at Jericho was destroyed, and every mill-dam in the county was broken. It was estimated that the damage was thirty thousand dollars in this county.



RESCUE OF PRISONERS AND LARRONS, 1887.

In 1829 the number of families was three hundred and forty-two, and the total of the inhabitants seven hundred and thirty-six. At this time large quantities of grain, lumber, and cordwood were shipped from here. Twenty-five vessels were engaged mostly in the wool trade, and over twenty-eight thousand cords of wood and large quantities of lumber were yearly sent to Philadelphia. In 1839 the population of the town was two thousand and forty-four. May 8, 1838, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton was held, and committees appointed to take a census and name the streets, which committees reported at a meeting held on the 22d that the

"number of inhabitants 2,435, of whom 1517 were on the east side and 892 on the west side, of 72 are colored persons; 127 are heads of families. Number of dwellings and other buildings, 471; the public buildings are a brick courthouse, fireproof jail and county offices; there are also 2 Presbyterians, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist church; 1 bank with a capital of \$225,000, 4 large hotels, 2 academies, high school, female seminary, and 8 other schools; 1 printing-office, employing on book, newspaper, and jobwork 10 hands; 1 public library, an extensive nail-factory, rolling-mill, and foundry, employing 178 hands; 1 wagon-wheel and spike manufactory, a large glass-ware glass-factory, 1 large paper-mill, 1 woolen manufactory, 2 merchant grain-mills, 1 saw-mill, 1 pottery, 9 stores, 2 large drug and 1 confectionery stores, 7 small confectioneries, 3 millinery shops, 2 carriage-maker shops, 6 blacksmith shops, 7 boot and shoe manufactories, 7 tailors shops, 3 ax-bills and horse-shoemaker shops, 1 trunk manufactory, 2 clock and watch-maker shops, 2 bakeries, 3 barber shops, 4 carriage-makers, 3 hatters, 1 tin, sheet-iron, and stove-maker, 1 pump-maker, 1 tanning and currying establishment, 1 boat-builder's shop, 1 blacking, 3 livery-stables, 1 hayrack, 4 lumber-yards, 4 fire-engines. In the town are 5 practicing physicians and 4 lawyers. There are 29 churches and shops belonging to the place, of from 50 to 100 tons capacity; 2 large saloons and 2 shops are being built. There are 2 daily and 1 tri-weekly lines of stages to Philadelphia; 2 incorporated benevolent societies, with 200 members; 24 temperance societies, having 600 members; 3 Sabbath-schools, embracing more than 400 children."

The street committee reported the names for the streets by which they are now called. The number of inhabitants was probably overestimated, as at the United States census in 1840 the number is given at 2296. At the census of 1850 there were 670 dwellings, independent of stores, and the population was 3480. In 1860 it was 5194, and in 1870 it was 6839, with 1325 dwellings, besides other buildings, which was increased to 8722 in 1880, and in 1888, by an actual enumeration, made by order of the board of education, it is 10,000.

The subsequent progress of the city has been steady, with no remarkable incidents, and will be found outlined in the sketches of its manufactures, and in other chapters of this work.

Streets in Bridgeton.—Broad Street was laid out one hundred feet wide by the first proprietors, in accordance with the Concessions and Agreements, and is the oldest street in Bridgeton. Below the court-house it was so gullied, owing to its steepness, that it was scarcely used until about 1802, when it was made passable for wagons by George Burgin, who built the stone building at the northwest corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets, which was then used as a store, and now as a lager beer saloon.

Previous to 1800 the road from the top of the hill

to the bridge, which was a portion of the old King's Highway from Salem and Greenwich to Maurice River, passed obliquely down the side of the hill from the court-house in a north-easterly direction, near the southeast corner of the large stone dwelling on the west side of Atlantic Street, directly to the end of the bridge. The steepness of the hill rendered that part of Broad Street impassable for wagons, and Commerce Street, west of the river, and Atlantic Street were not then in existence. This road down the side of the hill was regularly laid out, four rods wide, in 1757. In 1763, when the four-rod road from Greenwich to Colhansey Bridge was laid, it passed down the hill below the court-house sixteen rods to Water Street (now the corner of Atlantic), and then a straight course to the end of the bridge. In 1771 the road up the side of the hill was turned, and laid out up the hill where Commerce Street now is, and then across nearly where Franklin Street now is to Broad Street, six rods west of the court-house, which then stood in the street. The old road down the side of the hill continued to be used, both Commerce and Broad Streets being sandy gullies, scarcely passable for wagons. In 1800 Atlantic Street, from Broad to Commerce, was laid as it now is, and so much of the road down the side of the hill as was east of this street was vacated, and after George Burgin improved the Broad Street hill, about 1802, it became the main road up the hill. The old road down the side of the hill from the court-house to Atlantic Street was shut up in 1815, and in 1825 the Commerce Street hill was cut down and improved, and became thereafter the main highway for travel.¹ Commerce Street above Franklin was opened by Dr. William Elmer in 1805. Vine Street, which had been previously opened and built upon, was laid out four rods wide in 1796, and at the same time a road was relaid southward from Broad Street, which is now Fayette Street, and the Dutch Neck road to Cubby's Hollow. This road had been previously laid, in 1758, a slightly different course.

The road from Greenwich formerly came across the present Presbyterian graveyard south of the church, and ran into Broad Street at the corner of Lawrence, but in 1795, soon after the church was erected, Broad Street (or Main Street, as it was called; the names Main, High, and Broad being all applied to it in that day) was extended to the west end of the churchyard, and West Street was laid out at the same time from Vine Street to Muddy Run, where the New Jersey Southern Railroad now crosses it north of Commerce Street. In 1800, Lawrence from Broad to Vine, and Atlantic between the same were both laid out. Academy Street was laid out in 1829.

The old King's Highway, after crossing to the east side of the bridge over the Colhansey, ran about the present course of Commerce Street to about half-way between Laurel and Pearl Streets, where it turned to

¹ See Elmer's History, p. 39.

the northeast through the woods to near the corner of East and Irving Avenues, and on out the Indian Fields road. Some distance above Commerce Street the road to Deerfield branched off to the northward. From the bend at Commerce Street the road continued nearly the present course to the line of the Indian Fields tract near the Methodist Church, where the road to Fairfield turned to the southward over Mill Creek, and the road to Ephraim Seeley's mill ran to the northward of Commerce Street to the mill which stood about east of the end of Cedar Street, the mill-dam at that time being about halfway up the present pond. In 1763 the road to Fairton was laid out as above, beginning at the bridge; and in 1768 the road to Deerfield over the above course was relaid, also beginning at the bridge. In 1775 Commerce Street was laid as it now runs from the bridge to the line of the Indian Fields tract.

In 1752 a road was laid from Commerce Street to the lower end of Hance Woolson's wharf, which was near the Broad Street bridge, on the east side of the river. This road ran nearly the course of South Laurel Street to Jefferson. In 1775 it was relaid from the lower landing, on the north side of South (now Jefferson) Street, a direct course and nearly in the line of the present Laurel Street, till it intersected the old Deerfield road, this side of North Street. After John Moore White came of age he had a plan made of his lands north of Commerce Street with streets to be opened, but only a part of them were ever opened. Laurel Street was relaid in 1791 from Commerce to the north line of the Indian Fields tract, and in 1796 the road to Deerfield was relaid as far as Loper's Run, beginning at the bridge and running up Commerce to Laurel, and up Laurel to the bend this side of North Street, making no alterations in them, but north of the bend laying it out as the turnpike-road now runs. In 1785 South Pearl and Willow Streets were laid out, the road to Fairfield being changed so as to run down Pearl and over Enos Seeley's dam and mill-race (where the stone bridge now is, Seeley owning the Hancock mill tract), and up the road, now Willow Street, to the old road. Pearl Street from Commerce to Irving and Irving Avenue from Laurel to the Slash were laid out in 1792. In 1811 Pearl Street north of Irving and its continuation to Carll's Corner, was opened. North Street was laid out from Laurel to Sayre's grist-mill, which stood near the river at that time, in 1819. Irving Avenue was relaid as it now is in 1818, Marion Street between Laurel and Pearl was opened in 1829. Bank Street to Irving, Washington Street, and part of Cohansey laid out in 1820, Orange in 1841, Laurel below Jefferson, and Glass in 1847, and Pine Street in 1847.

Bridges.—A bridge over the Cohansey at Bridgeton was built previous to 1716, the resurvey of the Pamphilia tract at that date referring to it. It was probably not passable for wagons, there being no four-

wheeled vehicles in this vicinity for a long time after that date. Before the bridge was built a ford across the Cohansey, about opposite Hampton Street, was used at low tide, and a road crossing the river about one-third of the way up the Tumbling Dam Pond was used when the tide was in, the marks of this road being yet visible. That bridge was doubtless replaced by a new one before the Revolution, but no record of it exists. At that day bridges were built by the townships in which they were situated, no law existing for the building of bridges by the board of freeholders in this part of the State until the passage of an act Nov. 5, 1798, when the present method, which had been in force in the upper part of the State since 1774, was extended to the whole State. About 1774 there was quite a strife concerning the bridge, Col. Enos Seeley desiring to have it placed at Broad Street, while Alexander Moore desired to have it rebuilt on the old site. It contained no draw at that time. After John Moore White came of age, he made efforts to have a draw put in it, so that he could erect wharves along his property north of Commerce Street. He agreed to pay the cost of the draw and to keep it in repair for five years, and deeded to trustees a lot of land at the foot of Washington Street, where the pipe-mill now is, for a public landing. This lot was used for that purpose many years, but with the decrease of the traffic in wood it became of less value to the inhabitants, and Mr. White took possession of it again nearly fifty years ago, and sold it for its present use.

At the meeting of the board of freeholders, Aug. 7, 1799, the board resolved to build a new bridge, "considerably wider than the present one," and at the next meeting, in September, they adopted a plan for a bridge with stone abutments and sixteen feet wide. The former bridge was probably not over ten or twelve feet wide. The stone abutment on the east side was built that year. In December the board resolved to make the bridge twenty-one feet and nine inches wide in the clear, and to support it on posts, and not on two piers in the river, as was at first proposed. The fight about its location was renewed, George Burgin and his friends desiring to remove it to Broad Street, but without success. The bridge and west abutment were built in 1800, but the latter was so poorly done that in September of the same year it was ordered taken down and rebuilt. The whole cost of the bridge, exclusive of the draw, which was paid for by Mr. White, was about three thousand dollars. In 1817 wings were put to the bridge, in order to protect it from injury, at a cost of over sixteen hundred dollars. In 1824 a new draw was built, which hoisted up.

In 1833 the third bridge at Bridgeton was built on piling, and a law authorizing it was passed. This bridge was twenty-six feet wide, and had a draw twenty-four feet wide. David Reeves, one of the iron-works men, took the contract for four thousand six hundred dollars, and during the summer of that

year it was completed, and accepted by the board in October.

This bridge having become out of repair, it was resolved, in June, 1849, to build a new bridge, with a railroad draw, two feet wider than the old one. It was built that year, and cost \$2506.53, the old abutments being used. This bridge was a continual source of expense and trouble.

Dec. 31, 1874, the board resolved to build a new bridge at Commerce Street, and a committee was appointed, and given discretion as to the kind of bridge to be built and the expense. It was built during the summer of 1875. New abutments, of large blocks of stone, were built on both sides, all the old piling was removed, and a pier of stone, like the abutments, was built about one-third of the way from the west abutment, on which a wrought-iron pivot bridge was erected, the short arm of the bridge being hung with heavy weights, so as to balance the longer arm. The total cost was \$21,806.21. It has proven a very satisfactory bridge during the eight years it has been in use.

Broad Street Bridge.—The necessity of another bridge over the Cohansey at Bridgeton, to be located at Broad Street, became more apparent as the population increased at a rapid rate after the close of the rebellion. It was first considered by the freeholders at their meeting in December, 1867, and a committee appointed to procure plans. This committee reported in December, 1868, in favor of a wrought-iron pivot-bridge, one hundred and thirty-five feet long and thirty feet wide. They were ordered to advertise for proposals and proceed with its construction as soon as possible. It was built in 1869, and it rests on a stone pier in the centre of the river, the arms of the bridge being of equal length. The total cost was \$23,905.59. Some slight signs of weakness have shown themselves in the centre pier, but it has so far been a very serviceable bridge, and is used fully as much as the one at Commerce Street. Jefferson Street was extended from Laurel Street to this bridge, and the great improvements made on South Laurel Street in the last ten years are largely due to the building of the Broad Street bridge.

South Avenue Stone Bridge.—At what date this bridge was built is unknown, but probably the first part of it at the time Col. Enos Seeley cut the race-way. It was rebuilt in 1820, and in 1873 it was widened on both sides to the line of the street. During the present year Grove Street has been extended northward across Mill Creek and the flats adjoining to Pearl Street, but no bridge has been built as yet, but doubtless will be during next year.

Custom-House.—After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Congress passed an act establishing districts for the collection of duties upon imports, and all the southern portion of the State below Camden was made the district of Bridgeton, which remained the official name until within the

last four or five years, when it was changed to Bridgeton. The first collector of the port was Col. Eli Elmer, who served from its establishment to 1803, followed by Jeremiah Bennett, 1803 to 1808; Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, 1808 to 1817; James D. Westcott, 1817 to 1822; Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, 1822 to 1833; Daniel Garrison, 1833 to 1837; Dr. William S. Bowen, 1837 to 1841; James G. Hampton, 1841 to 1844; Lorenzo F. Lee, 1844 to 1848; James M. Newell, 1848 to 1849; Dr. Ephraim Buck, 1849 to 1853; Dr. William S. Bowen, 1853 to 1862; and the present incumbent, Joseph H. Elmer, from 1862 to the present time. The number of vessels enrolled (over 20 tons registry) is 177, having a total tonnage of 16,696 tons; number licensed (under 20 tons) is 176, tonnage 2960 tons. About 10 to 50 of those enrolled are coasting vessels, and about one-half of them and all the licensed ones are engaged in the oyster business.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established at this place March 20, 1793, called Bridgetown West, to distinguish it from Bridgetown East, as Rahway, in the upper part of this State, was then called. Eli Elmer was the first postmaster. The mail went by way of Salem, and was carried between there and Bridgeton in a sulkie once a week. He was succeeded by John Soulard, who kept the office in the house where he lived, still standing on the south side of Broad Street, adjoining the brick block of Samuel Coombs. In 1803 a mail route was established by way of Deerfield to Bridgeton, Millville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May, after which the mail was carried by way of Roadstown once a week, and by Deerfield once a week. About 1816 a daily mail was commenced. James Burch succeeded Soulard as postmaster, and he was followed by Abijah Harris. After him came Stephen Lupton, who kept the office in his shoemakershop on the north side of Washington Street, between Pearl and Laurel. He was succeeded July 1, 1816, by Curtis Ogden, who kept the office at his tailor-shop on Commerce Street, and who held the office until July, 1841, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah Lupton. Daniel B. Thompson became postmaster in 1845, Stacy P. Kirkbride in 1850, Henry Sheppard in 1853, George W. Johnson in 1861, Joseph S. Miner in 1865, and the present incumbent, John Trenchard, was appointed March 3, 1883.

Stages.—The first stage of which there is any account was run by Mr. Haskel, who lived in Upper Hopewell, near the present Cohansey post-office. It ran from Greenwich through Roadstown and Cohansey Corners (now Shiloh), by Mr. Haskel's house, to Cooper's Ferry, as Camden was then called, and was in operation as early as 1774. Soon after the Revolution a stage ran from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, by way of Roadstown, making two trips a week, which was afterwards changed to one trip that way and one by Deerfield. About 1806 or 1807 it went

up one day and down the next, and in 1809 another line was started, which went up on the days the first line came down. These were afterwards united, and a daily stage was ever after run until the West Jersey Railroad was opened, in 1861.

Steamboats.—In August, 1828, a camp-meeting was held in Hopewell township, near Platt's Landing, and the steamboat "Essex," Capt. Richard Ross, came up the Cohansey to the landing with an excursion from Salem, to which place she ran regularly from Philadelphia. This was the first steamboat which came up the Cohansey that far. In 1845 a company was organized, and a fine steamboat, called the "Cohansey," ran regular trips to Philadelphia. The boat, not paying expenses, was sold to private parties, who continued running her a year or two, and then took her to Salem. Most of the time since there has been a steamboat on the line between Bridgeton and Philadelphia.

The Press in Bridgeton.—The first newspaper printed in New Jersey was at Burlington, in 1777. Previous to this, in December, 1775, when Bridgeton contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a desire was felt for some means of laying their opinions before the public, and a plan was devised which may well be considered a forerunner of the newspapers. An association was formed, of which Dr. Jonathan Elmer was chairman and Ebenezer Elmer secretary. Notice was given "that pieces handed in would be corrected and transcribed for public view, that they may be read every Tuesday morning by every one that will take the trouble to call at Matthew Potter's bar, and that every one that has a mind may peruse them; 'tis expected that no one will offer to take them out of his house, but every one will be freely allowed to take a copy. It will be entitled the *Plain Dealer*, and no one is to exceed a half a sheet in length." A book containing eight numbers of the *Plain Dealer* is still in existence. The articles are patriotic in tone, and took strong sides in behalf of the course of the colonists. How long the *Plain Dealer* continued in existence is unknown, but probably the exciting times of the succeeding years, and the absence of nearly all the supporters of the association in the army, soon ended its career.

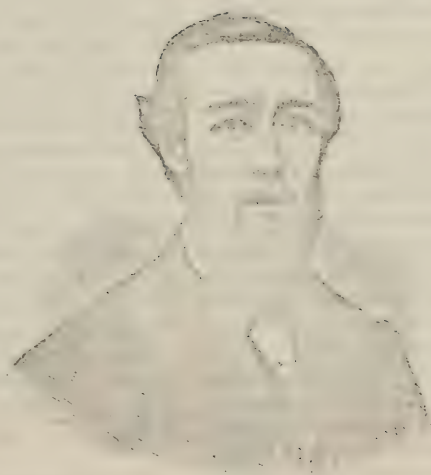
The first newspaper published in this county was *The Argus and New Jersey Sentinel*, published weekly, on Thursdays, by — McKenzie and James D. Westcott. This paper was established and the first number issued Oct. 1, 1795, and continued in existence about two years. It was a small sheet, seventeen by twenty-two inches in size, and the price was two dollars per year. The tradition is that an article headed "The Cobbler Cobbled," which Westcott wrote in reply to one written by Dr. Jonathan Elmer, the leading citizen of the place, and signed "A Cobbler," was so offensive to the doctor and his friends that they withdrew their patronage, and the paper failed.

Between 1803 and 1805, John Westcott, brother of James D. Westcott, published a newspaper in Bridgeton, and also several pamphlets. Copies of some of the pamphlets are still in existence, but no copy of the newspaper is known to exist, and even its name has been forgotten.

The next newspaper in West Jersey was the *Washington Whig*, which was established at Bridgeton by the Washington Whig Society, a Democratic political association set up in opposition to the Washington Benevolent Society, which was composed of Federalists. It was published by Peter Hay, who afterwards was an alderman and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and who died recently, Nov. 15, 1879, at the age of ninety-one years. The first number was issued July 24, 1815. This paper proved permanent, and has been continued to the present time, being the oldest paper south of Burlington. Mr. Hay sold it, Jan. 20, 1817, to William Shultz, who sold it, Jan. 1, 1821, to John Clark, who published it a year or so under the name of John Clark & Co., and then under his own name. During this time the paper supported John Quincy Adams.

The *Bridgeton Observer and Cumberland, Cape May, and Salem Advertiser* was commenced by Simeon Siegfried, in 1822, in opposition to the *Whig*, under Clark, the first number being issued October 5th of that year. It was published by him until Dec. 18, 1824, when he sold to Robert Johnston. Mr. Clark disposed of the *Whig*, Jan. 14, 1826, to John I. McChesney for six hundred and fifty dollars, but the bill of sale was made to several gentlemen of Bridgeton, who became security for the purchase-money for Mr. McChesney. His notes, which they had indorsed, not being paid at maturity, they took possession of the office on June 20th of that year, and on the same day sold it to Robert Johnston, the publisher of the *Observer*, who at once united the two under the title of *Washington Whig and Bridgeton Observer, and Cumberland, Cape May, and Salem Advertiser*. Under Mr. Johnston the paper was an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson. He changed its name Dec. 8, 1827, to *West Jersey Observer*, and sold it, Nov. 14, 1829, to Samuel S. Sibley, who associated Fayette Pierson with himself in the fall of 1832. Mr. Pierson became sole owner March 16, 1833, and published it until April 1, 1835, when he sold it to James M. Newell, who had become a Democrat.

Mr. McChesney, who did not relish the manner in which he had been ousted from the *Washington Whig*, obtained a press and material, and on July 15, 1829, issued a paper under the old title of *Washington Whig*, which he claimed to be the regular paper of that name. It became a supporter of Henry Clay, and later was the organ of the Whig party, and between it and the *Observer* a very bitter contest was carried on. Mr. McChesney sold it, in October, 1826, to Franklin Ferguson, and he to James P. Powers and James M. Newell, Aug. 4, 1832. They published it



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until June 21, 1834, when Mr. Newell retired, and F. Ristine became the partner of Mr. Powers, but one week later, on the 28th, Samuel S. Sibley, a former owner of the *Observer*, who had become a Whig a few months before, became the owner, and he sold it to James S. Thomas, March 11, 1837.

There being insufficient patronage to support two papers, Mr. Thomas sold the *Whig* to James M. Newell, the publisher of the *Observer*, in December, 1837. Having thus become owner of both papers, Mr. Newell associated with himself Matthew Seymour, and united them in one paper, neutral in politics, called the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, the first number of which was issued Dec. 23, 1837. The paper was carried on by them until June 19, 1841, when Mr. Newell became sole owner, and carried on the paper very successfully until his death, Sept. 2, 1851. The paper was bought by Samuel Harris, who assumed charge on the 13th of the same month, and sold it Nov. 19, 1853, to Harris B. Mattison. He died June 15, 1855, and it was conducted by his representatives until September 1st of that year, when Frank F. Patterson purchased it, and remained the owner until Oct. 3, 1857, when he sold to James Stiles and Smith Dalrymple. Mr. Dalrymple sold his interest to George F. Nixon, Sept. 11, 1858, and Mr. Stiles sold to Robert B. Potter, March 10, 1860, when the firm became Nixon & Potter. On Sept. 19, 1863, George F. Nixon became sole owner. During the rebellion the paper became a supporter of the Republican party, which it has ever since continued to uphold. Mr. Nixon remained the owner until Oct. 10, 1879, when the present owner, Alfred M. Heston, formerly editor of the *Salem Standard*, became proprietor and editor.

West Jersey Pioneer.—About 1845 a paper was started by G. Howard Leeds, called the *West Jersey Telegraph*, and continued about two years. Mr. Leeds was not a practical printer, and it did not prove a success.

The material of the office was bought by Franklin Ferguson, and he issued a paper which was practically a continuation of the *Telegraph*, called the *West Jersey Pioneer*. The first number was issued March 1, 1848. It was neutral in politics, "its leading feature being to keep before the people the importance of temperance reform," as its prospectus read. Mr. Ferguson conducted it alone until March 3, 1855, when he associated his son, James B. Ferguson, with himself, and June 14, 1856, he sold his remaining interest to his son, by whom it was conducted until his death, March 6, 1875. It remained in his name until April 24th, when the name of his widow, Mrs. L. M. Ferguson, appeared as editor, and continued until the sale of the paper to George W. McCowan and Isaac T. Nichols, Oct. 16, 1874. Upon its purchase by this firm it became Republican in politics, and has ever since been an organ of that party.

JAMES B. FERGUSON.—Franklin Ferguson, the

father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Scotch descent, and born at Doylestown, Pa., in 1806. He learned the art of printing of Asher Minor, and in 1825, having removed to Bridgeton, N. J., purchased the *Washington Whig*, and became its editor.

He subsequently became a resident of Belvidere, Pa., and the proprietor of the *Belvidere Apollo*, and assumed its management in 1834. In 1843 or 1845 he removed to Bridgeton, N. J., and in 1848 became editor and proprietor of the *West Jersey Telegraph*, which name was soon after changed to that of the *Jersey Pioneer*. In 1856, Mr. Ferguson disposed of the *Pioneer* to his son, and removing to Burlington, N. J., purchased the *New Jersey Dollar Newspaper*, which was in after-years changed to the *Burlington Gazette*. He remained in charge of this paper until failing health compelled him, in 1876, to close his active business life, when he removed to Camden, N. J.

As a journalist, Mr. Ferguson was non-partisan, and held aloof from political strife, though outspoken on all moral questions. He labored for the general good of the community in which his lot was cast, regardless of personal ease or comfort. In his dealings he was exact, methodical, and jealous of his rights, demanding all his just dues in a question of right or wrong. Unostentatious in his deeds and charitable to the last degree, he was the perfect type of the Christian gentleman. He was identified with the secret orders of Masonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Temperance, and participated actively in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. Sunday-school work was his especial delight. He was for many years a superintendent and leader in the work at home and throughout the State.

Mr. Ferguson was twice married,—first, to Miss Louisa Ring, to whom were born children,—Mary E. (Mrs. Davis), James B., Martha, Ann Louisa, and Benjamin F.; and, a second time, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Bridgeton, N. J., who survives, and has one daughter, Matilda M.

The death of Mr. Ferguson occurred June 9, 1877, in Camden, N. J. His son, James B., was born Jan. 16, 1832, in Bridgeton. When sufficiently old he entered his father's printing-office to learn the printer's art, which, in course of time, he thoroughly mastered. In 1855 he became a partner with his father, and in June, 1856, the latter having retired, he assumed control of the *Pioneer* establishment, which was continued until the day of his death. Under his successful management the paper attained both popularity and a high degree of prosperity.

Mr. Ferguson, to those who knew him best, manifested a warm heart, a liberal spirit, and a generous mind. He was at once forward and retiring, forward in any business that required push and energy, and backward in any measure which would seem to indicate a desire to push himself forward. When he seemed cold and indifferent he was simply reticent

and wary. He was honest to the last farthing, and, although strict and exacting in his business relations, gave liberally to the needy and to all worthy charities. Mr. Ferguson had for years been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a steward of the church of that denomination in Bridgeton. Though not of demonstrative nature, he was a man of deep religious feeling and fervent piety, and to confer happiness upon those most dear to him, and to live a useful, Christian life was the ardent desire of his heart. Mr. Ferguson married, and had children, — Louise R., James Howard, Franklin, and Benjamin V., the latter of whom is deceased. The death of James B. Ferguson occurred March 6, 1874, at his home in Bridgeton, in his forty-third year.

ISAAC T. NICHOLS.—The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Nichols, was born in Deerfield, Cumberland Co., in 1757, and died April 1, 1817. His ancestors came from Rhode Island, they being among the early settlers of that colony. During the Revolutionary war the Nichols family, residents of Deerfield, were actively interested in the success of the patriot cause.

Samuel Nichols, the grandfather, was born in Deerfield township in 1778, and died Oct. 9, 1828. Samuel married Catharine Carl, in 1806, daughter of John Carl, a prominent man in Cumberland County. Thomas Shourd, in his "History of Fenwick's Colony," refers to this marriage, and speaks of the Carl family as "a large and influential one in Salem and Cumberland Counties."

Capt. Isaac Nichols, father of Isaac T. Nichols, was born in Deerfield township in 1806, and died Aug. 13, 1875. In 1814 he married Mary A., daughter of William and Elizabeth McGear, of Bridgeton, in which city he had his residence. For twenty years he followed the water, and most of that time commanded a vessel. Capt. Nichols' political affiliations were with the Whig and Republican parties, notwithstanding the fact that his father was an ardent Democrat. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President of the United States, and was one of the first adherents of the Free-Soil and Republican parties in Cumberland County. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mary A. Nichols, mother of Isaac T. Nichols, was for many years a devoted member of that communion, a most exemplary Christian wife and mother. She gave her children, of whom there were five, careful training, but did not live to see them reach manhood and womanhood. She died Aug. 10, 1863.

Isaac T. Nichols, son of Isaac and Mary A. Nichols, was born in the city of Bridgeton, March 22, 1848. He obtained his early education at the Bank Street public school of the city, and at the age of seventeen began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Chronicle*, where he became conversant with the various branches of newspaper work. In 1869 he married Emma, daughter of George Remster, and grand-

daughter of the late Judge George Remster, of Salem County. Oct. 8, 1874, he became editor of the *New Jersey Pioneer*, and a member of the firm of McCowan & Nichols, publishers of that journal in Bridgeton. The *Pioneer* is the leading Republican newspaper of Cumberland County. In 1876 he was chosen on the Republican ticket to represent the First Assembly District in the State Legislature, and again in the following year, and served on the Committees on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, and State Library, besides on a special committee appointed to investigate the charges against certain State officials. He gained prominence in the House as a ready debater and for his parliamentary tact and sound, practical ideas on all questions involving important issues. In 1877 he originated and introduced a bill, which became a law, exempting all soldiers and sailors who served in the late war from poll-tax, and he also strenuously advocated the "Cash Bill," which prohibited the use of shipplasters and punch orders in the glass-factory stores of South Jersey. His speech on the report of the investigation of the accounts and transactions of the Secretary of State received the unanimous indorsement of both parties in the Assembly. In 1878 he was an effective advocate of the bill reducing the legal rate of interest in the State from seven to six per cent. In 1880 Mr. Nichols was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Senate, where he has served as an honest exponent of the wishes and interests of the constituency which placed him there. In the Senate he introduced and secured the passage of numerous important measures, among them the act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any of its forms to minors under sixteen years of age. Recognizing the great and growing value of the oyster industry, especially of South Jersey, he introduced among others a bill forbidding non-residents from planting, catching, or gathering oysters in the waters of the State, which, after a prolonged contest, was pushed through both houses. For two years he served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, and he was chairman of the Joint Committee on Bi-Centennial Celebration. His loyalty to the cause of economy and thorough reform, often voting against his own personal interests, and his earnest advocacy of the Local Option and Prohibitory resolutions before the Senate have gained him the confidence and esteem of even those who differ with him in important State matters. Mr. Nichols is the youngest man ever elected a State Senator from Cumberland County.

Bridgeton Aurora.—This paper was started as the exponent of Democratic principles, April 16, 1862, by Fayette Pierson, who was a former editor of the *Observer*. It continued to be published until July, 1864, when its publication was suspended for a few weeks, owing to the high price of printing paper, occasioned by the civil war. It was again issued September 14th of that year, and continued until



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after the ensuing election, when it again suspended, owing to an insufficient financial support.

The New Jersey Patriot.—After the suspension of the *Aurora*, efforts were made to start another Democratic paper, which finally resulted in the issue of the *Cumberland County Patriot*, Sept. 30, 1865, by Oscar A. Douglas. On March 26, 1868, the name was changed to the *New Jersey Patriot*, and on Sept. 2, 1869, Nelson C. Barclay became associated with him, under the firm-name of Douglas & Barclay, and on October 22d of the same year the paper was changed to the quarto form. The firm of Douglas & Barclay was dissolved Oct. 27, 1871, and Mr. Barclay continued the publication of the paper until Aug. 2, 1872, when, Mr. Douglas' interest having passed into the hands of John Cheesman, Jr., the firm became Barclay & Cheesman, and so continued until the retirement of Mr. Barclay, May 1, 1874, since which it has been owned and published by Mr. Cheesman.

Bridgeton Daily News.—This was the first daily newspaper published in this county, and was first issued from the office of the *Patriot*, Barclay & Cheesman being also editors of the *News*. It was neutral in politics. The first number was issued March 1, 1873, and it was regularly issued until Sept. 25, 1873, when it was discontinued for want of a sufficient support.

Daily Chronicle (or Bridgeton Daily).—On Sept. 18, 1873, Mr. Nixon, the editor of the *Chronicle*, commenced the publication of a daily newspaper, and by the suspension of the *Daily Evening News* the next week the field of daily journalism was left to the *Chronicle*. The daily afterwards passed into the hands of Charles R. Elmer, in February, 1877, and the name was changed to the *Bridgeton Daily*, and in September, 1878, Mr. Nixon again became the owner of it, and published it until it was transferred with the weekly *Chronicle* to Mr. Heston, and he discontinued the daily a few weeks after.

Bridgeton Evening News.—The first number of this paper was issued Feb. 1, 1879, by the Evening News Company, composed of Joseph H. C. Applegate and J. Ward Richardson. The office was then situated in the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Commerce and Cohansey Streets, but has since been removed to the office formerly occupied by the *Chronicle* on South Laurel Street. Its publication has been continued to the present time. The same firm also published the *Dollar Weekly News* as a continuation of the *American Favorite*, first issued as a monthly in 1874.

Daily Morning Star.—On April 10, 1883, the first number of this paper was issued by a publishing company, composed of three young men, all of them practical printers. The second number, which commenced the regular issue, was issued on the 14th. On June 12th one of them retired, and the other two continued it under the firm-name of Hunt & Murphy. They transferred it to Charles H. Cochrane and Paul J.

Davis, Aug. 11, 1883, and they to Francis R. Fithian, Oct. 29, 1883.

Education in Bridgeton.—The citizens of Bridgeton early appreciated the benefits of educational facilities. As early as 1778, John Westcott kept a school there and taught mathematics. As early as 1781 there was a school-house near where now is the Lader school-house, about two and a half miles from the built-up portions of the city, but within the present city limits. A classical school was taught in the town between 1780 and 1785 by Rev. Andrew Hunter. In January, 1785, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Hunter was president, and Ebenezer Elmer, secretary, for the purpose of building an academy, to be called the "Bridgeton Academy." A lot was bought on Main (now Broad) Street, and a plan adopted for a stone academy, fifty-four by twenty-four feet in size, to be divided into two rooms, with fireplaces in each room, and managers were appointed to build it, and a contract given out to Eleazer Mayhew to build it for three hundred and forty pounds. For some reason, not now known, nothing further was done. A book containing the minutes of the meetings of the company down to March 10, 1785, is still in existence, but they suddenly stop at that date, and nothing further is known about it. About 1792 the lot on Giles Street, now occupied by the public school building, was deeded to trustees for school purposes by Mark Miller. In 1795 the academy on Bank Street was built by a stock company, the upper story to be used for a lodge-room for the Masons, as it has been ever since. For many years a good school was kept in this building.

In 1822 a building was erected on the west side of Pearl Street, above Myrtle Street, for an academy, and was called the Laurel Hill Academy. It was opened for pupils on October 28th of that year, with Samuel Doughty as the teacher, and instruction was given in the different branches of an English education. The first trustees were Stephen Lupton, Garrison Maul, William Nienkirk, John Rose, and Elias P. Seeley. It was carried on a number of years, but finally went down. The building was afterwards converted into a dwelling.

Money was raised by tax for school purposes in the county previous to 1830, and a large part of the expenses of public schools was paid in that way for a long time. In 1847 the public school building on Bank Street, at the head of Washington, was built, and in 1848 the one in Cohansey township, now the Third Ward, was built on Giles Street. Since that time the schools have been entirely free, all expenses being paid by tax and by the income derived from the State school fund. The growth of the place necessitating larger school accommodations, a large addition has been made to the Bank Street school. A lot of one acre on the north side of Vine Street was bought in October, 1866, and a building built thereon the next year for the primary department in

that ward. In 1873 a fine brick school-house was built at South Avenue and Willow Street, in the Second Ward, for the scholars residing in that ward, and at the present time a site for an additional house in the First Ward is about to be secured. The number of children between five and eighteen years of age in the city for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1882, was two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven, with four male and twenty-four female teachers, and the total amount of money for all school purposes was \$13,277.27.

The West Jersey Academy was built by the Presbyterians of South Jersey in 1852, the movement having been started at a meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey in April, 1850. The whole square bounded by Commerce, Lawrence, Broad, and West Streets was bought, at a cost of sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, on which the present building of native stone, fifty-three and a half by sixty feet, three stories high and basement, was erected and inclosed by David A. F. Randolph, contractor, for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the finishing of it being delayed for want of sufficient funds until the next year. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 9, 1852, with appropriate ceremonies. The school was opened in 1854, and was for many years very prosperous, but was afterwards allowed to go down, and was closed for a number of years. It has been reopened within the last few years, and is now under charge of Professor Caleb Allen.

The South Jersey Institute was established by the West New Jersey Baptist Association at their meeting in September, 1865. Bridgeton presenting the greatest inducements, the school was located there. A charter was granted by the Legislature March 28, 1866. A lot of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, at the southeast corner of Atlantic and Lincoln Streets, in the Third Ward of the city, covered with a natural growth of oak and other trees, was given to the trustees by Horatio J. Mulford, who, with his brother, Isaac W. Mulford, and sisters, Miss Anna M. Mulford, Miss Hannah Mulford, and Miss Lucy W. Mulford, had offered to the trustees the ten thousand dollars which secured the location of the building at Bridgeton. They have ever since remained earnest and devoted friends of the institution, and have been the largest contributors to its funds. A plan was adopted for a centre building forty-three by fifty-eight feet, with east and west wings, each fifty-seven by forty-one feet, making the entire length one hundred and fifty-seven feet, to be built of brick, five stories high, including the French roof and basement stories. It was erected and inclosed during 1869 for the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars. In 1879 the work on the interior was completed at a contract price of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars, but other items, including the furnishing, raised this to a much larger sum. The school was advertised to

be opened on Oct. 5, 1879, but the building not being completed, it was held in the basement of the First Baptist Church from that date until December, when it removed into the institute building. Professor Henry K. Trask became the first principal, and has ever since remained at the head of the institution. The debt of nearly thirty-five thousand dollars was paid during the Centennial year. The institute has had an eminently successful career, and its annual commencement-day, in June, is one of great interest in this community.

Ivy Hall Seminary for young ladies was established by Mrs. Margaretta Sheppard about 1859, and was a flourishing school for many years under her charge. Later it was in a less prosperous condition, but has lately been revived under the charge of Rev. Henry Reeves.

BANKS IN BRIDGETON.

The Cumberland Bank was organized by virtue of a charter from the Legislature in 1816, commencing business in September of that year. The capital at that time was \$52,000. James Giles was the first president until his death, in 1825, succeeded by Judge Daniel Elmer, who resigned in 1841; James B. Potter from that time to 1865, who resigned shortly before his death, and Charles E. Elmer from that date to the present time. Charles Read was elected the first cashier, and served until his death, May 9, 1844, when William G. Nixon succeeded him, and still holds that position. About 1857 the capital stock was raised to \$102,000 by the accumulation of the surplus earnings, without any additional payments by the stockholders. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank, and the capital made \$150,000. This bank has always maintained a high financial standing, and has paid a semi-annual dividend from the beginning, ranging from three to six per cent., besides large extra dividends.

The deposits have steadily increased from an average of \$20,000 during the first fifteen years to about \$500,000 at the present time, and over \$600,000 at the beginning of this year. Beside the dividends declared by the bank, it has also accumulated a surplus fund of \$100,000, and undivided profits of over \$49,000.

The Bridgeton National Bank was organized in the spring of 1882, with \$100,000 capital, and commenced business on July 12th. This young institution has secured the confidence of the community, and on October 1st had on deposit \$73,243.11, and had loans and discounts amounting to \$103,009.45. A lot nineteen feet front has been bought on Laurel Street, a short distance below Commerce, for \$3800, on which they are now erecting a fine and convenient bank building. Thomas U. Harris is president, and James W. Fitchard, cashier.

THOMAS U. HARRIS.—The Harris family are of English extraction, Ephraim Harris, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, hav-

COURT JERSEY INSTITUTE,
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ing resided in Fairfield, Cumberland Co., where he was a citizen of much repute, and represented his constituents in the State Legislature. He was married, in 1755, to Miss Jane Pierson, and had children,—Thomas, John, Pierson, Allen, Jane, and Hannah. He was married, a second time, to Miss Rezine Anderson, no children having been born to the second union. The birth of his son Thomas occurred Sept. 9, 1759, in Fairfield township, where he was both a farmer and a popular landlord. He married, July 16, 1778, Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, and had children,—Norton L., Thomas, Sarah E., Norton, and Theophilus E. The death of Thomas Harris occurred March 3, 1825, and that of his wife, Elizabeth, May 4, 1844.

Their younger son, Theophilus Elmer, was born Jan. 28, 1796. He was married on the 12th of February, 1817, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Urban Dixon, of Fairfield township, and had children,—James, Newton, William, Theophilus E., Ellen R., Harriet, Thomas U., Theophilus (2d), Albert, and Sarah. By a second marriage, Dec. 2, 1847, to Miss Clarissa Whitaker, two daughters—Ellen and Mary—were born. Mr. Harris resided in Fairfield township, where he followed agricultural employments. He was a man of enterprise, and led rather than followed public sentiment. His political sympathies were in harmony with the Whig platform, and by this party he was elected to many important and responsible offices, among which was that of sheriff of the county from 1848 to 1851. His death occurred in February, 1864, in his sixty-ninth year.

His son, Thomas U., was born Oct. 22, 1831, at the homestead in Fairfield township, where his youth, until his eighteenth year, was spent. During this period the village school offered the only opportunities for education, and the demands of the farm served to develop habits of activity and industry. He later became a clerk in Bridgeton, and at the age of twenty-three embarked in business as the proprietor of a general country store. Five years after he engaged in the sale of boots, shoes, and leather, and still successfully pursues this industry. Mr. Harris was married, Aug. 31, 1853, to Mary C., daughter of John Holmes, of Bridgeton. Four children were born, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Harris has been and is largely identified with the business interests of the county. He is president of the West Jersey Transportation Company, and secretary of the Bridgeton Saving Fund and Building Association. He is also president of the Bridgeton National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as member and director of the board of freeholders, and also as members of the City Council, though not specially active in the political field. Mr. Harris is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and has been one of its trustees.

The Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized Feb. 23, 1844, and commenced

business in May, 1845, with Benjamin Sheppard as president, and Henry B. Lupton as secretary, the latter having held that office ever since. Mr. Sheppard resigned March 13, 1879, on account of advanced age, and was succeeded by the present officer, David P. Elmer. In 1867 the company built the commodious brick building now occupied by it on the north side of Commerce Street, between Laurel and Pearl. The company has been very successful, and has made but one assessment on the premium notes held by it during its entire existence. The total number of policies issued by it during its existence has been over twenty-three thousand, of which about eight thousand four hundred and forty are still outstanding, insuring \$13,103,634, and the company hold premium notes amounting to \$2,359,117, and cash assets \$46,847.

The Bridgeton Gas-Light Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed in 1853 and amended in 1857. The works on Water Street were built and went into operation in November, 1858, and have been much enlarged since that, in order to meet the growing demands of the city.

Bridgeton Water-Works.—A water company for Bridgeton was chartered by the Legislature in 1872, and an organization was effected; but the lack of confidence in its financial success prevented subscriptions to its stock sufficient to take active measures to introduce water. A fire in the winter of 1876-77 so aroused the citizens to the danger from the fiery element that there was a general demand for the purchase of a steam fire-engine and the building of water-works, and public meetings were held for that purpose. The City Council immediately purchased a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine, which has given good satisfaction. They also authorized a vote to be taken at the municipal election in March, 1877, whether the city should build water-works or not, and it was carried by a vote of 1145 in favor of it and 171 against it. The Council then entered actively upon the building of the works; plans were prepared by Isaac S. Cassin, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, contracts were given out after public advertisement, and the works were built during the summer and fall of that year. On Dec. 18, 1877, the pump was started for the first time, and water was pumped into the distributing reservoir. On the 24th of the same month the event was celebrated by a grand trades' parade, surpassing in interest anything of the kind ever known in the city.

The works consist of a distributing reservoir on the north side of East Commerce Street, about a quarter of a mile east of East Lake, one hundred and three feet above high-water mark in the Cohansey, with a capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons, a retaining reservoir on the south side of the East Lake dam, eighty-eight and one-quarter feet below the distributing one, having a capacity of three million gallons; a pump-house adjoining, with a compound duplex Worthington engine, with a capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons

per day. It is distributed through about thirteen miles of pipe from sixteen inches down in diameter, which are laid in nearly every street in the city. About seven miles were first laid, but constant demands for extensions have nearly doubled the length of pipe. Eighty-six fire hydrants furnish water in case of fire. The total cost of the works up to Feb. 1, 1883, has been \$86,258.57. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$76,000, and the balance has been paid out of funds raised by taxation. There is in a sinking fund toward the redemption of the bonds, when they come due, the sum of \$200,000.

Hancock's Saw-Mill.—Probably the first mill of any kind erected in the county—unless the tide-mill near Greenwich was earlier—was the saw-mill and dam erected on Mill Creek or Indian Fields Branch, where Pine Street crosses the original bed of the stream, which then ran in the rear of the houses on the north side of Pine Street, opposite the Stone Bridge, and around where the dam now is, between Pearl Street and the Stone Bridge. It was erected by Richard Hancock as early as 1686, being referred to in a survey of that date. How long Hancock remained here is not known, nor who was in possession of the mill property after his removal. It was included in the nine hundred and ninety acre tract bought by Alexander Moore of the West Jersey Society in 1752. Moore sold a tract of one hundred and sixty-one acres, bounding on the south and east sides of his projected town-plot of Cumberland, and on the south side of now Commerce Street from Orange Street to the line of the Indian Fields survey, and running southward about a half-mile, and including this mill property, to Benjamin Sayre, but it was sold from him by Howell Powell, sheriff of the county, Feb. 2, 1766, and bought by Thomas Thompson, of Bordentown, who sold it to Col. Enos Seeley, Oct. 16, 1770. Soon after that he cut the race-way which now exists, and removed the saw-mill to a new location just below the Stone Bridge, and put up the Pearl Street dam for the purpose of draining the low ground extending nearly to Commerce Street. Two acres of land, together with the saw-mill, pond, and dam (part of this tract), and the property of Matthew Parvin, were again sold by the sheriff, Thomas Maskell, Dec. 11, 1770, and bought by Silas Parvin, who was probably a brother of Matthew, and he sold it back to Enos Seeley, Aug. 1, 1777. Enos Seeley sold to Judge Ephraim Seeley the undivided half part of twenty-seven acres, which included the saw-mill tract, previous to his death, and upon the division of the property of Judge Seeley, in 1800, it was set off to his son, Samuel, who conveyed it to Jeremiah Buck, May 7, 1802, and he to John Wood, of Stow Creek, Nov. 16, 1802. Wood also bought the other half part of the property from Ebenezer Seeley, son of Col. Enos, Feb. 23, 1802, and conveyed the whole property to Jeremiah Buck, March 19, 1808. When Mr. Buck built his new dam and mills at their present location

on Commerce Street, in 1809, he let the water out of the saw-mill pond, so as to get a better head of water at the grist-mill, by lowering the back water from the saw-mill pond. The old saw-mill was soon after taken down, and the ground covered by the old pond has been farmed for many years, and at the present day Mill Street is opened over it, and a number of houses are built upon it.

East Lake Mills.—The land covered by East Lake, as it is now called, was a part of the Indian Fields survey, and was purchased by Ephraim Seeley, the son of Joseph Seeley, who was one of the Connecticut settlers at New England Town. He probably erected the dam and built the first grist-mill in the limits of the city as early as 1700. The first dam put up crossed about one-third the way up the present pond, from the hill on the east side near the north line of the property of Oberlin Smith to the hill on the west side back of the residence of Jeremiah Dubois, on East Avenue, and a race-way led along the side of the hill from the western end of the dam about twelve rods to the mill, which stood on the low ground now covered with water, called Mulberry Cove, about opposite the eastern end of Cedar Street. Near the middle of the dam was a fulling-mill, a necessary adjunct in a new settlement, but this was suffered to fall into decay before 1800. The mansion-house stood on the high ground northwest of the mill, and near to it. The road from the bridge over the Cohamsey to the mill ran nearly a direct course from the neighborhood of where the Methodist Church now is, back of the residence of Jonathan Elmer, to the mill; the marks of the old road are still to be seen between East Avenue and the pond. On the east side a road led down the hill near the old house now belonging to Henry C. Dare, the marks of which could still be seen a few years ago, which was used by the Indian Fields settlers in coming to the mills.

Ephraim Seeley was the miller during his life, and at his death, in April, 1823, left the mills to his wife during her widowhood, and then to his son Ephraim. He lived there the most of his life, and by his will, dated June 18, 1774, left this property to his son Ephraim (3d), who was called Judge Ephraim from holding the position of judge in our county courts. He also lived in the mansion-house at the mill, and managed it (the fulling-mill having gone to decay) until he built the house at the northwest corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, to which he moved, and died shortly after, in 1799. A division of his property was made in September, 1800, by commissioner appointed by the Orphans' Court, and the grist-mill and pond were set off to his son, Ephraim Seeley (4th), who sold the property to Jeremiah Buck, June 8, 1807. In 1809, Buck enlarged the pond by building a new dam, which he located where the straight road to Millville, laid out in 1805, crossed the stream. He built the present grist-mill, known as Elmer's Mill,

in 1809, and the saw-mill in the same year. Mr. Buck became embarrassed after the close of the war of 1812-15, owing to the enormous depreciation of property which took place, and was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in 1819. His assignees sold the property to Dr. William Elmer, May 2, 1820, and at his death in 1836 it became the property of his son Jonathan, who now owns the grist-mill. He sold the saw-mill, together with other property in the vicinity, to R. and J. Dubois in 1864. The grist-mill is one of the most valuable mill-stands in the county, and does a large business under the charge of Jonathan Elmer, Jr., who now occupies it.

Richard Lott's Grist-Mill.—After the erection of the tumbling-dam, forming the water-power of the iron-works, Benjamin Reeves sold his undivided half part of a lot of land where the grist-mill now stands, together with ample water-power, to Daniel P. Stratton, July 21, 1818. Mr. Stratton and the other half-owner, David Reeves, intending to erect a first-class grist-mill, capable of running three pairs of stones and other machinery, day and night. Mr. Reeves, however, became afraid that the remaining water-power would not be sufficient for the mill-works, and refused to build. After considerable difficulty one-half of the lot and a water-power supposed to be one-half of that originally proposed was set off to Mr. Stratton by arbitrators, and he erected the existing flour-mill in 1822. He died June 6, 1840, and it remained the property of his heirs until Dec. 23, 1858, when they conveyed it to its present owner, Richard Lott. He rebuilt it and put it in complete order.

City Officers.—The following have been the officers of the city since its incorporation:

MAYORS.

1806, James Hood. ¹	1876, Seth P. Husted.
1807, Isaac B. Dore.	1879, Seth P. Husted.
1870, Isaac B. Dore.	1881, John Smalley. ²
1873, Ephraim E. Sheppard.	1882, John Smalley.

TREASURERS.

1805, Uriah D. Woodruff.	1872, Daniel Bacon.
1806, Uriah D. Woodruff.	1873, Daniel Bacon.
1807, Uriah D. Woodruff.	1876, Daniel Bacon. ³
1808, Charles C. Grosscup.	1877, Frank M. Riley.
1809, Uriah D. Woodruff.	1880, Frank M. Riley.
1870, Daniel Bacon.	1882, Frank M. Riley.
1871, Daniel Bacon.	

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1805, Rev. James M. Challis.	1871, Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1816, Rev. James M. Challis.	1872, Dr. Robert W. Elmer.
1807, Rev. James M. Challis.	1873, Dr. Robert W. Elmer. ⁵
1808, Dr. Joseph Moore.	1876, Dr. Robert W. Elmer. ⁶
1809, Dr. Robert W. Elmer.	1878, Dr. Joseph Moore.
1870, Dr. Robert W. Elmer.	1881, Dr. Joseph Moore.

¹ Resigned Dec. 31, 1806.

² Mayor Husted resigned Nov. 17, 1881, having been elected sheriff, and Mayor Smalley appointed by City Council on same date.

³ Term increased to three years by act of Legislature.

⁴ By Revised Charter the term was made one year for the first election, and three years subsequently.

⁵ Term extended to three years by act of Legislature.

⁶ By Revised Charter the term was made two years for the first election, and three years subsequently.

SOLICITORS.

1805, John T. Nixon.	1876, Charles E. Sheppard. ⁷
1806, John T. Nixon.	1877, Potter & Nixon.
1807, William E. Potter.	1878, William E. Potter.
1808, James J. Houghland.	1879, Charles E. Sheppard.
1809, James J. Reeves.	1880, Charles E. Sheppard.
1870, James J. Reeves.	1881, Charles E. Sheppard.
1871, J. Boyd Nixon.	1882, William A. Logue.
1872, J. Boyd Nixon.	1883, William A. Logue.
1873, James J. Reeves.	

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.⁸

1876, Jacob Ernest.	1880, Lewis J. Barker.
1877, Jacob Ernest.	1881, Lewis J. Barker.
1878, Lewis J. Barker.	1882, Lewis J. Barker.
1879, Lewis J. Barker.	1883, Lewis J. Barker.

RECORDERS.

1805, Daniel Bacon.	1875, George W. McCowan.
1806, Joseph S. Mower.	1876, William B. Coruwell.
1807, Joseph S. Mower.	1877, Thomas M. Woodruff.
1808, William H. Harrison.	1878, Thomas M. Woodruff.
1809, Jeremiah H. Lupton.	1879, Thomas M. Woodruff.
1870, Jeremiah H. Lupton.	1880, Daniel B. Ginterback. ⁹
1871, George W. McCowan.	1881, Daniel B. Ginterback. ⁹
1872, George W. McCowan.	Charles B. Moore. ¹⁰
1873, George W. McCowan.	1882, Charles B. Moore.
1874, George W. McCowan.	1883, Charles B. Moore.

COUNCIL.

First Ward.

1802, Charles S. Pithian.	1877, Robert L. Young.
1803, Thomas C. Harris.	1878, John C. Schenck.
1806, Charles S. Pithian.	1879, William Dore.
1807, Jonathan Elmer.	1880, David P. Mulford. ¹²
1809, William Dore.	1881, Eli E. Rogers.
1870, Jonathan Elmer.	1882, Robert H. Mickle. ¹³
1872, Samuel Atcher.	1882, George S. Pierson (for one year).
1873, Hugh S. Atwater.	Charles G. Hampton.
1874, ¹⁴ Charles C. Grosscup.	1883, Stephen Cox, Jr.
1875, Jonathan Elmer.	
1876, William Dore.	

Second Ward.

1802, David P. Mulford.	1874, William K. Thompson.
1803, Samuel Applegate.	Eli Loper.
1808, Leonard C. Gower.	1875, James H. Trenchard. ¹⁵
George W. Claypoole. ¹⁴	1876, Levi Pate.
1809, James H. Trenchard. ¹⁴	1877, Timothy Campbell (for one year).
1870, Stacy W. Mathews (for one year).	Wallace Taylor.
1871, James H. Trenchard.	1878, Timothy Campbell. ¹⁵
J. Warren Hook.	1879, Henry Roper (for two years).
1874, Daniel B. Thompson. ¹⁶	

⁷ Office abolished by act of Feb. 9, 1874; by Revised Charter it was recreated and made appointive by City Council.

⁸ Office created by the Revised Charter, previous to which a collector of taxes was elected in each ward.

⁹ Resigned July 26, 1881.

¹⁰ Appointed by City Council, Aug. 16, 1881.

¹¹ By act of Feb. 9, 1874, the number of members from each ward was increased to three.

¹² Resigned June 14, 1881.

¹³ Appointed by City Council, July 12, 1881.

¹⁴ Resigned Aug. 25, 1869.

¹⁵ Appointed by City Council, Oct. 19, 1869.

¹⁶ The act increasing the number of members in each ward to three provided that the three from the Second Ward should draw lots for one, two, and three-year terms, and Daniel B. Thompson drew for one year, William K. Thompson for two years, and Eli Loper for three years.

¹⁷ Died Feb. 27, 1877.

¹⁸ Resigned Feb. 11, 1870.

- 1876, Levi Dare.¹ 1881, Hamilton N. Roney, (for two years).
 1880, Samuel L. Harris.² Henry R. Kay.
 George Loper.³ George Loper.
 1881, George Loper (for one year). 1882, George Loper.
 1883, Eli Loper.

Third Ward.

- 1865, Robert C. Nichols. 1875, Charles E. Elmer.
 Robert J. Fithian. 1876, Joseph C. Kirby.
 1866, Jacob Kienzle. 1877, Jacob Kienzle.
 1867, Robert J. Fithian. 1878, Chester J. Buck.
 1869, Isaac W. Mulford. 1879, Joseph C. Kirby.
 1870, Jacob Kienzle. 1880, James R. Hargland.
 1872, Charles E. Elmer. 1881, William C. Whitaker.
 1873, John Husted. 1882, Timothy Campbell.
 1874, Jacob Kienzle. 1883, Benjamin Hancock.

Bridgeton Township.

- 1845-46, Lewis McBride. 1850, Jonathan Elmer.
 Robert Sheppard. 1851, Jonathan Elmer.
 1847-49, Henry Sheppard. William Parvin.
 Jonathan Elmer. 1852-54, Jonathan Elmer.
 1850, Robert Sheppard. Dayton E. Whitaker.

Cohansey Township.

- 1848-49, William Riley. 1884-87, Cornelius Lupton.
 John S. Ware. Robert Barker.
 1850-53, Cornelius Lupton. 1888-94, David P. Elmer.
 David P. Simpkins. Daniel M. Woodruff.

Bridgeton City.—First Ward.

- 1865-67, Jonathan Elmer. 1878, Samuel E. McGraw (part of year; resigned).
 William Dare. William Dare (remainder of year).
 1868, Ephraim E. Sheppard. 1879, Thomas C. Harris.
 Samuel Ackley. Wilson L. Silvers.
 1869-71, Jonathan Elmer. 1880, Charles H. Mickle.
 David P. Mulford. 1881, Wilson L. Silvers.
 1872, David P. Mulford. 1882, Charles H. Mickle.
 Samuel Ackley. 1883, Wilson L. Silvers.
 1873-77, David McBride.
 David P. Mulford.
 1878, Thomas C. Harris.

Second Ward.

- 1865-67, Robert Du Bois. 1876, Timothy Campbell.
 David McBride. Henry B. Barker.
 1868, James Hand. 1877, Timothy Campbell.
 George Donaghy. William E. Thompson.
 1869, James H. Trenchard. 1878, Timothy Campbell.
 Joseph Borden. Henry Roney.
 1870-73, Charles L. Roney. 1879, Benjamin T. Bright.
 Samuel Applegit. Wallace Taylor.
 1874, Samuel Applegit. 1880, Stacy Matthews.
 Daniel B. Thompson. 1881-82, Mackery G. Bedford.
 1875, Levi Dare. 1883, Francis P. Riley.
 Timothy Campbell.

Third Ward.

- 1865-66, William C. Whitaker. 1874, Robert J. Fithian.
 Benjamin T. Ware. Benjamin Keen.
 1867, Leiman Blew. 1875-76, Robert J. Fithian.
 Daniel Dare.⁴ David O. Garrison.
 1868-69, Leach Hanthorn. 1877, Robert J. Fithian.
 Enos Paulin. William C. Whitaker.
 1870, Enos Paulin. 1878-79, Benjamin Hancock.
 Robert J. Fithian. William G. Brooks.
 1871-73, Robert J. Fithian. 1880-82, Benjamin Hancock.
 Hiram Paulin. 1883, William G. Brooks.

Manufactures.—Bridgeton is a manufacturing community. After the establishment of the iron-works here, in 1815, the town commenced to grow

more rapidly, and the increase of population has kept pace with, and been largely the result of, the increase of manufactures. It is the leading city of South Jersey in the extent and variety of its manufactured products, consisting in part of nails, water- and gas-pipe, castings, machinery, woolen goods, glassware, leather, lumber, carriages, canned fruits, etc.

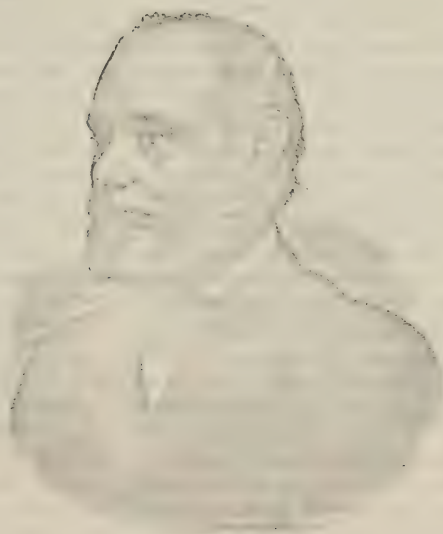
The oldest and most extensive establishment is the CUMBERLAND NAIL AND IRON COMPANY. In 1814, Ebenezer Seeley and James Lee, who had bought the land on the east side of the Cohansey lying along the river, and Smith Bowen, who owned the land on the west side of the river, united in erecting the dam, one mile above the town, known as the Tumbling Dam. Seeley and Lee designed building a paper-mill, to be run by their half of the water-power. Paper at that time was very high-priced, owing to the war with Great Britain; but, the war closing, that design was dropped. They, however, built a saw-mill near the foot of North Street, to which the water was brought by a race way from the pond, which they carried on for a time. The close of the war was followed by a great financial depression, and Seeley and Lee both failed. Abraham Sayre, from whom they had bought the property, obtained it again, and built a grist-mill near the saw-mill, and operated it until his death. Smith Bowen sold his half of the water-power to Benjamin and David Reeves, who established the iron-works on the west side of the river, and commenced making nails in 1815. Nails at that time sold for ten to fifteen cents per pound, and were made from the best Swedish iron, cut across the grain of the metal. Upon the death of Mr. Sayre, the owner of the other half of the water-power, in 1820, they purchased it, together with the grist-mill of Mr. Sayre, which they soon after took down and removed to their works on the west side of the river, where it was burned, in 1824, in the fire which destroyed the works in that year. They were at once rebuilt on a larger scale. About 1843 a change was made in cutting nails by cutting them lengthways of the grain of the metal, instead of crossways, making a much better nail. The business steadily increasing, the water-power proved insufficient at times to properly carry on the works. The building of a new dam across the Cohansey just above the works was planned, and an act of the Legislature secured for that purpose, but it was never carried out.

The rolling-mill on the east side of the creek was built in 1847, and is operated by a powerful steam-engine, the boilers which furnish the steam being heated by the same fire in which the iron is heated. The rolling of iron on the west side was abandoned, and the whole water-power devoted to the nail-mills. In 1853 the large pipe-mill north of the rolling-mill was erected, and the manufacture of wrought iron, gas- and water-pipe was commenced. Benjamin Reeves, one of the founders, died in 1844, and the

¹ Died Oct. 28, 1880.² Resigned Feb. 8, 1881.³ Appointed by City Council, Nov. 16, 1880.⁴ Removed before expiration of year.



Robt. L. Buck



R. L. Nichols

firm became Reeves, Buck & Co. In 1856 it was incorporated as the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company. In 1822 they employed twenty-six hands, and had sixteen nail-machines capable of cutting ten tons of nails per week. At this day they employ about four hundred men, and produce one hundred and forty thousand kegs of nails and four million feet of gas- and water-pipes yearly. The machinery consists of ten double puddling-furnaces, four heating-furnaces, two trains of rolls, eighty-four nail-machines, and six furnaces for welding gas- and water-pipes.

ROBERT S. BUCK.—The family are of English extraction, the earliest representatives in America having settled in New England. Henry Buck, the progenitor of this branch of the family, was born in 1635, and removed, in 1692, to Fairfield, N. J., then known as Fenwick's colony. He died in advanced years, leaving several children, among whom was Henry, the second son in order of birth. He became the father of a son, Ephraim, whose son Ephraim was the father of Jeremiah Buck, whose birth occurred in 1764. He married Miss Sarah Holmes, and had among his children a son, Robert S., the subject of this biography. The latter was born Sept. 10, 1802, in Bridgeton, N. J., and having left school at an early age, was apprenticed to a miller. At the age of twenty-three he entered the political arena, and was elected by the Whig party to the office of sheriff of the county, which he filled with credit for three years. He never after held office, though often solicited to be the candidate for important positions.

On his retirement from the office of sheriff he engaged in the manufacture of bone buttons, and in the year 1836 entered the iron business in Bridgeton, in the establishment now known as the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, an industry founded in 1814, by David and Benjamin Reeves. In company with Robert C. Nichols, Mr. Buck purchased the interest of Mr. Whitaker, a third partner, and the firm became Reeves, Buck & Co. In 1846, Mr. Buck removed his residence to Phoenixville, Pa., and assumed charge of the iron-works at that point belonging to the firm. After a residence of ten years at Phoenixville he returned again to Bridgeton, and though retaining his interest in the extensive works his industry, energy, and perseverance had aided in establishing, retired from active participation in the business. In the year 1865, Mr. Buck purchased a controlling interest in the works, and until his death acted as its president. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Caroline James, of Salem County, N. J. Their children are Sarah H.; Robert S., who died in infancy; Clara M. R., wife of Dr. F. L. Du Bois, of the United States navy; Robert James, who served with credit during the late civil war, and married Miss Sidney E. Reeves, of Phoenixville, Pa.; Chester Jones, who married Miss Elizabeth R. Du Bois, of Bridgeton; and Caroline James, who is the wife of Lesley Lupton, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. Mr. Buck was in politics early a

Whig, and afterwards a Republican, though during his later life not actively interested in political contests. As a man, he possessed strict principles of honesty and integrity, was warm-hearted and generous, courteous in his bearing, and with a peculiar magnetism which made those daily associated with him his friends. His business management was firm but kindly, his dealings just. While esteemed and respected by those who came in daily business contact with him, his attractive social and domestic qualities were known best to those who were admitted to the sanctity of his own fireside. Here were manifested all those graces of mind and heart which endeared him to family and friends.

In his religious preferences Mr. Buck was a Presbyterian, and a regular attendant upon the services of that church. His death occurred at his home in Bridgeton, April 23, 1877, in his seventy-fifth year.

ROBERT C. NICHOLS.—The Nichols family are of English descent. Gen. Robert Nichols, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Brooklyn, where he was a citizen of much prominence. He married Sarah Van Dam Mesier, and had children,—Emily (Mrs. E. H. Goodwin), Robert C., John M., Henry G., Percival, and Claudius B. His son Robert C. was born Aug. 2, 1814, in Brooklyn, where his early years were spent, with such opportunities of study as the schools of the day afforded. Philadelphia later became his residence, from which city he removed to Norristown, Pa., and engaged in the manufacture of nails and iron. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of George H. Stanton, of New York. Their children are Julia F., Harriet A. (wife of Dr. Charles H. Boardman, of St. Paul, Minn.), and Emily G., who married James R. Walsh, of the same city.

Mr. Nichols resided for ten years in Norristown, and became one of its most successful iron manufacturers. During this period Messrs. David and Benjamin Reeves became associated with him, and a consolidation was effected with the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works at Bridgeton, which rendered the removal of the machinery to the latter point necessary.

Mr. Nichols, as one of the partners, managed these works, and by his business tact and energy greatly increased their capacity and enhanced the reputation of their products. In December, 1856, he became president of the corporation in connection with his duties as general manager. He continued thus identified with the company until 1871, when he retired from active participation in its affairs, though still a stockholder.

Mr. Nichols has been since his residence in Bridgeton largely identified with its interests. He was one of the originators of the Bridgeton Building Association, is a director and now president of the Bridgeton Gaslight Company, and a director of the Cumberland Mutual Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Cumberland National Bank.

Mr. Nichols was early a Whig in politics. On the formation of the Republican party he accepted the articles of its platform and became one of its adherents, though not an active worker in the political field. His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's Church, in Bridgeton, of which he is senior warden, being largely indebted to him for its organization and the erection of its edifice.

THE FERRACUTE MACHINE-WORKS were first established in a small building on North Laurel Street by the firm of Smith & Webb, which was afterwards succeeded by the firm of Oberlin Smith & Bro. Needing more room and larger facilities, the ground now occupied by them on Commerce Street, adjoining the east shore of East Lake, was bought, and a building erected, which has since been supplanted by others, and the business changed into a stock company under the title of the Ferracute Machine Company. They manufacture foot- and power-presses, dies, tools for cutting, embossing, and drawing sheet-metal goods, such as tinware, lanterns, lamps, fruit-cans, etc. A number of the patents used by them are the invention of Oberlin Smith, the president of the company. Their workshops cover about twelve thousand square feet of ground, and over sixty workmen are employed.

LANING'S IRON FOUNDRY was established in the building now occupied by it in 1869, by David W. Lanning, who carried it on until his decease, in the summer of 1883. It is now under the control of his son, Charles E. Lanning. The building is of brick, and adjoins the West Jersey Railroad depot. They employ over twenty hands, and manufacture blacksmith's drills, iron verandas and fences, vessel windlasses, plow-castings, and all other kinds of castings generally.

COX & SONS' MACHINE-WORKS are located on Water Street, and their grounds have a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet on the Cohansey River. Their former shop was at the corner of Broad and Water Streets, from which they removed to their present location. The building occupied by them was built in 1867 for a steam planing-mill, but after being so used for several years that business was given up, and it was empty until the present occupants bought it. They manufacture steam-heating apparatus, steam-engines and boilers, pipe-screwing and lapping machinery, stocks, dies, cast- and wrought-iron fittings, and other articles.

THE COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The manufacture of glass in Bridgeton was first commenced in 1836, by the firm of Stratton, Buck & Co. This firm for many years transacted the largest business in the county, owning large tracts of land, and cutting and shipping the wood and timber growing thereon, and doing a large store business generally. They carried on the glass business until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842, after which it was carried

on by a stock company, which made a failure. The works passed through several hands into the ownership of Francis L. and J. Nixon Bodine, and was then changed into a corporation by the above title, the stock of which is principally owned by them. The works have been several times enlarged, and under the management of the present proprietors have been very successful. They cover about five acres of ground, running from South Pearl Street to the Cohansey, and from Glass Street to Mill Creek, and include three window-glass and three bottle-factories, and employ about four hundred hands.

GETSINGER & SON'S WINDOW-GLASS WORKS were established in 1879, on South Laurel Street, below Jefferson, by John Getsinger and William H. Allen, under the name of Getsinger & Allen. They erected their works on land leased of the estate of John Buck, deceased. They were carried on by that firm very successfully, and a second factory was built in 1881. In 1882, Mr. Getsinger, associating with himself his son, John B. Getsinger, purchased an eligible lot of land, running from Grove Street to the Cohansey River, and built another factory thereon, and during 1883 has built a second factory there. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Allen retired from the original firm, and all the works have been united and a stock company formed.

JOSEPH A. CLARK & CO., in 1880, erected a glass-factory on Water Street below Vine, fronting on the Cohansey, and began work in August of that year. Their factory was partly destroyed by fire during 1881, but was at once rebuilt. In 1882 the firm purchased an extensive tract of land, comprising over forty acres, on North Laurel Street, adjoining the New Jersey Southern Railroad, to which they removed their bottle-factory, and also erected a large plate-glass factory, the only one in this State. The main building is one hundred and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, and one story high, near which is a large pot-house and numerous other buildings. The first cast of plate-glass was made on the night of May 25, 1882, and was a success. They make corrugated and plain plate-glass, from three-eighths to one inch thick, but do not as yet polish it. The firm was composed of Joseph A. Clark, his son, Isaac L. Clark, Clement W. Shoemaker, and Samuel M. Bassett. Mr. Isaac L. Clark died during the summer of 1883, leaving the present firm composed of the three others named.

THE WEST SIDE GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (limited) was established in 1879, and leased the factory belonging to Benjamin Lupton, about three-quarters of a mile below the city, on the west side of the river. They removed from there to a location on the west bank of the river, on Water Street, during the present year.

MORE, JONAS & MORE.—Richard More, Robert More, Jr., brothers, and George Jonas, under the firm-name of More, Jonas & More, established a bottle-factory on Railroad Avenue and the West Jersey

Railroad in 1881, and have carried it on since that time.

A new stock company are at the present time (October, 1883) building window-light works east of South Avenue, in the Second Ward, and Dr. John B. Bowen and Joseph C. Kirby are also erecting a new

been enlarged, and additional buildings built on the south side of the street. During the rebellion they were mostly engaged in manufacturing government goods.

In 1866 a stock company was organized, which was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 7, 1867, under the name of the "East Lake Woolen Manufacturing Company," by whom the business is now carried on. They manufacture the best grade of woolen and cotton-warp cassimeres, and employ over one hundred hands.

CANNERS.—The production of canned goods, principally tomatoes, peaches, and pears, is carried on by several firms. That of the Diamond Packing Company is located on the Cohamsey River at the foot of Eagle Street, and have a capacity of one million cans annually. They employ two hundred and fifty men, women, and children during the season. The firm is composed of Messrs. C. N. and J. A. Selser and G. W. Turner, all of Philadelphia, and Mr. John H. Poole, of this city. The West Jersey Packing Company, Warner, Rhodes & Co., proprietors, are situated on Irving Avenue, about one-half mile from the built-up portion of the



MOORE, JOSEPH & MOORE.
Manufacturers of Green and Amber Bottle Ware, Bridgeton, N. J.

bottle-factory on the line of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, north of Commerce Street, both of which will soon be in operation.

Messrs. Charles G. Hampton and William G. Brooks have also erected a new bottle-factory on Hampton Street near Water, which has just commenced operation.

EAST LAKE WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In 1811, Jeremiah Buck erected a cotton- and woolen-factory on the south side of Commerce Street, between his grist- and saw-mill. The business was carried on by Enoch H. More and Ephraim Holmes, but in the name of Mr. More alone. In the great flood of Feb. 20, 1822, the mill-dam broke, and the woolen-mill was undermined by the water and carried away. Dr. William Elmer, then the owner of the property, erected a new and larger mill on the north side of the road, where the present brick mill stands, which was finished the same year. Mr. More again commenced business, and carried it on until his death, in 1846, being at the time the State Senator from this county. The business was then carried on by William S. Dubois & Son until 1850, when the firm became William S. & R. Dubois, and after the death of William S., in 1852, his two sons carried it on under the name of R. & J. Dubois. They bought the woolen-mill and water-privilege of Jonathan Elmer, Jan. 19, 1863, and Dec. 23, 1864, they also bought the saw-mill and other property adjoining. In 1863 they removed the old frame mill to the northward of its former site, on which they erected a handsome three-story brick structure, which has since

city, and put up about the same number of cans, and employ about the same number of hands. The canning factory of John W. Stout is situated on the southeast corner of Bank Street and Irving Avenue, near the West Jersey Railroad depot. About one hundred and seventy-five hands are employed here during the three or four months of the canning season, and they put up about seven hundred thousand cans.

The canning-factory of Benjamin S. Ayars is on Water Street, below Vine. He employs over one hundred hands, and puts up over three hundred thousand cans of goods. Messrs. William Lanning and Franklin C. Probasco have erected canning-works on Water Street during the present year.

Isaac W. Mulford & Son have erected a large paper-mill on Water Street, near the foot of Hampton Street, and fronting on the Cohamsey, which was put in operation during the fall of 1883. They manufacture for the present the coarser grades of paper.

In addition to these, the tanning establishment of Jacob Kienzle, one of our foremost German citizens, who has been located here over twenty-five years; the pottery of William J. Smith; the ship-building and marine railway yard of Rice & Brother; the cigar-manufactories of Jacob Mengel, Batcher & Bohl, Philip Bauer, Henry Meier, Mead & Brother, and Elmer & Davis; the West Jersey Soap and Candle Works, also belonging to Jacob Kienzle; the brick-yards of Isaac W. Mulford and Benjamin Lupton; the steam planing and door, sash, and blind manufactories of D. B. & W. C. Whitecar and Nor-

ton L. Paullin; the shirt-manufacture of Hindermeyer & Tresk; the carriage-manufactories of Charles C. Loudenslager, Robert M. Rocaup, and Ira Allen; and numerous lesser manufactories of various kinds,—all give employment to a large number of hands, and constitute important items in the manufacturing life of Bridgeton.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

First Presbyterian Church.—Bridgeton remained without any organized church, or any place of worship but the court-house, forty-five years after it became the county town. The Presbyterians residing there or in the vicinity belonged at the old Cohansay Church, at New England Town, or the church at Greenwich; the Baptists, to the old Cohansay Baptist Church, in Lower Hopewell. In 1774 subscriptions were made to build a Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton, and a lot was selected on the east side of the river, situate on the north side of Commerce Street, a little above Pearl. But, owing to the opposition of those residing on the west side of the river, at that time the most numerous and influential, the design was abandoned. In 1791, Mark Miller, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was induced to deed a lot, containing two acres, "to be used, occupied, and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Bridgeton forever, for the purpose of a burying-ground for all said inhabitants generally, and for erecting thereon a house for the public worship of Almighty God." To this lot large additions have been made by subsequent purchases.

A congregational meeting was held, and the following letter, the original of which was not long since in the possession of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trenton, N. J., was addressed to the Philadelphia Presbytery:

"To the Rev. Presbytery of Philadelphia.

"GENTLEMEN,—The inhabitants of Bridgetown & its vicinity have hitherto experienced great inconvenience in having no House of Public Worship in or near the Town. It is a county Town, central in situation, & contains near 200 inhabitants, who are rapidly increasing in number.

"After repeated efforts, we have now a fair prospect of succeeding in building a Church in the Town. It is already nearly enclosed, & will probably be completed the ensuing season.

"Our next object is to prepare for the stable preaching of the Gospel in it. Having a predilection for the Doctrine & Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in America, we wish to become an acknowledged member of that Church. We have, therefore, desired it the most orderly mode of procedure to make known our particular case & circumstances to the Rev. Presbytery within whose bounds we are situated, and to solicit their approbation & assistance in the measure.

"We have appointed the bearer hereof, Jonathan Elmer, Esquire, our Commissioner for that purpose. He will lay before you the application agreed upon by us, & wait for the result of your determination on the subject.

"We are, Rev. Gentlemen,

"Yours, &c.,

"Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting,

"DAVID POTTER, *Chairman.*

"Bridgetown, Cumberland County, & State of New Jersey, October the 13th, 1792."

About sixteen hundred dollars were subscribed, and the foundation-stone was laid and the building commenced July 26, 1792. The house was inclosed

and the roof put on by December, when the money was all expended. In 1793 a law of the State was obtained, authorizing the trustees to raise two thousand dollars by means of a lottery, in accordance with a practice then very common. By means of the money thus secured the church was finished sufficiently so that on Sunday, May 17, 1795, it was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. John Davenport.

Previous to this time supplies were ordered by the Presbytery, and public worship was held in the court-house until the new church building was opened and dedicated. In 1791 a call was unanimously agreed upon, in conjunction with the Greenwich congregation, for the Rev. William Clarkson, of Philadelphia, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed as pastor of the two congregations in the church at Greenwich on the 20th of October, 1794.

On Sunday, Dec. 13, 1795, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson.

In April, 1796, Nathaniel Harris, Zachariah Lawrence, and John Lupton were elected and ordained the first ruling elders of the Bridgeton congregation.

In 1801, Mr. Clarkson accepted a call to Schuylkill, N. Y., and resigned his charge. The congregation depended on supplies until 1805, when the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Orange County, N. Y., was called by the two churches, and was installed on the 16th of October of that year. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Freeman were accustomed to preach in the morning at Greenwich and the afternoon at Bridgeton, and resided several years on the parsonage farm, near Bowentown. After 1810, when Mr. Freeman removed to Bridgeton, he generally preached on the evenings of Sunday and Wednesday in the court-house. He died in 1822. A sketch of his life and ministry will be found in this volume.

In 1824 the union with the Greenwich Church was terminated, and the congregation of Bridgeton called the Rev. Brogan Hoff as their separate pastor. He was installed June 10, 1824, and continued his ministrations until 1833, when he resigned.

During 1826 a session house for lectures, evening meetings, and Sunday-school purposes was erected on the northeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, and was in use at that place until 1863, when the lot was sold for business purposes, and the building was removed to the church lot, facing Pearl Street, and much improved, continuing to be used by the church for the same purpose until 1883.

In 1831 the Rev. John Kennedy became the pastor, and was installed on the 8th day of May. In 1845 the congregation resolved to build a new church on the east side of the river, in a more central and convenient location.

A lot was purchased running from Laurel to Pearl Street, just above Commerce, and the present place of worship, since much enlarged and improved, was

erected, and was dedicated March 31, 1836. Mr. Kennedy resigned in 1838, and the same year the Rev. Samuel Beach Jones was called, and was installed as pastor May 9, 1839. He resigned in 1863. The church was enlarged and beautifully frescoed during the latter part of his ministration.

The Rev. Casper R. Gregory, from Oneida, N. Y., was installed May 12, 1864. The congregation having increased, and the interests of Presbyterianism seeming to demand a church on the west side of the Cohamsey, on March 16, 1869, one hundred and thirteen members of the First Church took letters of dismission, together with four members from the Second Church, and were organized into the West Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gregory's pastoral relations were dissolved at a meeting of the Presbytery, October 7, 1873. In that year, during his ministry, a new and larger organ was purchased, and it is now in use.

Jan. 26, 1874, Rev. J. Allen Maxwell, of Orange, N. J., was elected pastor, and on March 29th he entered upon his duties as such. Feb. 13, 1881, his pastoral relations were dissolved.

March 18, 1881, Rev. Augustus Brodhead, D.D., was elected pastor, installed by the Presbytery May 4th, and entered upon his duties May 8th following.

The present number of members of the church is about three hundred and thirty, and the number of Sunday-school scholars the same. An elegant and commodious chapel, with rooms for Sunday-schools, is now being erected, on the site of the old session house, in the Norman or Queen Anne style of architecture, at a cost of upwards of seven thousand dollars.

Officers of the Church.—The present elders are Henry B. Lupton, Nathaniel Fish, Joseph Reeves, Alfred Holmes, Theophilus Trenchard, Edgar J. Riley, James J. Reeves, Isaac Laning. The trustees are Jonathan Elmer, Charles S. Fithian, Robert M. Seeley, W. H. H. Woodruff, John M. Laning.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Oct. 14, 1838, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, with eleven male and six female members. They rented the old Methodist Church at the corner of Bank and Washington Streets as a place of worship until they could build.

Their church was built of granite, on Pearl Street between Commerce and Washington Streets, in the years 1839-40. It was dedicated Nov. 7, 1840; sermon by Rev. John Patton, of Philadelphia. Length of the building, including tower, seventy-seven feet; whole cost of church, eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars and thirty cents; architect, William Strickland, of Philadelphia; built by David A. F. Randolph and Lawrence Shiner. The bell weighs three hundred and forty-nine pounds, and cost, including freight, clapper, etc., one hundred dollars.

Nov. 18, 1838, Rev. James Stratton was invited to preach as stated supply for six months.

July 15, 1840, the church called and settled Rev.

Julius L. Bartlett, of South Carolina, who resigned his charge Jan. 1, 1842.

Jan. 26, 1842, the church called and settled Rev. William A. Mandell, of Massachusetts, who resigned his charge in 1844.

Immediately after that, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, of Philadelphia, was invited to preach as a stated supply for six months. He was called, ordained, and installed pastor over the church June 17, 1845, and resigned his charge, on account of ill health, April 18, 1846, after which the congregation depended upon supplies for about eighteen months, about ten months of which time the Rev. Julius L. Bartlett, of South Carolina, served the church.

Oct. 17, 1847, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke's health being restored, he was again called by the congregation and was installed pastor Nov. 10, 1848. Sept. 11, 1850, he asked to have the pastoral relation now existing dissolved, on account of desiring to connect himself with the Presbytery of West Jersey, which was agreed to by the congregation. *A pro rata* meeting of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia being called on the evening of July 9, 1850, the pastoral relation was dissolved and the pulpit placed in charge of the Session.

July 23, 1850, the Session invited Rev. Henry J. Vandyke to supply the pulpit for three months.

Sept. 4, 1850, at a meeting of the congregation held in the church, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That this congregation unite with the West Jersey Presbytery, and that two commissioners be appointed to present the application to the next stated meeting of said Presbytery.

"Resolved, That while we consider that it will be an advantage to the cause of Christ as well as for the glory of God to be connected with the West Jersey Presbytery, we still entertain, and trust we ever shall, the kindest feelings towards the Presbytery we leave and those ministers whose labors for us have been frequent, self-denying, and highly acceptable."

At the stated meeting of the Presbytery of West Jersey, held Oct. 8, 1850, the church was received under the care of said Presbytery.

The Session invited Rev. Henry J. Vandyke to supply the pulpit for one year from Oct. 8, 1850.

At a congregational meeting held in the church, —, 1850, Rev. Henry J. Vandyke was again elected pastor, and was installed by the Presbytery of West Jersey, —, 1850.

April 19, 1852, on account of ill health he again resigned his charge.

At a congregational meeting held in the lecture-room of the church, Feb. 8, 1853, Rev. William E. Baker, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was nominated and unanimously elected pastor, but resigned his pastorate Nov. 12, 1855.

July 8, 1856, Rev. Peter B. Heroy was called, and remained pastor until May 3, 1857. Mr. Heroy was followed by Rev. Joseph W. Hubbard, who was installed Aug. 5, 1857, and resigned April, 1865.

June 20, 1866, Rev. Heber H. Readle was installed, pastor, who has remained until now.

The church was enlarged in 1869 to accommodate the demands of a growing congregation, and was repaired in 1888, and largely improved. It has connected with it a flourishing Sunday-school, two young ladies' missionary societies, two church prayer meetings, one ladies' and one young people's prayer meeting each week, besides a regular teachers' meeting. The church membership is about three hundred.

West Presbyterian Church.—The West Presbyterian Church was organized March 16, 1869, by one hundred and thirteen members of the First Church, who took letters of dismission, together with four members from the Second Church, and shortly after a dozen more from the First Church were added. The congregation worshiped for awhile in the old Presbyterian Church on Broad Street, and upon its completion in the chapel which adjoins the church. This building is of light gray Chester stone, with Trenton brownstone facings. It is divided by means of glass partitions, consisting of a series of windows, into two apartments, used by senior department and infant class of the Sabbath-school. Naturally, the building is of the same order of architecture as the main edifice. The interior presents an air of coziness and neatness, and the stained window-glass is the only bright object visible.

The church proper is of the Gothic order of architecture, constructed of like material. The front and buttresses are pointed off, and the rest laid natural face, all broken range. The main building is one hundred by fifty-three feet wide, having a semi-circular recess at rear end measuring twenty-two by twelve. Between the chapel and main building is a vestibule leading to the lecture-room, infant school, pastor's study, and main audience-room. The walls are painted in bright colors and artistic design. The stained-glass windows are in pattern and color very beautiful. The pews, pulpit, wainscoting, and doors are of solid oak, with neat chasing and carving. The chancel, with fine rose window, presents a very brilliant effect. The warming is from steam-pipes which run under the feet of the occupants of the pews. The artificial light of the house is obtained from standards of modern and elegant design, which extend in rows lengthwise of the building. The edifice seats about six hundred people, and is without doubt the most elegant building of the kind in the section of New Jersey south of Camden. The interior is exceedingly beautiful, combining as it does evidences of true art in the architectural design and true taste in the carrying out of every detail.

The corner-stone of the main structure was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, July 3, 1869, and on the next day, Sunday, July 4th, the chapel was dedicated to the worship of God, Rev. Dr. Moffat delivering the dedicatory sermon.

Thursday evening, April 28, 1879, Rev. L. E. Coyle was installed as pastor. The services were conducted in the chapel, Rev. H. H. Belle presiding. The

charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Prouditt, the charge to the pastor by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and the sermon by the Rev. C. R. Gregory.

The church was dedicated on Thursday, April 11, 1878, after ten years of hope, prayer, and energetic effort. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. M. Colfelt, of Philadelphia. The dedication prayer was read by the pastor of the church, Rev. Leonidas E. Coyle. The services throughout were very interesting to the large and attentive audience assembled. It should be observed that a costly and fine-toned organ has recently been placed in the church.

The number of members of the West Presbyterian Church is one hundred and seventy; Sabbath-school members, two hundred and fifty-two.

First Baptist Church.—This church owes its origin to the Cohansey Baptist Church at Rowdstown. The first sermon by a Baptist minister, as far as known, was preached by the Rev. Robert Kelsey, who served the old mother-church from 1756 to 1789. Ebenezer Elmer records in his journal that he preached at the court-house on Oct. 29, 1775, and also on December 3d of the same year. He probably continued his services in the succeeding years. His successor, Rev. Henry Smalley, about 1797 began preaching every Sunday afternoon in the court-house at Bridgeton, and as the number of Baptists in the vicinity increased the need of a meeting-house at Bridgeton became more apparent, and the Cohansey Church approving the matter, a committee was appointed to purchase the lot already selected, then belonging to Daniel Elmer. July 16, 1812, he conveyed to trustees, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars, the lot so long occupied by the church, bounding on Pearl, Marion, and Bank Streets, the same where their cemetery now is, and where the Pearl Street Baptist Church now stands, containing two acres, upon condition that a house of worship be built thereon within three years, and a street three rods wide be kept open between this lot and Mr. Elmer's other lands adjoining.

On July 12, 1812, a committee was appointed to procure materials and superintend the building of the meeting-house, consisting of Moses Harris, Isaac Mulford, and Moses Platts. The chief share of the responsibility rested on Mr. Mulford. On the 15th of September they "met on the lot and staked out the ground for a brick-kiln near where the house was to stand," and on October 22d and 23d the kiln was set. Ninety thousand bricks were also bought. May 17, 1813, workmen commenced digging for the foundation, and the carpenters also began their work. May 31st the first foundation stone was laid, and the building was raised by August 6th. But as a result of the magnitude of the enterprise for those interested in it, and the high prices incident to the war, the building was not completed until the latter part of the year 1816, and was dedicated on December

16th of that year. The services, which had been held in the court-house, were transferred to the new building, and Mr. Smalley continued his regular services there as an out-station of the Cohansey Church.

The first meeting with reference to a separate organization was held on Feb. 1, 1827, and as a result application was made to the mother-church for letters of dismission so as to form a new organization, and that church voted to grant their request, when they obtained a minister. In September Rev. George Spratt, M.D., accepted their call, and removed to Bridgeton Nov. 24, 1827. Jan. 5, 1828, the Cohansey Church granted letters of dismission to thirty-eight members, who, with Dr. Spratt and his wife, forty in all, were publicly constituted a separate church Jan. 31, 1828.

The names of the constituent members were as follows:

Rev. George Spratt.	Mrs. Rachel Bacon.
Mrs. Elizabeth Spratt.	" Clarissa Hacker.
John Sibley.	" Rebecca Gilman.
Curtis Ogden.	" Hannah Harris.
Noah Ayers.	" Judith Combs.
Enos Bacon.	" Tamson Fithian.
Lewis Paulin.	" Jane Bowen.
Mrs. Ruth B. Ogden.	" Sarah Ayers.
" Sarah Sibley.	" Ann Patton.
" Maria O'Haraough.	" Sarah Bacon.
" Ann Boon.	" Ruth Golden.
" Lydia Jarman.	" Sarah Sink.
" Jane Shaw.	" Sarah Westbrook.
" Sarah Pierson.	" Ann Pharis.
" Lydia Wheaton.	" Margaret Fittsworth.
" Phoebe Maul.	" John Goodfield.
Mrs. Rachel Davis.	" Rebecca Fitt.
Mrs. Elizabeth Morris.	" Elizabeth Pierson.
" Rachel Perry.	" Ann Barrett.
" Wilhelmina Brooks.	" Mary Fithian.

January 17th, Curtis Ogden and John Sibley were elected deacons, and Mr. Ogden was also elected clerk. On the second Sabbath in February the Lord's Supper was observed, and on the 5th of March Mrs. Priscilla Sheppard and Mrs. Maria Harris were received on their experience and baptized, the first persons admitted by this ordinance to the newly constituted church.

The church took the name of "The Second Cohansey Baptist Church at Bridgeton," and was incorporated Sept. 29, 1828, the first trustees being Smith Bowen, Daniel Pierson, and Garrison Maul. Unsettled accounts for the building of the meeting-house, in 1816, caused great trouble, but they were all settled at last; but on account of them Dr. Spratt removed from Bridgeton, Oct. 20, 1829.

In February, 1831, Rev. J. C. Harrison became pastor, and continued until March 27, 1834, when he resigned, after a successful pastorate.

In December, 1834, Rev. Michael Frederick entered upon his ministry here. The church here was in more or less of a revival state during the entire period of Mr. Frederick's labors. Some time in the winter of 1835 he began to hold meetings at Cedarville. The awakening there continued through the

summer, until, on the 6th of September, 1836, under the advice of a council, the Baptist Church at Cedarville was constituted. In this movement thirty-one members were dismissed from this church. March 11, 1837, Mr. Frederick took the church with eighty-seven membership, baptized one hundred and fifteen, and left it with one hundred and sixty-six, making a net gain of seventy-nine, notwithstanding the number dismissed to form the new church. He died Nov. 13, 1837, beloved by his people and respected by the entire community.

Galleries and a vestibule were put into the meeting-house in 1835, greatly increasing its accommodations.

Rev. Charles J. Hopkins entered on the pastorate Nov. 25, 1838, and continued until Sept. 25, 1843. This was a period of prosperity. There were baptized into the church seventy-four, and the church membership rose from one hundred and fifty-six to two hundred and thirty-seven, making a net gain of eighty-seven. Rev. W. A. Roy was licensed to preach. The lecture-room on Atlantic Street was erected for social meetings and Sunday-school purposes, and was dedicated Jan. 11, 1840. Mr. Hopkins was a man of great social power, endearing himself to those who formed his acquaintance.

Rev. Charles E. Wilson was the next pastor, and entered upon his duties April 7, 1844, continuing to labor until May 1, 1852, a little over eight years, the longest pastorate the church has ever had excepting the present. Eighty-nine were baptized, and there was a net increase of the membership of sixty, leaving it with three hundred and four on the register.

Rev. William E. Cornwell became pastor July 4, 1852. Soon after his arrival the building of a new meeting-house was agitated, and a lot was bought on the south side of Commerce Street, between Pearl and Orange, Oct. 3, 1853, for thirteen hundred dollars, and a plan adopted for a building, fifty by eighty-eight feet, with a projection for tower in front of six feet, and a recess of seven feet at the rear for the pulpit, with a basement story for Sunday-school and evening meetings, and the main audience-room above. The basement is of stone, and the remainder is brick, the whole rough-coated and painted, with a tower in the centre of the front, surmounted with a steeple rising to the height of about one hundred and forty feet from the ground.

Ground was broken and work commenced June 1st, and on the 4th of July, 1854, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid by the pastor with appropriate ceremony. Rev. Dr. J. Dowling, of Philadelphia, made the address. Rev. Mr. Hopkins, a former pastor, and others assisted.

Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Jr., son of the pastor, was licensed to preach Sept. 12, 1857. Mr. Cornwell closed his labors July 12, 1856, having baptized sixty-three persons, and leaving a total membership of three hundred and twenty-six.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard became pastor Jan. 1, 1857. A lot in the rear of the new meeting-house, fronting on Orange Street, was bought May 5, 1857, for the accommodation of horses and carriages, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which, by the sale of some buildings upon it, was reduced to about nine hundred dollars. The main audience-room of the church being finished, dedication services were held Sept. 23, 1857. It was the finest audience-room in the city, having a handsome stucco-work ceiling, pulpit recess, and gallery in the front end of the church. Mr. Kennard's ministry was very successful. He resigned Sept. 11, 1859, having baptized seventy-three, and leaving the church with three hundred and sixty-eight members.

Rev. James F. Brown became the eighth pastor June 1, 1860. During his pastorate, in the spring of 1863, the debt of six thousand six hundred dollars was paid off. By act of the Legislature of Feb. 18, 1864, the name of the church was changed to "First Baptist Church of Bridgeton." In 1866 the basement of the church was completed and furnished. On July 17th, of that year, the Pearl Street Church was constituted with sixty-nine members, sixty-six of whom were dismissed from this church. He closed his labors in March, 1868, having baptized ninety-five, and leaving the church with a membership of two hundred and ninety-one.

In the summer of 1868 the spire to the church was erected, and a bell, weighing over two thousand one hundred pounds, was placed in the belfry, thus completing the church according to the original plan, Jan. 1, 1869. Rev. William Wilder entered upon the pastoral office. In May, succeeding the arrival of Mr. Wilder, the attractive house on Atlantic Street was bought at a cost of five thousand one hundred dollars for a parsonage.

A mission-school in the south part of the city was established Nov. 10, 1869. There was, however, no suitable place for them to meet until two sisters, members of the church, erected a chapel, both convenient and attractive, for the use of the school. It was begun in the fall of 1869, and opened March, 1870, costing, including bell, nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the lot. During 1871 a brick chapel was erected on the east side of Fayette Street, south of Vine, and was dedicated in February, 1872. Mr. Wilder resigned July 30, 1871, having baptized twenty, and leaving a total of two hundred and sixty-eight members.

Rev. Ethan B. Palmer became the present pastor March 1, 1872. During the summer of that year the church was upholstered anew, frescoed, and otherwise improved, at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars, and was reopened for service September 22d. During the spring of 1873 ninety-two persons were baptized and united with the church, the result of a series of meetings held by Rev. H. G. DeWitt, an evangelist. About twenty-five also united with

the Pearl Street Church. A brick dwelling-house for the use of the sexton was erected, through the generosity of a member of the church, Miss Anna M. Mulford, on the rear of the church lot fronting on Orange Street, at a cost of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, and presented to the church April 9, 1873. The semi-centennial of the organization of the church was celebrated Jan. 31, 1878, but the incessant storm throughout the day interfered greatly with its success. In the fall of 1881 the arrangement of the basement rooms was changed, and the whole greatly improved, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. In November, 1881, the church came to the aid of the Pearl Street Church in raising their heavy debt, contributing eighteen hundred and sixty-one dollars towards that object. In March, 1882, a handsome pipe organ was placed in the main audience-room, costing two thousand four hundred dollars, together with a water-motor, costing one hundred and fifty dollars, furnishing power to the organ. During this pastorate two hundred and forty-eight have been baptized, and the membership is four hundred and forty-five. The history of the church has been one of great usefulness and prosperity, and it occupies an important position in the community. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. E. B. Palmer, D.D.; Deacons, Horatio J. Mulford, William Hancock, Isaac W. Mulford, William G. Brooks, Azel Pierson, Jonathan D. Ayres, William B. Gilman; Trustees, Elmer H. Mixer, William Darr, Benjamin Hancock, James H. Flanagan, Horace E. Ozden; Clerk, John F. Watson.

Pearl Street Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1866 the subject of organizing a second Baptist Church in Bridgeton was taken into consideration by the First Church, and a committee appointed to report on the subject. It resulted in letters of dismission being granted to sixty-six members, who were duly constituted a regular Baptist Church July 16, 1866. The mother-church decided to the new interest the old house of worship and the fine lot on which it stands, at the northeast corner of Pearl and Marion Streets, from the location of which the name of the church was taken. Rev. William R. McNeil became their first pastor at the time of their organization. Jan. 1, 1867, they bought the convenient dwelling-house on the southwest corner of Bank and Marion Streets for a parsonage, for the sum of four thousand dollars. During 1868 the old meeting-house was enlarged and improved. Additions were built to it both in front and rear, and a tower was erected in the centre of the front, with a steeple about one hundred and twenty feet high. A neat and convenient chapel was erected, fronting on Marion Street, and joining on the main church at the rear, for Sunday-school purposes. The windows, galleries, and the whole interior of the old church were remodelled. A fine bell, weighing over eighteen hundred pounds, was placed in the belfry. The total cost of the improvements was eighteen thousand one hundred dollars, of which

about six thousand dollars were paid at once, leaving a debt of about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. During his ministry a large number of persons united with the church, and when he resigned, Feb. 1, 1872, the church had three hundred and twenty-nine members.

Rev. B. S. Morse became the second pastor April 1, 1872. In the summer of that year subscriptions were made towards the payment of the debt of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and at the meeting of the West New Jersey Baptist Association, in September, they reported that the debt was all provided for; but through a defective plan of payment, and erroneous management of the financial affairs of the church, the larger part of it remained to cripple them for over nine years. Mr. Morse resigned in the spring of 1874.

The church was without a pastor for over a year, when Rev. A. B. McGowan became the third one, July 25, 1875, and continued until Nov. 25, 1877, when he resigned. During his pastorate the membership was reduced to two hundred and eighty. Rev. John E. Chesshire, D.D., began his labors May 1, 1878. In the early fall of that year they erected a handsome iron fence around their church property. On the morning of Oct. 23, 1878, the steeple of the church was blown off, carrying the bell with it, and damaging the front end of the building in other respects. A severe storm of rain and wind had set in the preceding night, which increased in violence until morning. Money was raised at once and the bell-room rebuilt of brick and temporarily roofed over, and the bell, which was found to be uninjured, was replaced. The steeple has not yet been re-erected. Dr. Chesshire resigned in October, 1879. He was followed by Rev. Samuel C. Dare, the present pastor, who began his labors July 1, 1880. The debt upon the church had long crippled its energies, and had become such as to seriously threaten the loss of their church property, the financial resources of the church having become reduced through removals and the altered condition of many of the members; owing to the financial distress which had been prevalent throughout the country. On Sunday, Nov. 6, 1881, Edward Kimball, noted for his success in raising church debts, spent the day with them, and over six thousand dollars were subscribed toward the debt, and in the next few weeks enough money was subscribed to cover the whole indebtedness, which was nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents. The debt upon the meeting-house property has been paid in full since then. The church now numbers three hundred and six members.

Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Bishop Asbury was the first regular Methodist minister of the gospel that ever preached in Bridgeton. This was in September, 1783, and the fact is recorded in his journal. In 1788 all the lower part of the State was called Salem Circuit. In 1802 Salem was divided

into Salem and Cape May Circuits. In 1803, which was the end of the third decade of Methodism in New Jersey, eight hundred and sixty-six members were reported from Salem Circuit. Thomas Ware was appointed elder, and John Walker and John Durbin preachers. In 1804 Methodism seemed to have gained sufficient strength in Bridgeton to warrant its followers in uniting themselves together, and Mr. Walker formed them into a class, appointing William Brooks its leader. The class of fourteen members met at Mr. Brooks' house, which stood, until a few years since, on the southeast corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets. He kept a tan-yard, was in comfortable circumstances, and generally entertained the circuit preachers when they came to town. Rev. Jonathan Brooks, whom many remember, was a local preacher and a true representative of primitive Methodism, and was one of the original fourteen members. He was an earnest exhorter, and, maintaining a character above suspicion, he exercised a great and deserved influence not only in his own society, but among the Christian people of other denominations. Previous to this time classes had been formed in this county at Port Elizabeth, Swing's Meeting-House (New England Town), Newport, and Vanaman's (Heislerville). Meeting-houses are known to have been erected at the first three places.

The first society formed in Bridgeton owes its origin largely to the labors of a Mr. John Murphy and his son-in-law, Mr. Michael Swing. In 1790, Mr. Swing, with his wife, removed from Pittsgrove, Salem Co., to Cumberland County, and purchased property at New England Town and settled on it. Mr. Murphy, who had been a local preacher for several years, accompanied his daughter and her husband. He was a zealous, good, and useful man. Through his influence and exertions a Methodist society had been formed at what is known as Friendship, three miles north of Elmer, and at present a part of that pastoral charge. In 1791, and chiefly at his own expense, Mr. Swing built a church on his own farm. These two zealous men extended their labors as far as Bridgeton, and, excepting Bishop Asbury, were the first Methodist preachers to preach and hold religious services in Bridgeton. Mr. Murphy was buried in the Commerce Street Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery. There is no monument, as it is fitting there should be, to his memory.

In the year 1805 the society was represented for the first time at the quarterly meeting of the circuit, and made its first contribution towards the support of the gospel. With a membership of not less than fifteen, only the meagre contribution of eighty-seven cents is reported. In 1805 Salem and Cape May were again made one circuit under the former name, and John Walker and Nathaniel Swain were appointed preachers. In 1806, William Mills and Caleb Kendall were the appointed preachers, and William Mills and William Smith the following year.

In the latter part of the year 1807 a lot was donated by Jeremiah Buck, and a plain frame building, thirty by thirty-six feet, was erected, just west of where the present brick one on Commerce Street stands.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Totten, presiding elder. The quarterly meeting of September was the first one held in Bridgeton, in the accounts of which it is noted that fifteen dollars and fifty cents was paid William Brooks, the leader of the class, as a donation for the meeting-house at Bridgeton. The church for a number of years remained unfinished, was not even plastered, nor did they employ a regular sexton. The leading members, in turn, filled the position a month each, bringing a pound of candles with them when they assumed the duties of the office. The congregations at this time were small, did not exceed twenty-five or thirty persons.

Near the present church is a tomb, bearing date corresponding to that of the deed given for the church site, erected to the memory of James Smith, and represents the first one interred in that burial-place, where so many rest from their labors.

During the next sixteen years the following preachers were appointed to the circuit, and preached in Bridgeton in the order herein given: John Stevens and Nathan Swain, in 1808; James Moore and William S. Fisher, in 1809; William Fox and Joseph Bennett, in 1810; William Smith and Daniel Ireland, in 1811; Daniel Ireland and William Leonard, in 1812; Samuel Budd and John Fox, in 1813; William S. Fisher and Amos C. Moore, in 1814; Peter Vannest and George Wooley, in 1815.

Methodism had now become thoroughly established throughout the bounds of the circuit. Mr. Vannest had the qualifications to give him great power with the people, and he was eminently successful as a minister.

George Wooley and John Creamer were appointed in 1816; John Walker and John Creamer, in 1817; John Walker and Edward Page, in 1818. John Walker's first colleague, in 1804, on the circuit, John P. Durbin, lived to become one of the most eminent ministers in his day of any denomination.

Thomas Neal and Edward Page were the preachers in 1819, Thomas Ware and Thomas Neal in 1820, Thomas Ware and Samuel J. Fox in 1821, Alward White and James Aikins in 1822. Thomas Ware was a native of Greenwich, Cumberland Co., N. J., and a man of remarkable ability in many directions.

In 1823, New Jersey was again divided into two districts, and Jacob Moore was appointed presiding elder of West Jersey, and for the first time Bridgeton was made a station, to which Charles Pitman was appointed, just half a century from the time the first Methodist Conference was held in America. Under Mr. Pitman's ministry the whole town was stirred, and Methodism, which had been struggling hard eighteen long years for an existence in the place, was well established.

In 1826, when just thirty years of age, and only eight in the ministry, Pitman was appointed presiding elder of West Jersey District. He preached with remarkable power, and conversions were numerous.

Walter Burroughs succeeded Pitman, and remained one year.

In 1826-27, John Potts was stationed in Bridgeton. His preaching was intellectual, logical, interesting, and powerful.

In 1827, Mr. Phebe Sayre, member of the church, willed a house to be used as a parsonage, and it was so used until the present one was built. This house (brick) is still standing and in good repair.

In 1828, James Smith was the pastor, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Robert Gerry. He was followed by William A. Wiggins.

In 1833-34, Bartholomew Weed was pastor, and under his pastorate a new church became a necessity. The old one was removed and located on the corner of Bank and Washington Streets, and fitted up as a chapel for Sunday-school purposes, class- and prayer-meetings. The trustees of the church, when the present building was erected, were Henry Nurdyke, John Cheesman, Sr., W. R. Fithian, Richard Ross, Samuel Bowen, N. Tomlinson, Ephraim McGee, Peter Slesman, and William Bateman.

In 1835-36, Thomas McCarroll was pastor; in 1837, Abraham Owen.

Mr. Owen was succeeded by Thomas Sovereign, who served the church successfully two years.

Mr. Sovereign was appointed presiding elder on Bridgeton District in 1852, and resided in this place four successive years.

During the first year of his pastorate (1838) the Annual Conference met, for the first time, in Bridgeton, Bishop Hedding presiding. Mr. Sovereign was succeeded by J. D. Denhart, who remained two years. He was an able and successful minister, but he will be especially remembered as having met his death while chaplain in the United States navy, aboard the fated frigate "Cumberland," which went down in that historic engagement between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac."

In 1842-43, J. H. Dandy was appointed to Bridgeton.

In 1844-45, Jefferson Lewis was pastor.

In 1846-47, William H. Hanley was pastor.

In 1848-49, Bartholomew Weed was for the second time appointed pastor. With unity and peace came great prosperity.

Mr. Weed was succeeded by A. C. Vandewater. The present parsonage, on Commerce Street, was built during the first year of his ministry.

In 1852-53, John S. Swain was pastor.

April 13, 1853, the Annual Conference met for the second time in Bridgeton, and at the Commerce Street Church. Bishop Morris presided.

In 1854-55, N. Vasant served the church as pastor. Philip Cline succeeded for two years.

In 1858-59, C. E. Hill was the appointed pastor. Through his energy and enterprise the South Pearl Street Chapel was built, where a flourishing Sabbath-school has met ever since.

In 1858-59, Rev. S. Y. Monroe, presiding elder of Bridgeton District, resided in Bridgeton.

In 1860-61, J. B. Dobbins was the appointed pastor.

In 1862, C. H. Whitecar was pastor, and the following year was appointed presiding elder, and he continued a resident of the city during the time he filled this office in the church.

In 1863-64, John Hickman was pastor. In March, 1864, the Annual Conference met for the third time in Bridgeton, and in the Commerce Street Church. Bishop Simpson presided.

In 1865-66, A. E. Ballard was the appointed pastor.

The chapel on Bank Street was enlarged and improved, and the numerical strength of Methodism in Bridgeton made a third church organization necessary,—the Central, on Bank Street. At the close of Mr. Ballard's term in the pastorate, he was appointed presiding elder, and continued to reside in Bridgeton the four years he filled that office.

In 1867-69, F. A. Morrell was pastor.

In 1870-72, Isaiah D. King, A.M., was the pastor.

In 1871, W. E. Perry was appointed presiding elder on the Bridgeton District, and made Bridgeton his residence.

In 1873-74, C. S. Vancle was pastor.

In 1873 the semi-centennial celebration of the pastorate of the Commerce Street Church, dating from the time it became a separate pastoral charge, took place.

In 1874-77, John S. Heisler was presiding elder on Bridgeton District, and resided in Bridgeton.

In 1875-77, C. E. Hill for the second time became pastor of the church. In 1878 he was appointed to the office of presiding elder on Bridgeton District, and continued a resident of the place.

In 1878-80, William Walton was pastor, and in 1881 was made presiding elder of the district, which he continues to hold.

In 1881, Jesse Stiles was made pastor, which position he now holds.

The Methodist society had existed in Bridgeton some twenty-one years before, as a denomination, it made provision for a Sunday-school. Properly speaking the Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeton takes the date of its organization from the pastorate of Rev. John Potts, in 1827.

The third superintendent, or the one at this time acting, was John Salkeld, and the following-named persons have occupied the place, more or less, to the present time: Samuel S. Sibley, Nathan Tomlinson, John R. Cory, George Howell, Henry K. Foster, D. B. Thompson, William Fisher, Franklin Ferguson, Morton Mills, Henry Neff, J. W. Toukins, George V. Garwood, Walter Simkins, Wesley Stiles, Elmer Ware, Benjamin Garwood.

Commerce Street Church has never lost the true spirit of her mission. She has continued to be a revival church, increasing in later years rather than decreasing.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton.—This church was organized April 11, 1849. The society first numbered thirty-six members, with Daniel Hanthorn, leader. The first meeting was held in an old shoemaker-shop belonging to James M. Riley, and located on Fayette Street, east side, between Broad and Vine Streets. Rev. Samuel Parker was first pastor. Being refused by several parties accommodations, the Baptist lecture-room on Atlantic Street was finally obtained at a nominal rent. Here the new pastor preached his first sermon, Sabbath morning, May 13th, to a congregation of about thirty persons. They continued for some time to hold classes and prayer-meetings in the old shoemaker-shop.

The first Quarterly Conference was held June 11, 1849. Rev. George F. Brown, presiding elder, presided at this Conference, whose members represented a new and feeble church. The same month a board of trustees was elected, consisting of James M. Riley, Alfred Hann, William Rice, Benjamin O. White, and David Warren. At the close of the year the society numbered forty-seven members.

In 1850, William H. Jeffreys was the pastor, and the lot on which the church and parsonage now stand was purchased and action had looking to the erection of a church edifice. In June of the same year a building committee was appointed, consisting of William Rice, Sr., James M. Riley, and the pastor. On the 4th of July the corner-stone was laid, Dr. C. H. Whitecar preaching an appropriate sermon. A church edifice was erected forty by sixty feet. The lecture room was dedicated Feb. 9, 1851, and soon after a Sabbath-school was organized, Franklin Tyler, superintendent.

In 1851, D. Graves was the pastor. In 1852-53, Samuel Hudson was pastor. In 1854, A. L. Brice was pastor. In 1855, Samuel Vansant was appointed, but to accommodate him a change was made, and W. H. Bakewell, a Wesleyan minister of marked ability, was appointed as a supply. In 1856-57, H. M. Brown was pastor, and was very successful. R. S. Harris followed, and remained one year. In 1859-60, I. D. King was pastor. In 1861, J. B. Craw was appointed, but entered the United States army as chaplain before the year expired, and R. J. Andrews supplied the place. In 1862-63, W. G. Margerum was pastor, and during these years promiscuous sittings and instrumental music were introduced. In 1864-65, R. Thorn served as pastor. In 1866-67, J. H. Stockton ministered. In 1868-70, George C. Maddock served. In 1871-73, W. W. Moffatt was pastor. The church edifice in this period was enlarged, newly furnished, and beautified at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars. In 1873 the Annual Conference met in this church. Bishop Scott presided. In 1874, J. G. Crate was pas-

tor. He was followed by C. K. Fleming, who served as pastor three years. In 1878-80, George L. Dobbins was pastor. In 1881, W. S. Zane was appointed pastor, and is now serving as such. The membership of the church is about three hundred and fifty.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton.—In February, 1861, a meeting was called by C. H. Whitecar, presiding elder, to ascertain who were willing to assume the responsibilities and make the sacrifices necessary to insure success in building a third church. It was first proposed to abandon the old Commerce Street Church, and build one in a central part of the city sufficiently commodious to meet the present demand. The meeting was held, and seventy-seven names were given, which number was finally increased to one hundred and twenty. The presiding elder was then notified that they were ready for organization, and desired a pastor appointed at the ensuing Conference. Their desire was granted, and Henry Baker was appointed. In April a permanent organization was effected. For a short time this society worshiped in the chapel corner of Bank and Washington Streets. Needing a larger place, as the chapel was then only half its present size, Grosceup's Hall was secured for public service.

In the autumn a location for a new church edifice was selected, and the purchase was made at a cost of five thousand dollars. Subsequently a portion of it was disposed of at two thousand dollars, still leaving a lot, eighty by one hundred and fifty feet, for church purposes.

The second year (1865) R. Given, a chaplain in the United States navy, served this useful church. It was resolved to erect a chapel for Sabbath-school purposes, prayer- and class-meetings, as well as fitted for a place of public worship on the Sabbath. August 16th the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services. Dr. C. H. Whitecar made an address.

June 27, 1867, the chapel was completed and dedicated. Dr. Hiram Mattison (deceased) preached the sermon.

In 1867-68, George K. Morris was pastor; in 1869, George H. Neal, succeeded in 1870 by J. L. Roe. In 1872-73, C. R. Hartranft was the appointed pastor. He was a young man of acknowledged ability as a preacher. He is now deceased. In 1874-76, H. Belting was pastor. In 1877, under his pastorate, the church enjoyed unusual prosperity. On account of his health, and at his request, he was transferred. In 1877-80, D. H. Schock was the appointed pastor, and at the conclusion of his duties as such was made presiding elder of the Trenton District. In 1881, H. G. Williams was pastor for one year. In 1882, E. C. Hancock was appointed, and is the present popular and successful pastor. The present membership numbers upwards of three hundred.

The following have been superintendents of the Sabbath-school, which is now large: George Lawrence, Daniel B. Thompson, Stephen G. Porch, George W.

Finlaw, G. F. Bishop, J. A. Peterson, Alfred D. Maul, A. R. Garrison, S. Bassett, G. W. McCowan, Rev. H. Belting, O. E. Peck, W. N. Hewitt, J. B. Ware, M. D.

Salem Methodist Protestant Church.—Previous to the organization of this church it was one of the appointments of the circuit which included Friendship and Newport. Rev. T. H. Colhouer became pastor here in 1859, and through his efforts the meeting-house was built in 1861, on a lot which he himself gave to the church on the west side of North Laurel Street. Mr. Colhouer's ministry was very successful, and he remained until 1863. Rev. T. Taylor Heiss succeeded him in that year, and remained until 1865, and was then succeeded by Rev. Henry Watson. During his pastorate a lot was bought adjoining the church on the south, and a parsonage was built upon it in 1866. After Mr. Watson, the pastors were Rev. Joseph Apgar, 1868 to 1869; Rev. Albert Pearce, 1869 to 1871; Rev. P. S. Vreeland, 1871 to 1872; Rev. William Irvine, 1872 to fall of 1873. He left after a part of his second year had expired, owing to some irregularities, and Rev. G. S. Robinson succeeded him for the balance of that year. Rev. William Hollinshead was the next pastor, and owing to the change of the Conference year from March to October, he remained until October, 1876. During his time the church was made a station. Rev. Benjamin P. Benner succeeded him, and remained into his second year. When the parsonage was built, in 1866, a debt was incurred, which remained against the property of the church, and through bad financial management, combined with the stringency of the times, their church building was sold from them, and bought by the mortgagee, and the church decreased largely in numbers. Mr. Benner left before the expiration of the year, and Rev. Joseph Brockbank filled out that year. Rev. Peleg Barker came in October, 1878, but left in the ensuing spring, and the few members left were ministered unto by supplies. In October, 1879, Rev. Isaac McDowell became pastor. He made arrangements with the creditors for a reduction of the amount of their claims, and collected the money to pay them, a financial task which few persons thought possible. The church owes to him its continued existence. Having paid off the claims and secured a deed for the church building, he conveyed it again to the church. In October, 1881, the present pastor, Rev. William D. Stultz, took charge of the church, then numbering about fifty members. Under his ministrations the church has been greatly revived, and now numbers two hundred and sixteen members. This large growth in membership created a need for the enlargement of the church, and during the past summer an addition of twenty feet has been made to the church, and also a recess for the pulpit, the interior has been frescoed and painted, new heaters put in, and other improvements, at a cost of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, all of which has been subscribed, and a part has been paid.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The first services of the Episcopal order held in Bridgeton, as far as known, were in 1851. Rev. Mr. Kidney, of Salem, conducted service at that time in the Baptist lecture-room on Atlantic Street. From the latter part of 1852 to March, 1857, services were conducted once a month in the court-house by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Salem. From 1857 to 1860 services were of less regular recurrence.

In 1860, Rev. F. L. Knight, D.D., became resident missionary, his field covering Cumberland and Cape May Counties. His first service was held in Grosscup's Hall, Nov. 4, 1860. The congregation subsequently met in the old Baptist Church on Pearl Street, and still later in Sons of Temperance Hall, over the county offices. The parish was regularly organized in the spring of 1861. After some delay a site for a church building was selected, and in the spring of 1863 a lot sixty feet front on the south side of Commerce Street, east of Bank, was purchased from Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, for four hundred dollars. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by Bishop Odenheimer, Sept. 16, 1863. Dr. Knight resigned as rector of the church June 30, 1863, and the church depended on supplies until the first Sunday in February, 1864, when Rev. H. M. Stuart, who had been their principal supply for the preceding two months, became their rector. May 15, 1864, they again occupied Grosscup's Hall, where they worshiped until they took possession of their house of worship, on July 31st of the same year, at which time they numbered thirty-three communicants. The basement being still unfinished, the Sunday-school was held in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association until September 26th following, when the basement was first occupied by it. On Nov. 30, 1865, the church was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer, in the presence of a large congregation. In the spring of 1867 a bell, weighing one thousand and ninety-five pounds, was purchased at a cost of \$597.50, and was first rung for service on Easter, April 21st, of that year. Mr. Stuart resigned April 8, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. William W. Spear, on June 21st, who remained until Nov. 1, 1871. After him, Rev. Kenney Hall served the church from Jan. 14, 1872, to Sept. 15, 1872; Rev. Benjamin Hartley, who had been a missionary in Africa, from Feb. 9, 1873, to April 20, 1879; Rev. Robert T. Roche, D.D., from June 15, 1879, to May 8, 1881. The present rector, Rev. John W. Kaye, began his services in that office Dec. 11, 1881. The present number of members is eighty-seven, as reported at the last Diocesan Convention.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The number of Germans in Bridgeton who were members and adherents of the Lutheran Church before their arrival here having increased to a considerable number, they began to consider the possibility of having services in their own language. For about a year

previous to 1858 they were visited at intervals by ministers of that denomination, and in April, 1858, the church was formed, with Rev. C. F. W. Sigelen as pastor, in Grosscup's Hall, which they rented, and where they held their meetings for some time. Mr. Sigelen left soon after, and was succeeded in September of that year by Rev. A. Schubert, who remained until June, 1859. During his pastorate services were held, for a short time, in a private dwelling-house on Cohansey Street. Afterwards a room was rented in the second story of the Sheppard's Hall block, just west of the river, where the church continued to worship until their own meeting-house was completed. Mr. Schubert was followed by Rev. J. Leonhart Rau in November, 1861, and he by Rev. Jacob Bockstahler in October, 1862. During his pastorate the Sunday-school was organized, about 1864, with seven children, and Jacob Ernest as superintendent, which position he has ever since occupied. Mr. Bockstahler's pastorate was the longest the church has ever had, and ended in October, 1867. The church then obtained the services of Rev. D. P. Rosemiller, of Lancaster, Pa., who began Dec. 15, 1867, and continued to Jan. 17, 1869. During his pastorate the lot at the northwest corner of Oak and Giles Streets having been purchased, they commenced the erection of their present house of worship, but it was not completed for some time. Rev. L. W. Heidenreich began his services Jan. 17, 1869, but only remained to September 6th of the same year. The church building was pushed forward, and at his departure was nearly completed. It was dedicated Sept. 26, 1869; several ministers from abroad were invited, but none were present except Rev. D. P. Rosemiller, their former pastor, who was then supplying the church. The day proved to be a very stormy one, but there was a good attendance, and over one thousand dollars were raised towards paying the balance due on the building. It is a neat edifice, thirty by fifty feet in size, and will hold about three hundred and fifty persons.

Rev. George W. Enders became pastor Nov. 1, 1869, and continued until April 30, 1873, and was followed by Rev. Robert H. Clare, on July 17th of that year, who remained until July 26, 1877. He was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Couradi, on Aug. 12, 1877, who served the church until June 1, 1880, and was followed by Rev. Charles Wooge, from Oct. 14, 1880, to Oct. 17, 1881. All of these were faithful, earnest men, and labored diligently for the upbuilding of the cause. After the removal of Mr. Wooge the church was without a pastor for nearly a year and a half, until Rev. Thomas Steck became pastor, April 3, 1883. Under his pastoral care the church has been much prospered, and it is now engaged in building a neat and commodious parsonage, adjoining the church on the east. The services were first held almost entirely in German, but at the present day are partly in English.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was formerly included in the mission which also included Millville, Cape May, and all the adjoining region. The first Catholic services held in Bridgeton, as far as is now known, were held at the dwelling-house of Nicholas Baumgarten, who then resided on Co-hansey Street. Afterwards they were held in Shepard's Hall, and still later in Grosscup's Hall, from which they moved to their present church. The first pastor was Rev. Martin Gessner, who also had charge of the whole mission. During his pastorate Mrs. Sarah Miller gave the lot of ground at the southwest corner of Pearl and North Streets, which they now own. In 1865 the church was built, and, with other improvements, cost about ten thousand dollars, but there was no resident pastor until Rev. Mr. Degen succeeded the first pastor, in January, 1873. During that year a neat and commodious parsonage was built, adjoining the church on the south, at a total cost of \$2200, and the pastor took up his residence there in December, 1874, but still retained charge of Cape May and Dennisville. During that year the church was incorporated, with Bishop Corrigan as president of the board of trustees. Rev. Mr. Degen removed to Cape May, and the church was supplied for a short time by Rev. Mr. Vivet, pastor at Millville and Vineland. Rev. Bernard J. Mulligan became the next resident pastor, April 13, 1879. In June, 1879, a lot of two acres was bought of Josiah H. Reeves for eight hundred dollars, a short distance north of the church, for the purposes of a cemetery, and has since been laid out for that purpose. He remained until March 9, 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Duggan, the present pastor. They number about five hundred members.

Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first preaching of this denomination in Bridgeton took place in private houses, this appointment being part of a circuit which also included Gouldtown. In 1854, under the pastorate of Rev. Caleb Woodyard, this church was formed here, and the next year their meeting-house was built on Bergen Street, in the southwestern part of the city. Succeeding Mr. Woodyard were Henry Davis, Edward Hawkins, Andrew Till, Joseph Smith, John Henson, L. C. Chambers, A. C. Crippen, — Youngs, Joshua Woodland, James Hallon, Thomas A. Cuff, John Benedict, George Boyer, John Whitaker, and the present pastor, Rev. J. Height Bean, who commenced his service in 1881. The church numbers seventy-three members and fourteen probationers; the Sunday-school, six teachers and fifty scholars.

SOCIETIES.

Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M.—A dispensation was granted to James Giles, Esq., late secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of New York, on Oct. 28, 1790, authorizing him to institute a lodge at Bridge-

ton. They met on November 15th, and a lodge was instituted by John N. Cummings, Grand Master of New Jersey, with James Giles as Master; Almarice Brooks, Senior Warden; Benjamin Peck, Junior Warden; Samuel B. Hawkins, Secretary; and Samuel Dowdney, Tyler. The lodge was named "Brearley Lodge, No. 9," after David Brearley, the first chief justice of this State, and a charter was granted to them dated Jan. 11, 1791.

The lodge was organized in the old court-house, on Broad Street, and afterwards met for a short time in the second story of a shop belonging to Almarice Brooks. John Moore White deeded to trustees the lot on Bank Street for the purpose of an academy, the second story to be used for a lodge-room. This building was completed and occupied Oct. 15, 1798.

The lodge was in a flourishing condition until the breaking-out of the Anti-Masonic excitement, when a large number of members withdrew, some of whom were afterwards readmitted. From 1828 to 1846 meetings were held at irregular intervals, and were attended by from three to eight members. In 1846 meetings became more regular, and the number of the lodge was changed to No. 2, owing to the extinction of some of the lodges during the preceding years. Since that time the lodge has had a prosperous career. The following is the list of Past Masters of this lodge: 1791, James Giles; 1795, Dr. Azel Pierson; 1796, James Giles; 1801, Jedediah Davis; 1803, Dr. Benjamin Champneys; 1807, George Burgin; 1808, Dr. Azel Pierson; 1809, Philip Ayars; 1811, James Giles; 1817, William R. Fithian; 1818, Josiah Parvin; 1820, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1824, Azel Pierson; 1825, William R. Fithian; 1826, James B. Potter; 1829, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1836, Enos F. Randolph; 1839, George Ayars; 1840, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1847, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1849, Dr. Isaac H. Hampton; 1850, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1858, Harmon Kruse; 1859, Joshua Bates; 1860, John Carter; 1862, George W. Claypoole; 1863, John Carter; 1864, Dr. William S. Bowen; 1866, Ercurius B. Fithian; 1867, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1868, Martin Anderson; 1869, George B. Fithian; 1870, George W. Stearns; 1871, David O. Frazier; 1872, J. Lenhart Rice; 1873, William Rice; 1874, Daniel Bacon; 1876, Robert B. Carll; 1877, Benjamin F. Bright; 1878, Albert F. Randolph. The officers selected for the present year (1888) are M., Robert B. Carll (died Oct. 9, 1883); S. W., David O. Frazier; J. W., Daniel Bacon; Sec., Benjamin F. Bright; Treas., Frank M. Riley.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 97, F. A. M.—Owing to the large membership of Brearley Lodge, some of its members thought best to adopt measures toward the organization of a new lodge. A meeting was held Nov. 21, 1868, in the law-office of James R. Howland for this purpose, and it was resolved to make application to the proper authority for power to inaugurate the movement. At a subsequent meeting, on Jan. 28, 1869, a permanent organization was effected.

and the following officers were elected: W. M., John H. Poole; S. W., Joseph C. Kirby; J. W., Jacob Mengel; Sec., Joseph S. Miner; Treas., Dayton B. Whitaker. On Feb. 18, 1869, the lodge was instituted by the above name by Senior Grand Warden William E. Pine. The public hall which had been known for many years as Sheppard's Hall was leased and handsomely fitted up for the purposes of the lodge at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. The following is a list of Past Masters of this lodge: John H. Poole, Joseph C. Kirby, Jacob Mengel, S. Franklin Pennell, Charles B. Moore, Louis Beckhardt, John Baylis, Jr., David S. Pedrick, John Ogden, Robert L. Young, Daniel Sharp, Charles Woodnutt, and William T. Bowen. The lodge now numbers seventy-six members. The present officers are: W. M., John Ogden; S. W., George Henshall; J. W., W. Francis Hart; Sec., Charles B. Moore; Treas., Martin Anderson.

Brearley H. R. A. Chapter, No. 6.—The first meeting towards the establishment of this chapter was held Oct. 16, 1815. Subsequent meetings were held, and the chapter duly organized under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and officers installed April 18, 1816, by Walter Kerr, Grand Master and *ex officio* Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania. Sixty-four applications from members of Brearley Lodge and from other places were made and acted upon at that meeting. Like all Masonic institutions, this passed under the ban during the Anti-Masonic times, and after Sept. 2, 1833, ceased to meet until April 29, 1851, when an attempt was made to revive the chapter, since which meetings have been regularly held. In 1859 the chapter became attached to the Grand Chapter of this State. Since that time the chapter has been prosperous. The High Priests of this chapter have been as follows: 1815, James Giles; 1820, Charles Reed; 1822, Enos F. Randolph; 1824, Isaac H. Hampton, who continued in office until it ceased to meet. After it was revived the following held that office: 1853, Harmon Kruse; 1858, George W. H. Whitaker; 1859, George W. Claypoole; 1862, William H. Thompson; 1864, John Carter; 1865, Joshua Bates; 1866, Jacob Mengel; 1868, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1869, Martin Anderson; 1870, John H. Poole; 1871, Simon A. Beckhardt; 1872, William M. Barnes; 1873, S. Franklin Pennell; 1875, Charles C. Phillips; 1876, Benjamin F. Bright; 1877, Jacob Kienle; 1878, Stephen Cox, Jr.; 1879, Daniel Bacon; 1882, Samuel Steinmetz; 1883, Albert F. Randolph. The present officers of the chapter are: E. H. P., Albert F. Randolph; E. K., William T. Bowen; E. S. (vacant by death of Robert B. Carl); Sec., Joseph S. Miner; Treas., Daniel Bacon.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized Jan. 15, 1846, by D. D. G. M. Samuel Copner, with five charter members; twenty candidates were initiated on the night of its institu-

tion. The first officers elected were: N. G., Martin L. Green; V. G., Enoch Brooks; Sec., Henry Nell; Treas., William F. Fisher. Their first meetings were held in the hall over the county offices. In October of that year five members were dismissed to form a lodge at Millville, and in December five others to form one at Cedarville, and in October, 1847, several others to form a lodge at Centreton, Salem Co. The lodge was incorporated Oct. 25, 1849. The list of Past Grands to the present time is as follows:

Martin L. Green.	Samuel Wilson.
Ephraim Beck, M.D.	Stacy W. Matthews.
Enoch Brooks.	Benjamin F. Bright.
Henry Nell.	W. H. Metcarr.
W. F. Fisher.	David Richer.
Ephraim E. Sheppard.	Aaron Smith.
Dayton B. Whitaker.	Samuel E. McGear.
Robert J. Fithian.	Joseph Gibson.
William Dare.	Charles G. Hampton.
Daniel B. Elwell.	James P. Phillips.
Franklin Devereaux.	Ephraim E. Johnson.
Stacy P. Kirkbride.	Albert F. Randolph.
Henry B. Foster.	George Loper.
Samuel R. Arabian.	Henry S. Woodruff.
Franklin Dare.	Robert S. Husted.
Elgar Ayers.	John Bishop.
Charles S. Fithian.	Josee C. Davis.
John Carter.	Joseph L. Mulford.
Charles W. Jones.	W. P. Allen.
George S. Patchel.	Harmon Dilks.
Hiram Harris.	Mizeal C. English.
W. H. Belline.	D. Edward Smith.
Horace S. Carter.	W. P. Dubois.
John M. Maul.	David O. Frazer.
James English.	Isiah C. Wentzell.
Charles Leaning.	Elias P. Seeley.
Charles C. Williams.	Reuben L. Bowen.
Charles C. Goffrey.	Lewis S. Pierce.
Robert B. Carl.	Stephen Cox, Jr.
Leif Sayre.	W. S. Fithian.
Demet F. Woodruff.	Charles H. Mulford.
Jacob Bailey.	Charles Martis.
David P. Mulford, Sr.	Robert G. McGear.
Joseph S. Miner.	Edward M. Barrett.
George Lawrence.	Samuel M. Bassett.
John S. Metcarr.	James F. Moore.
Samuel P. Dubois.	James W. Trenchard.
Joseph Bart.	

The present officers are: N. G., Charles E. Bellows; V. G., J. Lewden Robeson; Sec., Mizeal C. English; Treas., Harry Reeves. The lodge now numbers two hundred and sixteen members.

Bridgeton Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.—On July 7, 1868, a meeting of Odd-Fellows was held for the purpose of taking steps to organize another lodge, and the above name was adopted. At a second meeting, held on the 14th of the same month, it was reported that twenty-two members had joined the new organization, which was then completed by the election of the following officers: N. G., H. Belmont Willis; V. G., Charles F. Dare; Sec., B. F. Bright, P. G. M.; Treas., Joseph Gibson; and a full list of minor officers, who were duly installed on July 21st. The following have been Noble Grands of this lodge: H. Belmont Willis, Charles F. Dare, David O. Garrison, Jeremiah J. Garrison, Edmund Goff, Reuben Brooks, Thomas M. Woodruff, Henry H. Barker,

Charles W. Goff, Dr. J. G. Streets, Smith Gilbert, William H. Peirce, Isaac T. Nichols, S. Franklin Pennell, George W. Cook, Stephen Cox, Sr., Joseph Grim, A. Owen Gregory, Clement R. Corey, William H. Hewitt, William H. Hainesworth, Joseph Butler, Samuel Hann, Francis S. Potter, J. Graham Humphries, David S. Sellers, Thomas S. Green, Edward C. Rice, Benjamin F. Garrison, Joseph Craig, Samuel H. Gaskill. The lodge has had a prosperous career. The present officers are: N. G., Samuel H. Gaskill; V. G., Henry J. Crouse; Rec. Sec., Francis S. Potter; Fin. Sec., Orestes Cook; Treas., Clement R. Corey. They meet in the hall in the third story of the building used as a post-office, on South Laurel Street, which they have occupied since shortly after their organization.

Good Intent Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—A charter was granted by the Grand Encampment to institute an encampment at Bridgeton, Feb. 11, 1847, a petition for it having been presented by eight members of the order. It was duly organized, and is in a flourishing condition. Those who have been Chief Patriarchs are William H. Vining, Martin L. Green, Franklin Deveraux, William Dare, Dayton B. Whitaker, Samuel Leake, Charles S. Fittman, Hiram Harris, John Carter, Daniel B. Elwell, Aaron Davis, Benjamin T. Bright, Horace S. Carter, Levi Dare, Dr. Jonathan S. Whitaker, Stacy W. Matthews, David P. Mulford, Sr., John S. McGear, William H. McGear, James W. Trenchard, Charles H. Mulford, Alfred F. Randolph, Robert G. Husted, Jeremiah J. Garrison, John C. Schenck, Isaac T. Nichols, Dr. Jacob C. Streets, Edmund Goff, Michael B. Rynick, Henry B. Harker, Charles W. Goff, George Loper, Ethan Reeves, Aaron Smith, Mizeal C. English. The present officers are: C. P., Francis S. Potter; H. P., James W. Trenchard; Scribe, Mizeal C. English; Treas., William Dare.

Cohanzieck Tribe, No. 14, I. O. of R. M.—This tribe was instituted in March, 1869, with William C. Whitaker as Sachem; Joseph Gibson, Jr., Chief of Records; and David O. Garrison, Keeper of Wampum. The Past Sachems in good standing are William C. Whitaker, Louis Beckhardt, Martin Anderson, Horace S. Carter, David Sithens, Jeremiah Hann, Samuel W. Wells, Robert G. Husted, James O. Ware, Charles C. Loudenslager, James M. Banks, Reuben L. Bowen, Charles F. Myres, William S. Dixon, Robert Holmes, Theodore B. Woodruff, Charles A. Erdman, Jesse H. Sheppard, and Theodore B. Woodruff. The tribe has had a prosperous career since its institution, and now has seventy-six members. The present officers are: Sachem, William H. Custer; S. S., Furman Cox; J. S., Samuel Golder; P., Theodore B. Woodruff; C. of R., Samuel W. Wells; K. of W., Reuben L. Bowen.

Hope Council, No. 3, Jun. O. U. A. M.—Hope Council was organized Aug. 6, 1867, with fifteen charter members, and has been in successful operation

since that date. Its roll of Past Councilors is as follows: Harry Garton, James T. Riley, Benjamin Garwood, Allen Matthews, William T. Paynter, Joseph H. Garwood, Thomas B. Woodruff, Edgar Neff, Henry Henderson, Albert Laning, Samuel Garrison, Joel Murphy, A. M. Loudenslager, John C. Redding, William F. Dixon, Edward L. Jones, A. Frank Wood, George P. Jacobs, Joseph G. Johnson, Theodore S. White, William B. Henderson, David S. Blaw, Bloomfield Harker, Frances Hogate, John Elkinton, James L. Mead, S. Carl Coombs, Enoch Williams, John V. Booblit, William F. Jones, Zebulon G. Butler, Thomas H. Rork, George Shuster, Harry Williams, James M. Murphy, George B. Getchiner, John E. Schenck, George S. Wallen, Charles Surran, A. M. Parsons, Charles D. Burroughs, Albert A. Gentry, Edwin C. Stafford, Lewis B. Richmon, Thomas Husted, William Morgan, James P. Allen, and William D. Gilman. The present officers are: Councilor, Hartley W. Sloan; Vice Councilor, John H. Naglee; Rec. Sec., A. M. Parsons; F. Sec., A. A. Gentry; Treas., S. T. Butler.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.—Excelsior Lodge was instituted in February, 1869, with Aaron Smith as Chancellor Commander, and John T. Tompkins as Vice Chancellor. They rented the third story of the new brick building of Garrison & Woodruff, on Commerce between Pearl and Laurel Streets, and fitted it up for their lodge-room in a neat and tasty manner. It has been occupied by them ever since. The present Chancellor Commander is Albert A. Gentry; V. C., Mizeal C. English; and M. of E., Jacob A. Schiller.

Calantha Lodge, No. 103, K. of P.—This lodge was instituted Oct. 15, 1874, by D. D. J. C. Jesse Claypoole, of Millville, assisted by P. C. David Sithens, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4. The following officers were installed at that time: P. C., Samuel W. Wells; Chan. Com., James E. Hicks; V. C., George V. Garwood; K. of R. and S., William B. Trenchard; M. of E., Louis Beckhardt. The present officers are: Chan. Com., William T. Dubois; V. C., William Baxter; K. of R. and S., Lewis Ethrington; M. of E., George V. Garwood.

A. L. Robeson Post, No. 42, G. A. R.—This post was organized in April, 1880, with Samuel W. Wells, C.; Benjamin F. Bright, S. V. C.; Frank M. Harris, J. V. C.; T. M. Woodruff, Adj.; Frank M. Riley, Q. M. It has served a good purpose in keeping alive the memory of those who served their country in the rebellion. Its Past Commanders are Samuel W. Wells, James E. Hicks, and Howard Minot. The present officers are William N. Hewitt, C.; Eldorado Grosscup, S. V. C.; John L. Hulsh, J. V. C.; David B. Ginenbach, Adj.; Frank M. Riley, Q. M.

Cumberland County German Beneficial Society.—This society was formed in 1859, with seven members, at the carrier establishment of Jacob Klenz. The first officers were: President, Jacob Klenz; Secretary, Matthias Pfitzenmaier; Treasurer, Jacob

Heller. It meets monthly, and has paid out a large amount of money as benefits in cases of sickness and death, and now has about sixty members. The present officers are: President, Frederick Franz; Secretary, Matthias Pützmaier; Treasurer, Jacob Ernest.

West Jersey German Beneficial Society.—This was started in 1867 with about forty members, mostly the same persons who belonged to the Cumberland County German Beneficial Society. It meets monthly and has the same purposes as that society, and its present officers are also the same.

GOULDTOWN.

Gouldtown, partly in the territorial limits of Bridgeton and partly in Fairfield, is a settlement of colored people, many of them nearly white, about three miles east of the built-up part of Bridgeton. The families there mostly bear the name of Pierce and Gould. Some of them are active, industrious farmers, and have accumulated considerable property. A tradition believed by many is that they are descended from Elizabeth Adams, the granddaughter of Fenwick, who provides in his will that she should have no part of his estate unless she forsook "that Black that hath been the ruin of her, and becoming penitent for her sins." In that case he directed his executors to settle five hundred acres of land upon her. The tradition among the inhabitants of Gouldtown further is that she was married to that black man, and that at his death she received her five hundred acres of land, which was taken up at Gouldtown, and that Benjamin Gould, the earliest known ancestor of the present families, was her son. However pleasing this tradition may be, the truth of history compels the statement that there is no foundation for it. Fenwick made his will and died in 1683, and there is no trace of Benjamin Gould or of any other colored man at Gouldtown for nearly three-quarters of a century afterwards. He bought a tract of two hundred and forty-nine acres previous to 1774, but how long before is not known. It was owned by John Robertson in 1755, and Gould bought it after that date. Ancient maps, covering the whole of that region, are in possession of the writer, from which the above facts are taken, and in 1774 no other colored man except Benjamin Gould owned any of the land. While it might still be possible that he was the son of Elizabeth Adams, there is no probability.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—A society of this denomination was formed at Gouldtown in 1820, and after a few years a building originally built about one and a half miles northeast of there by the Presbyterians, but which had fallen into disuse, owing to the removal of those who were active in its building, was presented to them and removed to the centre of the neighborhood, and was used by them for a church and school-house until 1861, when they built the present neat edifice on the south side of the road.

A post-office was established here June 2, 1873, with Seneca Bishop as postmaster. The present incumbent is Mordecai C. Pierce, who was appointed June 11, 1878.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

REUBEN, GEORGE, and ENOCH BURGIN, the three sons of John Burgin, were successively sheriffs of the county, Reuben from 1793 to 1796, George from 1796 to 1799, and Enoch from 1802 to 1805. Reuben, born in 1766, was a turner and chair-maker, and built the house in Bridgeton which used to stand on the north side of Commerce Street, where the insurance office now is, where he resided. This afterwards became the property of ex-Governor Elias P. Seeley, where he lived and died. He married Deborah Bowen, daughter of Seth Bowen, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died in 1803. The widow, after a few years, removed with her family to Philadelphia. There were six children of this marriage, one of whom, Dr. George H. Burgin, married and settled in Philadelphia, leaving descendants, who bear the family name, of great respectability. His grandson, Herman Burgin, now represents Lieut. Seth Bowen, who died without male issue, in the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

George Burgin, born in 1765, was for several years an important man in the politics and business of the county. Shortly after his father's death he took up his residence in Bridgeton, and, after his service as sheriff, built the stone store-house still standing at the corner of Broad and Atlantic Streets, caused the road down the hill passing the court-house, which then stood in the middle of the street at the top, to be made fit for travel, and commenced store-keeping. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1799, and again in 1801 and 1802, and of the Council in 1803, 1804, and 1809, and became the leader of the Democratic party, contributing by his activity and energy to its success more conspicuously than any other person. In 1804 he was appointed by Governor Bloomfield surrogate, an office which he held until 1810. He died in 1813, and was never married.

Enoch Burgin, the youngest son, continued on the farm of his father, and married Elizabeth Souder. They had two children, who died without issue. After her death he removed to Bridgeton and married Mary Taylor, of Philadelphia, who had no children. He died in 1815, leaving a considerable estate. His widow afterwards became the wife of Samuel Seeley.

JOSEPH BUCK, born in Fairfield, May 1, 1753, was the son of Ephraim Buck and his wife, Judith Nixon. Ephraim Buck had six children, viz.: Joseph, the eldest; Ephraim; Judith, who married Jeremiah Bennett; Ruth, who married Fiddler Stratton; Reuben, and Jeremiah. The last named was long a prominent resident in Bridgeton, and was the father of Robert S. Buck.

But little is known of the early life of Joseph Buck, except that he enlisted in the Continental service, became a sergeant, and in 1779 was commissioned an ensign, and in 1781 was promoted to be a lieutenant, and at the close of the war was discharged from the service with the rank of captain by brevet. He was present at the execution of André in 1780, and at the siege of Yorktown in October, 1781. He became an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. William B. Buck, son of John Buck, now represents his grandfather, Joseph Buck.

After the close of the war Mr. Buck settled in Bridgeton, and in 1788 married Ruth Seeley, a daughter of Col. Enos Seeley, who then owned the property south of Jefferson Street, including the saw-mill, which stood just below the stone bridge recently enlarged, and who in 1774 made the dam across what was formerly called Mill Creek, upon which the road leading to Fairton was laid in 1785. From 1787 to 1790 Buck was the sheriff of the county. He built the house on the north side of Irving, and opposite Bank Street, afterwards owned by his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Seeley, and at one time by his brother, Jeremiah Buck, of late years kept as a hotel. In 1795, in company with others, he purchased the Union mill-pond and property, a few miles above the present city of Millville, and a considerable part of the land covered by that city, which he laid out and named, intending to establish mills and manufactories as has since been done. He removed his family there, and made some progress in the work, but before his plans were perfected he died, May 15, 1803.

There were nine children of Joseph and Ruth Buck, two of whom died young. The others were Jane, who married Daniel P. Stratton; Sarah, who first married John Bower Ogden, then Henry Sheppard; Hannah, who married Nathan L. Stratton; Dr. Ephraim, Joseph, and Jeremiah. All are now dead.

At the time of his death, which occurred in 1803, he was engaged in laying out the present site of Millville, and projecting plans for establishing mills and factories. He was buried there in the old graveyard, but the precise spot where his grave is located at the present day cannot be accurately ascertained. His descendants, many of whom reside in Bridgeton, are of very respectable standing.

JOHN BUCK, son of Col. Joseph, born April 1, 1784, and died Feb. 5, 1842, was for several years employed in the store of his uncle, Ebenezer Seeley, at Laurel Hill. From October, 1805, to October, 1810, he was sheriff; but he declined taking the office another term, as was customary, and commenced business at the southwest corner of Commerce (then called Bridge) and Front Streets, opposite Davis' Hotel, Bridgeton, under the firm of John Buck & Co., in partnership with Nathan L. Stratton and Thomas Woodruff. After a few years Daniel P. Stratton took the place of Woodruff, and the new firm of Buck &

Stratton bought of William Potter the store and other property from the corner to the bridge. The partners were several times changed, but the business continued substantially the same until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842. Large tracts of woodland were purchased, and for more than twenty-five years this was the leading firm of the place, and accumulated very considerable wealth.

John Buck was twice married. He commenced housekeeping in a house which stood where the post-office now is. After a few years he purchased the property on the east side of the Cohansey, formerly Dr. Champneys', where he resided until his death, and long the residence of his widow, who is still living at the serene age of eighty-four years. Of his ten children only four are living, viz.: Mrs. Charles E. Morgan, of Philadelphia, William B., Caroline, and Mrs. Louisa Reeve.

ELIAS COTTING.—Elias Cotting, the first clerk of the county after the setting off of this county from Salem, came here from Boston, Mass., in 1732. He was a mariner, and was called "captain" after his settlement here. James Gould traded with a vessel at Greenwich for a number of years, and had returned to Boston, and on Oct. 12, 1732, he gave to Cotting a power of attorney to transact business for him here, which was renewed July 2, 1735, at which date Cotting resided at Greenwich. He soon settled at Cohansey Bridge, and was granted a license to keep a tavern at that place in February, 1739, which was annually renewed for several years. Sept. 27, 1739, he bought from the heirs of Robert Hutchinson one thousand acres of land and marsh on the Cohansey, the most of which he sold off in smaller tracts during his life. The Hutchinson and the Mason surveys bounded on one another, and a jury of view having fixed the bounds of the Mason survey at twenty rods below the bridge, and then running westward about where Oak Street now is, the Hutchinson survey was supposed for a long time to corner at the same place. Capt. Cotting owned and lived in a large house, which he probably built, just below the supposed north line of his tract, near the river, and north of Broad Street. Of later years it was owned and occupied by Enoch Boone. It has been torn down about forty years. On the organization of the county, in February, 1743, he was appointed clerk by Governor Belcher, to hold during the pleasure of the Governor, and at the December term of the courts, 1755, he presented a commission from the same Governor, to hold during good behavior. He continued clerk until his death, in the fall of 1757.

ELI ELMER, son of Theophilus Elmer (1st), was a lieutenant in the "Western Company of Artillery" in State troops, paymaster of Cumberland and Cape May, was at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, and was one of the members of the State Convention at Trenton, in 1787, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards became

a man of considerable prominence. He removed to Bridgeton, and in 1788 and 1789 was elected a member of the Assembly, and 1795 of the Council, now called the Senate. He was sheriff from 1784 to 1787, and was active in the erection of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton. In 1789 he was appointed first collector of the port of Bridgetown, now officially styled Bridgeton, and held the office until his death, in 1802. He held the position of colonel of the militia, and was styled such in the latter part of his life. Theophilus M., son of Col. Eli Elmer, died recently at an advanced age at Chicago. Craig, also his son, while returning from the South, about sixty years ago; lost his life by drowning on the Mississippi; and Emelia, his daughter, married Jonathan Holmes, leaving descendants, most of whom reside in Bridgeton. Theophilus, son of Theophilus, and brother of Col. Eli, was a surgeon in the United States army, and finally settled and died in Louisiana.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton and Greenwich from 1805 to 1822, was born at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1765. His paternal ancestors were from England, his maternal from France. The particulars of his early history and training are unknown. He was licensed as a preacher by this Presbytery in 1793, and the next year was ordained, and settled at Hopewell, in the State of New York, where he remained two or three years, and then resigned the charge, and removed to Newburg, on the North River. While here he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia College, and in 1809 from the College of New Jersey. He married a daughter of the Rev. Nathan Ker, of Goshen, N. Y., who was originally from Fredhold, in New Jersey. While residing at Newburg he published a sermon, which he preached in 1798 on a day appointed by the General Assembly as a day of fasting and prayer, and a discourse on "Psalmody," preached before the Presbytery of Hudson in 1801. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Greenwich and of Bridgeton Oct. 16, 1805. He was all his life a laborious worker, and between the care of his farm and visits to his scattered parishioners his time was fully occupied. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland Bible Society, in 1815.

Like his predecessor, however, he and his family were dissatisfied with their isolated position and severe labors as farmers. In the year 1810 his wife's mother, Mrs. Ker, who, being a widow, had come to reside with them, purchased a house in Bridgeton, to which he removed, and which Mrs. Ker, by her will, made in 1811, devised to her daughter, Mrs. Freeman, and to this house the family removed. In this house he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 17, 1822, of a fever very prevalent, at the age of fifty-seven.

During his residence here Mr. Freeman was the most prominent minister, not only in the Presby-

terian Church but of any denomination in South Jersey. He was an old-fashioned Calvinist, considering the doctrine of election as the corner-stone of the Christian edifice, and had little toleration for those who differed. Indeed, he considered Arminians as denying the sovereignty of God, and hardly entitled to the name of Christians. He was a faithful, earnest, and often a pungent preacher; a large and handsome, dark-complexioned man, dignified in deportment. He published while here two tracts on baptism, one in the form of a catechism and the other a dialogue, and he also established a religious magazine, of which only a few numbers were printed. The only persons known to be living in Bridgeton who were admitted to the church during his pastorate are Mrs. Lydia Harris, Daniel Fithian, and Samuel Reeves.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had several children when they came, and had in all nine who lived to adult age, three sons and six daughters. The sons are deceased. Three of the daughters are still living in Philadelphia, highly respected. A few years after her husband's decease Mrs. Freeman sold her house, and removed with her daughters to Philadelphia, where she died.

ALEXANDER MOORE was of Irish descent, born in 1704, settled at Cohansey Bridge about the year 1730 to 1740, and having established a country store, and accumulated considerable property, he married Sarah Reeves, a daughter of Abraham Reeves, deacon of the Greenwich Church. The store-house occupied by Moore for nearly fifty years was made of cedar logs, and stood on the street now called Commerce Street, a little west of the hotel, where it remained until taken down by his grandson, John Moore White, in 1791.

Both Mr. Moore and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, and have monuments in the old graveyard there.

In 1760 the royal Governor and his Council appointed Moore one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and he held that appointment until the 4th of July, 1776. Although not very active in political matters, he was a Whig, as was his son, Alexander Moore, Jr., who burned the tea at Greenwich. The first joint meeting held after the adoption of the Constitution elected him one of the judges for the constitutional term of five years, at the expiration of which time his health so failed that he relinquished his active business.

His wife died in 1775, at the early age of forty-five years. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Sarah, the oldest, who, like her mother, was very beautiful, married John White, a merchant of Philadelphia, and died in 1770, leaving three sons, the youngest, John Moore White, an infant. Another daughter married Dr. Harris, of Pittsgrove, and has left descendants. The son, Alexander Moore, Jr., married a Miss Tate, and was established on the farm a little west of Bridgeton, now owned by the county.

and connected with the poor-house, upon which a good house was built, and which he occupied and called Moore Hall, assuming a good deal of aristocratic state, until the early part of this century, when he sold it and removed to Bucks County, Pa.

The old gentleman died Sept. 5, 1786, leaving a will made in 1783. The son filed a caveat, and a severe contest took place in the Orphans' Court, who, however, confirmed the will. The property disposed of by the will was quite valuable. The Bridgeton tract and other lands were left to the three sons of Sarah White, the two elder of whom having died without issue, the whole became vested in John Moore White.

SILAS PARVIN was probably the son of Thomas Parvin, who settled on the east of the Cohansey previous to 1711. The first record of Silas Parvin is at February term of court, 1737, when he received a license to keep a tavern at Cohansey Bridge, where he kept a country store. His license was renewed nearly every year until 1763, after which he ceased to keep a tavern. About 1764 he had come into possession of that part of the Mason survey adjoining the Cohansey, extending from the south line of the survey, about where Oak Street now is, to Commerce Street, and on the west of Franklin Street, running northwesterly across Commerce Street and Mudly Branch, the stream the lower part of which is now Juddy's Pond, comprising about forty-five acres. On this he built a two-storied hip-roofed house, where the tavern was kept. The King's Highway from Salem originally ran down the side of the hill from the corner of Broad and Franklin Streets, about where the southeast corner of the stone house on the west side of Atlantic Street, between Commerce and Broad Streets, now is, and then crossing the present Atlantic Street (which then did not exist), directly to the west end of the bridge. Parvin's house stood on the northwest side of this road, facing the river, and five or six rods south of Commerce Street. His title to the tract of land he occupied was disputed by the Masons and by Pemberton, who bought the Mason survey. He laid a survey on a part of the tract, but the Council of Proprietors would not approve it, owing to the Mason survey being brought back from England, where it was taken soon after being made, and placed on record. In 1751 he was one of the overseers of roads for Hopewell, but does not seem to have held any other office. He died in February, 1779, and his property descended by law to his oldest son, Clarence.

ROBERT PATTERSON was born in Ulster in 1743, his grandfather having been one of the Presbyterian refugees from Scotland, who fled from persecution to enjoy comparative immunity in Ireland, many of whose descendants were afterwards compelled to seek better safety in America. He exhibited great fondness for study in early youth, and especially for the higher branches of mathematics, in which he became

eminent. He was induced to enter the army in Ireland by unfounded assurances that he would have better opportunities for instruction in his favorite science; but after a year or two's service he obtained his discharge. He emigrated to America in 1768, taught school first in Bucks County, and then in Philadelphia, and by that economy and thrift which distinguished him through life accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to establish a country store.

The place he selected was Bridgeton, where he commenced business in 1772, but he soon found this occupation to be entirely unsuited to his disposition and acquirements. His new residence, however, introduced him to an accomplished lady who made him a suitable wife. This lady was Miss Amy Hunter Ewing, of Greenwich, daughter of Maskell Ewing, a namesake of the wife of Rev. Andrew Hunter, then of the age of about twenty-two, and in May, 1774, they were married. A happy union it proved. They lived together in perfect harmony fifty years and were the parents of eight children, most of whom in their turn raised families who lived to be worthy successors of such ancestors. The wife survived her husband twenty years, dying at the great age of ninety-four.

Just previous to his marriage Mr. Patterson disposed of his store and took charge of a school at Wilmington, Del., and there he commenced house-keeping. But soon the stirring events of the Revolutionary war broke up the school. He was an earnest supporter of the American cause, and his experience as a soldier made him available as a military instructor, and as such in great request. He engaged in drilling the militia, now being organized all over the country. Early in 1775 he came for that purpose to Cumberland, and removed his family to Greenwich. Regular physicians being few and fully employed, he studied medicine for a short time and took the position of assistant surgeon of Col. Newcomb's regiment of militia, acting in that capacity or on his staff as brigade major two or three years. In 1778, New Jersey being no longer so harassed by the enemy as it had been, he purchased a small farm in the township of Hopewell, about a mile northeast of Shiloh. But he soon found that farming did not suit him any better than selling goods. In December, 1779, he received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the university at Philadelphia, of which a distant relative of his wife, Rev. Dr. John Ewing, was then the head, and filled that office with great ability thirty-five years.

He died in 1824, followed to the tomb with many marks of public respect.

DAVID POTTER was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1744. His parents were Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, and had a large family of children. Two of them—viz., Matthew, born April 8, 1724, and David—came to Bridgeton, and resided there during

most of their lives. Matthew, in 1775, kept the principal inn of the town in a house still standing, although altered, on the north side of Broad Street, next east of the present City Hotel, then directly opposite the court-house. He was a blacksmith, and afterwards owned the lot at the southeast corner of Laurel and Washington Streets, extending half-way to Pearl, and had a shop on the upper part of it. He was a man of very respectable standing.

He commenced business as a merchant, and owned a wharf and store-house on the west side of the Cohansey, about half-way between Commerce and Broad Streets, at that time opposite the only traveled road down the hill, which commenced near the intersection of Broad and Franklin Streets, and went down in a slanting direction to the foot of the bridge. For several years he was one of the principal business men of the place, and influential in all the concerns of the county. When the people rose up in arms to resist the encroachments of the British government, upon the news of the events in Massachusetts, in the spring of 1775, and volunteer companies of militia were formed, he was elected captain, and when the law was passed by the newly-formed State government, in the fall of 1776, he was appointed colonel, by which title he was afterwards commonly called. It appears by the official register that in February, 1777, he was appointed brigadier-general, which he declined to accept.

Unfortunately there is no record of Col. Potter's military service, except that in October, 1776, he was present with his battalion at Perth Amboy as a part of the force under the command of Gen. Mercer. It is known that in March, 1777, he was with his regiment near Rock Hill. In the fall of that year he was taken prisoner,—thought to have been at the disastrous battle of Long Island,—and confined, first in Philadelphia, and then aboard the "Jersey" prison-ship, Wallabout Bay, N. Y., and was released on his parole.

In 1782 he was appointed by the joint meeting marshal of the Admiralty Court of the State. In 1787 he was elected one of the delegates to the State Convention which ratified the new Constitution of the United States. In 1790-92 he was elected sheriff of the county. He was one of the charter members of Brearley Lodge, F. A. M., No. 2 (then No. 9). Upon the division of parties he warmly embraced the side of the Federalists.

Col. Potter was twice married. His first wife was Mary Mason, born in 1739, in one of the West India Islands, and died in 1783. They had two sons and five daughters. The second wife was Sarah Boyd, daughter of Mrs. Boyd, of Bridgeton, from Ireland, whose sister married James Ewing, and was the mother of Chief Justice Ewing, of Trenton. She survived him, and died in 1820. They had seven children, one of whom died an infant. Several of the daughters were beautiful and attractive young

ladies, and this family took the leading place in society, which had been before held by the Seeleys, Fithians, and Ewings. The children of the second marriage were John (who died in 1819 at the age of twenty-four), Martha E., Nancy, James B., Robert B., and Margaret Keon. Visitors were numerous, and had a hospitable welcome. Until the Presbyterian Church was built at Bridgeton, in 1793, in doing which Col. Potter was active and liberal, and of which he was several years a trustee, the family worshipped at Greenwich, and several of the children were baptized there. The family residence (of wood), at the northwest corner of Broad and Franklin Streets, was burned about the year 1790, with much of the furniture, including, it has been said, thirteen beds. It was rebuilt of brick, including room for a store, as it is now used. Although Col. Potter had for many years a prosperous business, his large family and liberal hospitality prevented the accumulation of more than a moderate property. A year or two before 1800 his health began to decline, and he gave up his business to his sons. He died in 1805.

WILLIAM POTTER.—David, the oldest son of Col. Potter, set up a store at the southwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, but in December, 1801, he was drowned. It was believed that on his way home, a very dark night, he walked off the wharf just above the bridge. William, the second son, continued the business, and for nearly twenty years was active and successful in it, and influential with the Federalists in the politics of the county. Before engaging in business he was adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Ogden, in 1799, and when the provisional army, raised to resist the hostilities threatened by the French Republic, of which that regiment was a part, was disbanded, he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, which he declined. But he retained a partiality for military service, and at the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, was captain of a fine uniformed company of militia in Bridgeton. It being found necessary to station troops at Cape May, opposed as he was to the war, he accepted the appointment of a major of militia, and as such took command there, remaining in that service nearly two years. His brother John, who was a partner with him in mercantile business, having died, in 1810, he sold out the store to John Buck & Co. Upon the return of peace, while the currency was still inflated, he engaged extensively in the purchase of real estate, and the consequence was when the revulsion occurred, in 1820, much severer than it is now, there being much less capital to meet the strain, he with many others was obliged to succumb, with the loss of all and more than all his capital. He was not married, but was several years a housekeeper in the house that stood where the store of Robeson & Whittaker now is. His home being broken up, he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived several years, going from there to Ohio to direct iron-works, where he re-

sided until his death, at an advanced age. While residing in Philadelphia he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Wilson was the pastor.

CHARLES READ, cashier of the Cumberland Bank from its institution in 1816 until his death in 1844, was born in Mount Holly, in the year 1788. He received a good English education in Mount Holly, was for some time a clerk in the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey at that place, and was selected by the directors of the new bank at Bridgeton as the most suitable person they could find to organize an institution then considered very difficult to carry on successfully. He was its governing power for a quarter of a century, and his fitness for the responsible station was shown by the unimpaired credit the bank maintained during all the monetary vicissitudes of this period, and by its high standing for nearly sixty years.

He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. He was highly esteemed in all the relations of life, and left no children.

ROBERT SHEPPARD, son of Capt. Furman Sheppard, was born on the farm occupied by his father, just beyond Bowentown, April 22, 1788. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Maskell by his second wife, Elizabeth, and died in Bridgeton at a very advanced age, April 6, 1859. He removed to Philadelphia about the year 1823, remaining there until 1839, returned to Bridgeton, and remained some years, and then went back to Philadelphia, which he made his final residence. Mr. Sheppard died Nov. 24, 1875, in his eighty-eighth year, and was buried by the side of his parents in the family plot in the old Presbyterian Cemetery at Bridgeton.

EPHRAIM SEELEY was a grandson of Joseph Seeley, one of the original settlers of Fairfield, who arrived there as early as 1699 from New England, and was an elder in the old Cohansey Church. His father was named Ephraim, and he purchased a part of the Indian Fields tract, and built the mill on what is now called East Lake. By his will, dated March 9, 1722 (1723), he leaves his house, lands, and mills to his wife, Mary, during her widowhood; at her death or marriage to go to his son Ephraim, he paying certain legacies to his daughters of twenty pounds each. He also leaves to the congregation, inhabitants in and about the town of Fairfield, forty shillings per year, for and toward the procuring and support of a Protestant Dissenting minister for ten years.

The subject of this notice was born in the year 1709, and in 1736 married Hannah Fithian, daughter of Josiah Fithian, of Greenwich, whose brother Samuel married his sister, Phoebe Seeley. After his marriage he resided at the house built by his father, which stood on the high ground about opposite Elmer Street and faced the south.

Mr. Seeley was for many years one of the leading citizens of Salem County and of the county of Cum-

berland after it was established in 1748. He was a judge and justice, colonel of the militia, and member of the Assembly, and accumulated a large amount of real estate. His wife survived him, dying in 1797, at the age of eighty-three.

Col. Seeley, as he was usually called, a few years before his death removed to the brick house next east of Charles E. Elmer's residence, which he had purchased, where he died June 22, 1774.

There were nine children born to Col. Seeley and his wife, Hannah, two sons and seven daughters.

Sarah, born in 1758, married Rev. William Ramsey and left descendants; in 1779 she married Rev. Robert Smith, of Pequea, Pa., father of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College. She died in 1801.

Esther, married, first, John Gibbon, who was taken prisoner by the British and perished aboard the horrible "Jersey" prison-ship. They left numerous descendants. Her second husband was Benjamin Holme, of Salem County. They left descendants.

Ephraim, born in 1744, married his cousin, Elizabeth Fithian. He was one of the judges of the court. He was commonly known as Judge Seeley, and built the house at the northeast corner of Commerce and Bank Streets, late the residence of his nephew, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, in which he died in 1799. None of the large property he owned remains in the possession of his descendants, of whom none now reside in the county.

Mary, born in 1746, died 1819, married Jonathan Elmer. They had eight children, four of whom died in infancy.—Sarah, born in 1775, died 1814, married Dr. Samuel Moore Slute, and left no descendants.—Dr. William (1st), born in 1788, died in 1836, married Nancy B. Potter, and had three children.—Jonathan, Dr. William (2d), David; he then married Margaret K. Potter, and had three children.—Mary, wife of Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Nancy, wife of Hon. William G. Whiteley, of Delaware, and Benjamin F. The children of Dr. William Elmer are all living, and his descendants are quite numerous.

Rachel, born in 1748, married Col. Abijah Holmes. They had children. Sarah married Jeremiah Buck. had children.—Robert S., Francis, Sarah, and Jeremiah; Jonathan left descendants; Mary married Enoch H. More, left no issue; John left descendants. Ephraim left descendants.

None of the many descendants of Col. Ephraim Seeley bear the family name except the grandchildren of Mason G. Mrs. S. Ward Seeley is a daughter of Mason G. Seeley, but her husband is descended from a remote ancestor in another line.

Josiah, born 1755, died 1822. He married Rebecca Gibbon, and they had children.—Mary, married Dr. Francis G. Brewster, and died in 1858, leaving descendants; Richard, left two daughters, Mary, who married Rev. Benjamin Tyler, and Harriet, who married Marshall Ware; Mason G., married Henrietta Potter

and left descendants: Harriet, married Dr. William Belford Ewing, and left one son, James Josiah.

Hannah, born 1757, died 1832, married Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, and had children,—Lucius Quintus Cincinnati and Sarah Smith, who married Rev. Dr. William Neill.

EBENEZER SEELEY was born in the year 1760, probably in the township of Fairfield, where his father, Enos Seeley, resided until his removal to Cohamsey Bridge, some time previous to 1770, in which year he bought the old Hancock saw-mill, situated on the dam now crossed by Pine Street, and built there about 1683, together with a large surrounding tract, containing at least one hundred and twenty acres, comprising the southern part of East Bridgeton.

Enos Seeley was a descendant of Joseph Seeley, one of the original settlers of Fairfield, and an elder in the old Cohamsey Presbyterian Church, and thus related to Col. Ephraim Seeley, but the precise line of descent is not known. He married Naomi Petty, and after he removed to Bridgeton owned and resided for a time in the house next below Broad Street bridge, towards the close of his life living in a house which stood on what is now the northwest side of Pine Street, a few rods from his mill. He was one of the prominent residents of the town. He was an earnest Whig, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war he entered into active service as a lieutenant-colonel of the militia, but was soon disabled by disease and obliged to resign. For several years before his death, which occurred in 1801, he was confined to his house and unable to attend to business.

He had three children. His daughter Ruth married Joseph Buck. David, the oldest son, took charge of his father's business. He resided several years in the old house, renewed by John Buck; was captain of a company of artillery, and generally known as Capt. Seeley. He married a sister of Hugh Merselles, of Hunterdon County, and entered into mercantile business with him, under the firm of Seeley & Merselles, for some years a well-known and prosperous firm. They owned a sloop called the "Betsey," built of live-oak and red cedar, the best probably that ever sailed out of the port, which was for a time commanded by Jeremiah Buck. Their store-house was at first situated near the wharf at the southeast corner of the bridge, from which they removed to the southeast corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, into a store-house they built. They both indulged rather freely in good living. Seeley died in 1802, and Merselles in 1806. David Seeley had several children, one of whom (Mrs. Nagley, of Philadelphia) died at an advanced age. After the death of his first wife he married Nancy Seeley, one of the daughters of Judge Ephraim, who survived him many years.

Ebenezer Seeley became the owner, through the gift of a brother of his mother, of a good farm in

Fairfield, situate on the west side of Cedar Creek, not far from the landing. On this he lived for a time, and in 1783 married Mary Clark, a daughter of Daniel Clark, of Hopewell, and his first wife, Anna, daughter of Jonathan Holmes. About the year 1795 he purchased of his brother-in-law, Joseph Buck, the house (now the hotel) on Irving Avenue, and was the owner of a large adjoining tract, extending west to Laurel Street (Pearl Street, north of Irving, did not exist), north near half a mile, and east to the Riley line, near where the Port Norris Railroad now is. He entered into mercantile business, and built a store-house on the northeast corner of Laurel and Irving Streets, where he transacted a large business as a country store, sending wood and lumber to Philadelphia, then the principal business of the town. In 1802 he sold his residence, with fifty acres of adjoining ground, to Jeremiah Buck, and purchased the stone house on the west side of Laurel, then called Front Street, originally built by Zachariah Lawrence, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, where he resided until 1825. Previous to this time, in common with many other business men, he was so injured by the contraction of the currency that followed the war of 1812-15, that he entirely failed and lost all his property.

Mr. Seeley became a member of the Presbyterian Church in early life. In 1818, during the pastorate of Rev. Jonathan Freeman, he was elected a ruling elder.

Few men in the county were more popular. He was firm in his adherence to his political and Christian principles, but always mild and charitable towards others, no matter how much he differed from them. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1795, before party politics became very prominent. In 1806 he was elected one of the Legislative Council as a Democrat, and again in different years nine times, his last service in that capacity being in 1825, and then he was succeeded by one of his sons. In 1814 he was chosen by the joint meeting clerk of the county, and being chosen three times afterwards, held the office twenty years, longer than any other person. But little of the business of the office was conducted by himself, his sons being the real workers. For several of the last years of his life, and especially after the death of his wife, in 1829, his mind and memory seemed deranged, but he found a comfortable home in the family of his son. He died in 1840.

There were twelve children of Ebenezer Seeley and his wife Mary, of whom five died in infancy or at an early age. Enos, born in 1789, was, for a long time and until his death, employed as the actual clerk of the county. He was poisoned by a young colored servant-girl in 1843, who alleged no grievance. She was tried, convicted, and executed. Elias Pettit Seeley studied law, which he practiced in Bridgeton, and lived in the house which used to stand where the insurance office is. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Council, and several times afterwards,

as a Whig, and in 1832 was chosen vice-president. Mr. Southard, the Governor, having been elected senator of the United States, Mr. Seeley was chosen Governor, and filled the office during the remainder of the year. He was afterwards elected to the Legislature several times, and almost equaled his father in popularity. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Champneys, and had two children, Elias (deceased), and a daughter who married Henry T. Ellett, a lawyer, who removed to Mississippi, and was quite distinguished there, being at one time a member of Congress and then a judge of the highest Court of Appeals, and now a lawyer in Memphis of high character. They had several children. Mrs. Ellett died a few years since. Mary married Dr. Parker, of Pittsgrove, and died in 1821. Ebenezer died in 1846. Naomi married Jonathan Ayres, and died in 1850.

Samuel W., born in 1807, is the only one living. He married Henrietta Seeley, daughter of Mason G. and his wife, Henrietta Potter. They have two sons, Robert and Henry.

Anna Maria married Joseph Gibson, and died in 1869, and has left descendants.

DANIEL P. STRATTON was born in Fairfield in December, 1784. The family of Strattons were among the early emigrants from England, and are still quite numerous in this county and other parts of the State. Benjamin Stratton came from East Hampton, L. I., to Fairfield about the year 1700, and died in 1717. He had a son Benjamin, born in 1701, who married Abigail Preston, of Salem Town, in 1725. They had eleven children, of whom three died in infancy, and five died in 1759 of a pestilential disease, described in a journal of Ephraim Harris as "that fatal and never-to-be-forgotten year (1759) when the Lord sent the destroying angel to pass through this place, and removed many of our friends into eternity in a short space of time,—not a house exempt, not a family spared from the calamity. So dreadful was it that it made every ear tingle and every heart bleed; in which time I and my family was exercised with that dreadful disorder, the measles, but, blessed be God, our lives were spared." Four of his sons married and left descendants,—Jonathan, Benjamin (father of Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro, and grandfather of Governor Charles C. Stratton), Levi (father of Daniel P.), and John (father of Nathan L.).

Very little is known of the early life of Daniel P. Stratton, who appears to have been an only child of his parents, his mother dying in 1785, and his father in 1792, at the age of forty-nine. He inherited some property from his father, and was one of the next of kin of James Harris, who died in 1803, leaving a widow but no children, and personal property appraised at forty-five thousand dollars, esteemed at that time and for that place a large estate, so that he had a very fair start in life. Not long after he became of age he married, and commenced a country store at Fairton in company with his cousin, Nathan L. Stratton, but

does not appear to have continued there very long. In 1814 he removed to Bridgeton, and entered into partnership with John Buck and Nathan L. Stratton, at the corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, under the firm of Buck & Stratton.

He was quite a large purchaser of real estate, and in 1818 sold out his interest in the partnership, and purchased of Dr. Francis G. Brewster the house now owned by Dr. Smith, at the corner of Commerce and Atlantic Streets, including the store-house standing at the opposite corner, and the adjoining property to the river. He then set up a store of his own, and resided in the dwelling the remainder of his life. About the same time he purchased the lot and erected the grist-mill now owned by Richard Lott.

Mr. Stratton became a member of the Presbyterian Church early in life, and in 1818 was elected a ruling elder. He was an excellent man, earnest in promoting the cause of religion, but was not a little tenacious of his own opinions. From differences which arose in the old congregation, he became principally instrumental in organizing the congregation and in erecting the stone building, now the Second Presbyterian Church, on the east side of North Pearl Street.

This church continued for several years in connection with the New School Presbytery of Philadelphia, but in 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, it united with the West Jersey Presbytery.

Mr. Stratton was twice married,—first, in 1803, to Jane, one of the daughters of Joseph Buck, deceased. They had two children who died in infancy. Two survived,—James, born in 1810, who graduated at Princeton, became a Presbyterian minister, and is now pastor of a church in Mississippi; Daniel, born in 1814, graduated at Princeton, became a minister, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem fourteen years, and died in 1866 much lamented; they were both married and had children. The mother of James and Daniel died in 1816, at the early age of twenty-six years and four months. Wallace, son of Rev. James, a young man of bright talents and of fine education, became a Presbyterian minister, and died in Mississippi a few years ago. Morris Stratton, of Salem, and Daniel, of Missouri, both prominent lawyers, are sons of Rev. Daniel. Nearly two years after her death Mr. Stratton married Maria daughter of Dr. James Stratton, and widow of Ekuries Ebbian, who survived him, and died in April, 1857. They had three daughters,—Harriet, Maria, and Fanny,—who are all deceased. Harriet, the last survivor, who was much beloved by her associates and friends, continued to occupy the house left by her father until her death, in 1878.

NATHAN L. STRATTON was born at Deerfield, Jan. 31, 1786, and was the son of John Stratton, of Fairfield, born in 1774, and who, in 1775, married Eleanor Leake, daughter of Nathau Leake.

Benjamin Stratton came to Fairfield about 1766.

and from him it is believed most of the Strattons have descended. John was a grandson. He lived during the early part of his life in Fairfield, and, like most of the Presbyterians, was a zealous Whig. He removed to Deerfield in 1783, was a justice of the peace and a ruling elder. The Presbyterians there were much disturbed by the marriage of some of their members to sisters of a deceased wife, believed to be contrary to the discipline of the church and to the teachings of the Bible. Justice Stratton celebrated such a marriage, and thereby incurred the censure of the Church Sessions, and although urged to acknowledge his error, declined to do so. The consequence of this disagreement was that he severed his connection with that church and joined the Pittsgrove Church, with which he was connected and much esteemed until his death, in 1814.

Nathan Leake Stratton had the advantage of a good school in Deerfield, but went in his early youth to Mount Holly, where he was employed in a store. Before he was of age he returned to Cumberland and entered into business with his cousin, Daniel P. Stratton, at Fairton, but with so little prospect of success that he soon left it and commenced a store at Laurel Hill, Bridgeton, in partnership with Thomas Woodruff. In 1810, upon the death of John Potter, one of the sons of Col. David Potter, they, in connection with John Buck, whose sister Mr. Stratton afterward married, bought the store he and his brother William had carried on at the southwest corner of Commerce and Laurel Streets, and entered into business under the firm of John Buck & Co. In 1814, Daniel P. Stratton took the place of Mr. Woodruff, and the new firm of Buck & Stratton purchased of William Potter the store-house and property. The price paid was fourteen thousand dollars, including a house that stood where Whitaker's store is, long owned by James B. Potter, and which Potter repurchased for three thousand dollars. The new firm purchased also large tracts of woodland and commenced a very prosperous business. Daniel P. Stratton left the concern in about four years, but the business was continued with other persons and under different names until the death of Mr. Buck, in 1842. For a quarter of a century Nathan L. Stratton was the active man in the general merchandise department, and the business became the largest transacted in the county, selling goods not only by retail, but in considerable quantities by wholesale, to other dealers in the smaller towns. During this time there were only from ten to fifteen stores in the town, and some of these were small affairs. Mr. Buck and Mr. Stratton accumulated considerable property.

In 1815, Mr. Stratton married Hannah Buck, one of the daughters of Joseph Buck, deceased, and in the course of the succeeding two or three years built the brick house, still standing, on the north side of Commerce, a little below Bank Street, and afterwards, as his family increased considerably, enlarged it.

He occupied a large adjoining lot, with a barn, stables, and carriage-house, on Bank Street, where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. Mrs. Stratton died in 1854, and Mr. Stratton, very suddenly, in 1862. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Several of their children died infants; one daughter died at the age of twenty-two, and a son at the age of twenty-nine. Their son Alexander continued a mercantile business in the old stand, resided in the family mansion, and died, unmarried, in the year 1873, at the age of fifty-six years.

Three sons and two daughters are living. Charles P. Stratton graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied law, resides in Camden, and is presiding judge of the Camden courts. He married Clara Cooper, of Trenton, and has several children. George resides in Bridgeton, and is unmarried. Eleanor is not married. Sophia N. married Charles E. Buck, resides in Wilmington, Del., and has two children.

Joseph Buck Stratton, oldest child of Nathan L. Stratton, was carefully educated. After a preparatory training at the school in Lawrenceville he entered Princeton College, and took his first degree in 1833, receiving in due course the degree of A.M., and in 1836 the honorary degree of D.D. He studied law two years with Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, finished his course in Philadelphia, with John Sergeant, and was then admitted to the bar there, and commenced business as a lawyer. While thus employed he became a member of Rev. Dr. Boardman's church, and determined to engage in preaching the gospel. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and during two years of his study there was a tutor in the college. Having finished the usual course of study, he was licensed to preach, received a call to become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Natchez, and was ordained and installed in 1842. For thirty-two years he has been the faithful and acceptable minister of one of the most important Presbyterian Churches in the South, and is justly ranked among the ablest preachers of the gospel in the country. Some years since he was created a Doctor of Divinity. He has been twice married, and has two sons, one of whom is an architect in New York, and the other is in a banker's office in Natchez.

JAMES H. TRENCHARD, son of Hon. John Trenchard, of Fairton, and Eleanor, his wife, was born May 20, 1811, and died Feb. 27, 1877, after a severe illness of about ten days' duration. He went into the mercantile business soon after his marriage, having purchased the interest of his father-in-law, the late Judge Barrett, which he continued for a time, until his removal to Centreville in the fall of 1839, where he entered largely into general store and milling business and the lumber trade. In early life he was for a while under Rev. Dr. George Junkin, at Easton, Pa. He had a liking for mathematics, and soon began surveying, this branch increasing in intricate cases and in great land trials. In the fall of 1848

he was elected to the Assembly on the Whig ticket, representing Salem County in that body during the ensuing session. He was very popular in his own neighborhood, receiving the votes of many in the township of opposite politics purely from personal consideration. He refused to run a second time; the corruptions of the lobby and the questionable character of much of the public and private legislation as then and since directed had no charms for one of his honest, frank, and independent nature.

Mr. Trenchard was very frequently called upon at this point to find old surveys, to settle disputes as to title, and to act as commissioner. Although engaged in surveying whenever needed, he did not give his whole attention to this profession until he moved to Bridgeton, in the spring of 1863. Here once located, associated with his son, the firm of J. H. & W. B. Trenchard, surveyors, has been the principal one in that branch in this section of the State ever since. No person in New Jersey has done more practical surveying, or tramped more miles in all weathers and under all conditions than had the subject of this sketch. He had had many valuable papers in his possession at various times, relating to the lands in the lower counties of the State, so that he became thoroughly conversant with the titles, butts and bounds, courses and distances of, and all other matters relating to the real estate of Lower Jersey. He always carefully preserved copies of maps of all surveys he made, and was thus greatly useful to persons seeking information in regard to landed property.

Mr. Trenchard possessed natural kindness of heart, and was generous in his impulses, which rallied around him earnest and abiding friends. He was a kind husband and indulgent parent. He was eminently public-spirited, being ever the advocate of all public improvements. Not the least of his merits was his ardent and unflinching patriotism. He was city surveyor at the time of his death, which position he had long held. As such he established the present grade of our streets. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as councilman from the Second Ward. He was president of the original Water Company of Bridgeton, which was the forerunner in the movement to secure the present City Water-Works.

He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters, all now living. His children are all married except one daughter. William B. succeeded his father as city surveyor, and has an extensive business otherwise in his profession. James W. is cashier of the recently-established National Bank of Bridgeton.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT was born in Bridgeton, Jan. 26, 1775, and the son of John Westcott, who resided at that time in a small house built of the county brownstone, on the south side of the road from the bridge to Fairfield, now the southeast corner of Commerce and Pearl Streets, which was afterwards owned and for a long time occupied by Mark Riley. He be-

longed to the Fairfield family of Westcotts, now very numerous, early settlers of that place, but whose origin and genealogy is not known, and came to this place before 1773, and taught a school, giving special attention to mathematics and the business of surveying and navigation.

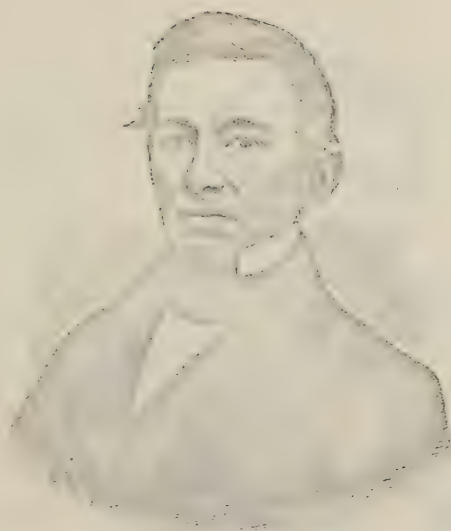
John Westcott was the first lieutenant of the western company of New Jersey artillery in the Revolution, was promoted to be captain-lieutenant and then, captain, and took part in the battles at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

After the war, and perhaps during its progress, John Westcott appears to have lived in Philadelphia, and his son James was educated at the university there, and with his brother was placed as an apprentice to learn the art of printing. In 1794, James came to Bridgeton and established a newspaper called the *Argus*, which was continued nearly or quite two years. While residing here he married Amy Harris Hampton, daughter of Dr. John T. Hampton, of Cedarville, a sister of the late Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, of Bridgeton. Soon after he removed to Washington, and carried on the business of printing with a partner, under the firm of Westcott & Co. In 1807 they published a full report of the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, in three octavo volumes.

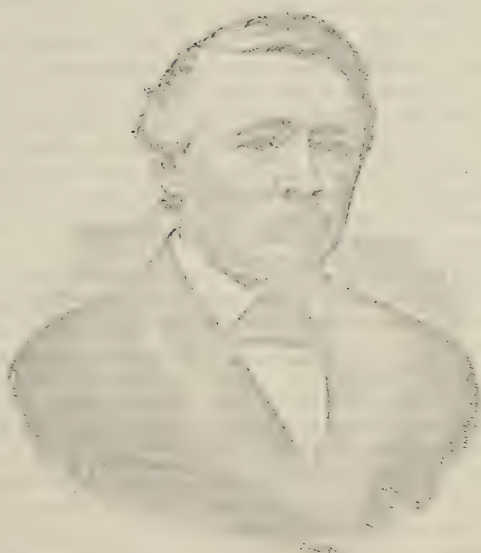
In the year 1810, Mr. Westcott purchased of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, the attorney and agent of the English proprietors, two surveys of land, covering a large part of Fairfield, made in 1686 for Bel-lers, one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, one of which extended from the east branch of the Cohansey, at Fairton, to Back Creek, and the other included Jones' Island. He moved on to a good farm situate on Jones' Island, which he cultivated several years, and then removed to Bridgeton, having received the appointment of collector of the port in place of Ebenezer Elmer, who resigned. This place he held about five years. He continued to reside here until he received the appointment of Secretary of State, in 1839, from the joint meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey, then having a majority of adherents of Jackson, when he removed to Trenton; and being reappointed, he held that office ten years.

In 1816, Mr. Westcott was elected a member of the Assembly as a Democrat. In 1820 he was elected to the Legislative Council on a Union ticket, and again in 1821. He was, during most of his residence in Bridgeton, presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a justice of the peace, and was an active business man of great intelligence and capacity. Shortly after he came to the place he purchased the house and property next below the Broad Street bridge, since owned and enlarged by John Buck, and resided there until he went to Trenton. He is the first person of the county who is known to have cultivated and used the tomato as an article of food.

He died in Trenton in 1841, his wife surviving until 1849.



F. G. Brewster



Jacob Kienzle

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS GILBERT BREWSTER.

The family are of English extraction, and trace their descent from Elder Brewster, who sailed for America in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Francis Gilbert, a lineal descendant, and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Deerfield, and married Miss Mary Gibbon Seelye, of Bridgeton. They had children,—Robert Gibbon, Francis Gilbert, Charles Henry, and George. Dr. Brewster early became an exponent of the science of medicine, and followed his profession in Salem. Ill health causing him to relinquish active practice, he retired to Bridgeton and opened the earliest drug-store in the city. He was an influential citizen, and engaged in many public enterprises. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and foremost in all good works, continuing to exercise a salutary influence in the community until his death, in 1827. Francis Gilbert, his son, was born Feb. 10, 1809, in Bridgeton, the scene of his lifetime labors. The Bridgeton Academy afforded him opportunities of education, and the early death of his father made him, at the age of eighteen, his successor in business.

He was married, Feb. 17, 1839, to Miss Ruth Thompson Riley, daughter of Mark and Abigail H. Riley. Their children are Mary Gibbon (who married Dr. Edward M. Porter), Edwin Francis, and Elizabeth Reeves. Mr. Brewster continued in active business for many years, and during this period identified himself with many enterprises tending to advance the interests of the community. He maintained extensive business connections, in all of which he established a character for integrity and fairness, while his judgment and sound common sense were proverbial. Mr. Brewster was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and served as elder from its organization until his decease. He was a cordial promoter of all religious and philanthropic schemes. The Cumberland County Bible Society found in him an efficient treasurer and co-worker. He was in politics early a Whig, and later a Republican, though choosing candidates for office with regard to their fitness, irrespective of party.

Mr. Brewster's life was ended Aug. 6, 1856, at the early age of forty-eight, after a brief illness. He was greatly esteemed for the many virtues exemplified in his character, and his death universally deplored.

JACOB KIENZLE.

Mr. Kienzle is of German extraction, and during his early life resided in Kirshenharthof, Württemberg, Germany, where his grandfather, Goetleib, was born. The latter married a Miss Wuest, of the same town, to whom were born children,—Barbara (who became

Mrs. Schwarzerer), Louisa (who was Mrs. Gall), John Jacob, and Christian. Mr. Kienzle died in 1840. His son, John Jacob, was born May 1, 1798, in the town above mentioned, where his early life was spent. Here he followed farming employments until 1847, when he removed to Erbsten, an adjoining town, and continued the same vocation until his death, in 1860. He married Christianna Krauter, of Erbsten, and had children,—Goetleib, Christian, Jacob, Louis, Louisa, Paulina, Frederick, Ferdinand, Barbara, William, Fredericka, Karl, Caroline, Johannes, Christian (2d). The death of Mrs. Kienzle occurred at the house of her son, in Bridgeton, in her eighty-first year.

Jacob Kienzle was born Jan. 29, 1830, in Kirshenharthof, Württemberg, and until his fourteenth year was a pupil at the public school. He was then apprenticed to a tanner in the adjoining town of Winnenden, and on completing his term of service received a diploma for proficiency in his trade. He repaired to Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and later into the interior, at both of which points he followed his vocation of tanner. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and having settled in Philadelphia, continued in the leather business until 1853, when he migrated to California and engaged in mining enterprises. He also, in connection with his brother Louis, conducted a bakery at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne Co., remaining thus engaged until 1856. In 1857 he removed to Bridgeton and purchased the tannery which he has since conducted.

In connection with it he has introduced the manufacture of soap, which is conducted on an extensive scale. He was married, Sept. 13, 1857, to Caroline R., daughter of Leonard Grotzinger, of Philadelphia. Their children are Annie S. (Mrs. Ludy), William J., Jacob (deceased), Henry C., Franklin F., Minnie (deceased), and Oscar J. Mrs. Kienzle's death occurred March 30, 1882. Mr. Kienzle is in politics a Democrat, and has ever manifested a deep interest in public affairs. He has for successive terms been a member of the City Council, and was in 1878 a candidate for member of Assembly, being defeated after a close contest and a flattering vote in his favor. He has been also frequently a candidate to State and County Conventions. He is one of the directors of the Bridgeton National Bank, and affords aid and encouragement to all worthy public enterprises. He is an active Mason, a member of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 39, of Brearley Chapter, No. 6, of which he is Past High Priest, and of Olivet Commandery, No. 10.

Mr. Kienzle assisted in the organization of the German Lutheran Church of Bridgeton, in 1869, and is now one of its elders.

CAPT. LEHMAN BLEW.

George Blew, the grandfather of Capt. Blew, emigrated from Germany during the Revolutionary war,

in which he took part, and at its close settled in Deerfield township upon land he purchased. He had children,—Abijah, William, and Nellie, who became Mrs. Moore. William was born in Deerfield township, and served with credit in the war of 1812 as captain. He devoted his life to farming employments, and married Judith, daughter of Benjamin Ingersoll, of Atlantic County. Their children were George, born Jan. 2, 1804, who died June 16, 1886, in his thirty-third year; Furman, born March 14, 1806; Priscilla, who became Mrs. Lippincott, and whose birth occurred March 20, 1808; Lehman; Emily, who was Mrs. Ackley, and was born March 17, 1813; Eleanor, wife of Capt. Enoch Brooks, born March 1, 1815; David W., born Dec. 23, 1817; William, born March 4, 1819; Rebecca, who became Mrs. Tracy, born March 21, 1821; and Harriet, born Sept. 8, 1823, and who died Nov. 12, 1838, in her fifteenth year. Capt. Blew was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and in later years a Republican, having been the incumbent of numerous offices in the township. He removed to Bridgeton before his death, which occurred at the home of his son Lehman. The latter was born Feb. 3, 1810, in Deerfield, but removed with his father to Bridgeton when a lad, where his childhood was passed. He early acquired a taste for a seafaring life, and having left school at an early age became familiar during short cruises with a sailor's life. At the age of eighteen he took command of a sloop belonging to Robert S. Buck, of Bridgeton, sailing from the latter place to Philadelphia, and from that time for years continued both to build and sail vessels. He soon after embarked in the coasting trade, and sailed around much territory, including the United States and the West Indies. This was continued until 1865, when he took command of a steamer plying between Bridgeton and Philadelphia, his residence during an interval of twenty years having been at Maurice River, in the same county. Capt. Blew has, within the period of his active career, been much engaged in the building of vessels, in many of which he has an interest. An accident in 1875 deprived him of an arm, since which time he has been devoted to the management of his private business and the cultivation of his farm.

During the existence of the Whig party the captain was one of the most earnest adherents to its principles. He joined at a later day the Republican ranks, and though not one of its active workers, has represented the Third Ward of Bridgeton in the board of freeholders.

Capt. Blew has been thrice married, first to Miss Sarah Langley, daughter of John Langley, who died June 3, 1852, aged forty-one years. They had one daughter, Sarah L., wife of Capt. H. B. Lake, who was born Nov. 9, 1850. Capt. Blew's second wife was Ann Caroline Seran, daughter of Samuel and Anice Seran, who was born Dec. 11, 1824, and died Oct. 21, 1854, in her thirtieth year. Their daughter Caro-

line was born Jan. 28, 1854, and married Albert Fogg, of Camden, N. J. The third and present wife of Capt. Blew is Lydia A., daughter of John N. Spence, whose birth occurred Jan. 19, 1820, whose children are Emma D., born Feb. 27, 1861, and married to George W. McPherson, of Trenton, and Mary Lee, who died Dec. 10, 1872, in her fifth year. Capt. Blew and his wife are members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which the former is steward and class-leader.

CAPT. SAMUEL PERRY.

Tradition chronicles the fact that Dan, the grand father of Capt. Perry, emigrated from England and settled in Salem County, where he probably engaged in the cultivation of a farm. He had eight sons, one of whom, Samuel, born May 11, 1779, located in Salem County, and afterwards removed to Cumberland County, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He married Mrs. Rachel Simkins, formerly a Miss Mills, born Dec. 29, 1778, and had children,—Mary (who was Mrs. Stimson), Sarah (who became Mrs. Ayars), Rachel Letitia (who was Mrs. Maul), Hannah, and a son Samuel. Three of this number survive. Mr. Perry died at Ireland's Mills, near Bridgeton, Dec. 24, 1845, in his sixty-third year, and his wife, Sept. 1, 1831, in her fifty-eighth year. Their son Samuel was born March 20, 1817, in Greenwich, Cumberland Co., and early removed to Bridgeton, where his youth was passed. A private school afforded opportunities for education until his fourteenth year, when he became a member of the family of his brother-in-law, and aided in the cultivation of his farm. Here he remained until eighteen years of age, when a spirit of independence prompted him to seek other fields of usefulness. Sloops were then sailing almost daily from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, upon one of which he sought an engagement, which continued for two years. He then followed coasting, first on small vessels running to New York, and later to the Southern ports and the West Indies. He subsequently embarked in the coal-carrying trade in the Eastern States. The captain from 1847 until 1872 commanded a vessel, and in the latter year retired from the active pursuit of his vocation, though still retaining an interest in sailing-vessels and tug-boats.

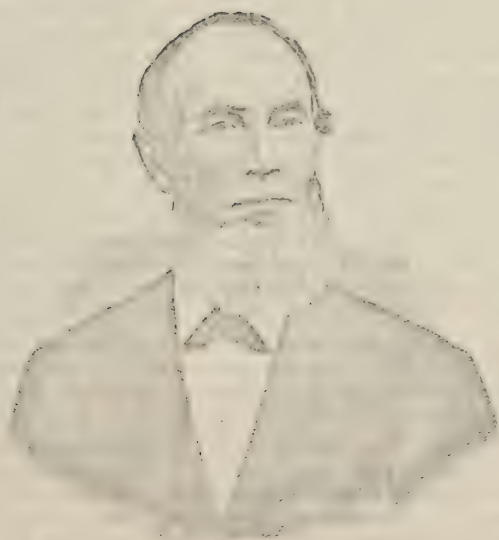
Though practically a gentleman of leisure, he finds both healthful exercise and much pleasure in the culture of flowers, in which he is eminently successful. He in politics indorses the platform of the Republican party, though neither a strong party adherent nor an office-seeker. He is a supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Perry is a member. Capt. Perry was married on the 8th of July, 1869, to Miss Sarah W. Fithian, granddaughter of William Fithian, of Greenwich, who married Mary Clark, and had children,—Charles, Richard, Samuel, Enoch, Sidney, and Ruth. Richard Fithian



Lehman Blevins



Samuel Perry



Wm. D. D.

married Ann E., daughter of Charles B. Fithian, who had six sons and two daughters, of whom Sarah W. is the wife of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM DARE.

The progenitor of the Dare family in South Jersey was Capt. William Dare, who emigrated from the county of Dorset or Somerset, in the south of England, at an early date, and in 1682 built the "Blue Anchor" tavern in Philadelphia, the headquarters of William Penn on the occasion of his landing. He afterwards removed to what is now Cumberland County, and Aug. 3, 1695, he bought one hundred acres of land in Back Neck, Fairfield township, and March 19, 1696, he had surveyed for him one hundred acres of cedar swamp on Lebanon Branch, about five miles east of Bridgeton. He is called "mariner" in some of the early conveyances, and doubtless obtained his title of "captain" in a seafaring life. He was a man of good education and a fine penman, and became one of the leading men in this community. He was appointed sheriff of Salem County by Governor Cornbury, Dec. 9, 1703, and reappointed Sept. 13, 1704. He was also appointed ranger for Salem County in 1704, captain of company of militia in 1706, and a justice of Salem County Court in 1707, and was reappointed as justice in 1708 and 1710. He was a large land-owner, among his purchases being two hundred acres of land at Antuxit (as the region around what is now Newport was then called), where he finally settled, and died there in 1720. He left a widow, Constant Dare, and children,—William (2d), Benjamin (see notice of James Dare), Elizabeth, Constant, Sarah, and Robert.

William (2d), son of above, in 1710 bought one hundred acres, part of the Indian Fields tract, about a mile east of Bridgeton (but within the city limits), where he settled. This property remained in the family for five generations until about 1867. He owned large tracts of land and cedar swamp, which he left to his children. He died in 1749, and left a widow, Elizabeth, and children,—William (3d), John, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Sarah.

William (3d), son of above, lived on the homestead at Indian Fields, where he died in January or February, 1760. His first wife's name was Freelove, by whom he had children,—Mary, William (4th), Levi, Abigail, Freelove, Rachel, and Jonathan. He married a second wife, Hannah, by whom he left one daughter, Amey.

William (4th), son of above, born Sept. 6, 1736, on the homestead, where his life was spent, was the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married, Dec. 21, 1768, Miss Elizabeth Rose, who was born Aug. 27, 1744, and died July 9, 1810. He died May 26, 1811. They had children,—William (5th), Levi, Ephraim, Jonathan, David, Lemuel, and Elizabeth R.

David, of this number, was born Aug. 28, 1780, on the homestead in Bridgeton, where his life was devoted to the cultivation of his land. He was an ardent Whig in his political predilections, and later a Republican, though not actively engaged in the party issues of the day, and with no taste for office. He was united in marriage March 2, 1809, to Miss Rebecca Fithian, daughter of Jonathan Fithian, of Deerfield, who was born May 28, 1791, and died Sept. 3, 1839, and had children,—Jane E. (Mrs. E. E. Sheppard), Enoch F. (deceased), Sarah (Mrs. B. F. Garrison, deceased), William, Ephraim (who died in youth), Mary H. (Mrs. W. J. Banks, deceased), Ephraim B. (died in youth), Robert H., and Elizabeth R. (died in youth). The death of Mr. Dare occurred April 13, 1863, in his eighty-third year. His son William was born Sept. 16, 1817, at the homestead in Bridgeton. Until his twenty-first year the demands of the farm were varied by such advantages of education as the country afforded. After a Western tour he returned for two years to the farm, and in 1841 purchased the Bridgeton and Cape Island stage-line, which included a contract for carrying the United States mail for three years. At the expiration of this contract, in 1844, he embarked in the manufacture of lime, at Bridgeton, which was continued until the spring of 1857. In August of the same year he established the firm of Riley & Dare for the sale of fertilizers and farm products, which afterwards became Dare & Mulford. The business was continued until 1877, when he devoted his attention more particularly to the management of his lands and his vessel interests, in which he has been largely engaged. In 1877 the Bridgeton water-works were constructed, Mr. Dare having, as president of the Council, superintended their progress. The political sympathies of the subject of this sketch are with the Republican party. He has served for three years as collector of Bridgeton township, and nine years as a member of the City Council of Bridgeton, five years of which he was its presiding officer, and was for fifteen years a member of the township committee prior to the incorporation of the city. Mr. Dare is an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Good Intent Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of which he has been for thirty-four years treasurer. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church of the city, of which both he and Mrs. Dare are members, and was among the largest contributors to the erection of the South Jersey Institute in that city. Mr. Dare was married June 16, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of John Cleaver, of Port Penn, Del., who died Oct. 18, 1852. He was again married Jan. 31, 1854, to Elizabeth S. Flanagan, daughter of James Flanagan, of Greenwich. By each marriage were two children, all of whom are deceased.

CAPT. WILLIAM JERRELL.

The Jerrell family are of Scotch ancestry, though Zachariah, the grandfather, was born in Cumberland County, where he followed farming occupations. He had sons, Isaac, John, and Jeremiah, and a number of daughters. Mr. Jerrell resided in Fairfield township, where his death occurred in advanced years. His son Jeremiah was born in the latter township in 1807, and spent the greater portion of his life either in that or the neighboring township of Downe, where he was a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Webster Souder, and had children,—Thomas, Gertrude (Mrs. John Banks), William, George M., John, Mary (Mrs. Robert Nixon), Annie (Mrs. John Owing), Jane E. (Mrs. Edward E. Emerton), and Rebecca (Mrs. Thomas Tribett). Mr. Jerrell, having retired from active pursuits, now resides in Downe township, where his son William was born Nov. 12, 1836. He passed his youth until the age of twelve years at the house of his maternal grandfather, where opportunities for education were exceedingly limited. Having imbibed a taste for the waterman's craft he then engaged as cook on board a vessel, and remained in that capacity for four years, after which he went before the mast, and at the age of twenty became master of a vessel, which he sailed for two years. He then purchased the schooner "Beulah E. Sharp," plying between Philadelphia and Boston, of which he was master, and entered into the service of the government, transporting coal to Southern ports for the use of the army and navy. Capt. Jerrell sold this vessel in 1864, and purchased the schooner "D. Gifford" the following year, which he sailed until 1872, and was engaged in a general coasting trade. He in 1872 built the schooner "Nellie S. Jerrell," and for eight years sailed her between the ports of Maine and the West Indies. This vessel was sold in 1881, and the "Rebecca S. Mulford" built the same year, which the captain is now commanding, and in whose perfect equipments he manifests a commendable pride. He is engaged in coasting during the summer months, and runs to Southern ports in winter. Capt. Jerrell was married, in 1857, to Cornelia S., daughter of Fithian S. Parvin, of Downe township. Their children are Herbert P., W. Howard, and Nellie. Herbert P. was a pupil of the West Jersey Academy at Bridgeton, after which he remained for three years at the New Jersey Institute at Hackettstown, and completed his studies with honor. He then spent four years at the Wesleyan University, and in 1882 entered the Law Department of Columbia College, New York. The family, in 1866, removed to Bridgeton, which has since been their place of residence, though frequently passing many weeks on board the vessel. The captain is in politics a Republican, though with neither time nor inclination for office. He is still actively engaged in his chosen pursuit, in addition to which he is interested either directly or indirectly in twelve or

more vessels. Both Capt. and Mrs. Jerrell are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton.

SAMUEL M. COOMBS.

Mr. Coombs is the grandson of Joshua Coombs, and the son of Jesse Coombs, a native of Cumberland County, who was born in 1780, and followed farming pursuits, first in Cumberland and later in Cape May Counties, N. J. His ultimate residence was Millville, where his death occurred in 1846. He married Mary Hitchner, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co., who was born in 1782, and had children,—Ruth (Mrs. Riley), Jacob, Joshua, Elizabeth (Mrs. Garrison), Mary (Mrs. Higley), Jesse, David, Samuel, Jane A. (Mrs. McDougal), John, and Christina (Mrs. Wilson), of whom nine survive.

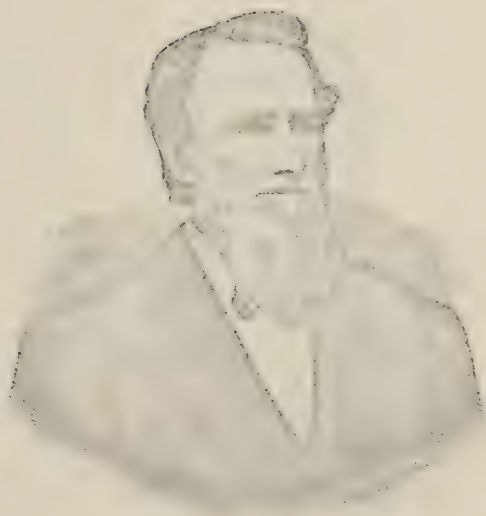
Samuel, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born April 30, 1821, in Millville, at that time the residence of his parents. His advantages of education were such as were obtainable in the neighborhood, after which the farm and its attending labors engaged his attention. He remained thus employed with his father until twenty-three years of age, and was subsequently interested for two years in cutting and shipping wood. At the age of twenty-five he purchased the homestead farm in Hopewell township, and for a period of twenty-five years engaged in agricultural occupations, having combined with it dairying, in which he was extensively interested. In 1878, Mr. Coombs, having rented his farm, removed to Bridgeton, with a view to retiring from active business. He soon, however, found activity more congenial than constant rest, and engaged again in farming pursuits, having purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres within the city limits. Mr. Coombs married, in January, 1856, Miss Mary E., daughter of Isaac Parlin, of Hopewell township. They have a son, Samuel, and one daughter. Mr. Coombs is a member of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and in politics a Republican, though not actively interested in the political measures of the day. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and worships with the congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Bridgeton.

JAMES B. POTTER.

The family of Dr. Potter are Scotch-Irish in the lineage, his great-grandfather, Matthew, having emigrated from Ireland to America in 1740, during the great Presbyterian emigration to this country. Mr. Potter married Miss Jane McCreaht, daughter of a Scotch clergyman, during the spring of 1740, who died at the age of ninety, and was buried in the city of Philadelphia, where the family settled. Their children were Matthew, James, John, Martha, David, Margaret, Mary, and Samuel. Of this number, Col. David was born Nov. 27, 1745, in Philadelphia, and married



William Ferriss



S. M. Coombs,



JAMES B. POTTER.

Miss Mary Mason. Their children were Jane, Mary, William (who attained distinction in the war of 1812), Harriet, and Henrietta. He was married, a second time, to Miss Sarah Boyd, to whom were born children,—James, John, Martha, Ann B., James B., Robert B., and Margaret R.

Col. David Potter was a man noted for his earnest patriotism, his generous hospitality, and his energetic character. He was the principal merchant in the town of his adoption, and carried on a large trade in grain, produce, and lumber, shipping the same in his own vessels to Philadelphia. In 1775, at the beginning of the conflict between America and Great Britain, he was elected captain of a military company at Bowentown. In February, 1777, he was commissioned brigadier-general by Governor Livingston, but refused to accept. He did receive a colonel's commission, however, and joined Gen. Mercer's brigade. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown, and was imprisoned for a time aboard the prison-ship "Jersey," in Wallabout Bay. He was paroled, but was unable to procure an exchange for many months, which seriously affected his business arrangements. In 1782, Col. Potter was appointed marshal of the admiralty, and sold several captured and confiscated vessels. In 1787 he was elected one of three delegates to the State Convention held at Trenton which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and in 1791-93 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County. Upon the division of parties, he warmly embraced the side of the Washington and Hamilton Federalists. He was eminently public-spirited, and was largely instrumental in erecting the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton in 1792. He was also one of the charter members of Brearley Lodge, F. A. M. Col. David Potter died Dec. 19, 1805, aged sixty-one years.

His son, James Boyd Potter, was born Feb. 7, 1796, in Bridgeton, where his life was spent, and where he subsequently became a prosperous merchant. He was married, April 28, 1818, to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Susanna Barron, of Centre County, Pa., and had children,—David, Sarah Boyd (Mrs. William G. Nixon), John Barron, James Barron, Francis H., Robert (deceased), Margaret E., Robert Barron, and William Elmer. Gen. David Potter, the eldest son, was born Feb. 7, 1819, and died at his home in Bridgeton May 7, 1866. For many years he had been connected with the public enterprises of South Jersey, and at the time of his death was one of the original directors of the West Jersey Railroad, and president of the West Jersey Mail and Transportation Company. The former enterprise was largely indebted to his energy for its ultimate success. He also held the appointment of brigadier-general of the Cumberland Brigade. In all that pertained to the public welfare of his native city and county Gen. Potter took a lively interest, and mainly through his efforts was the first charter for the city of Bridgeton

secured. His genial social qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends, and his sudden death was generally deplored.

In a series of resolutions passed by the directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company he is spoken of as "a public-spirited citizen, an enterprising and energetic man of business, and in all his relations to society of spotless reputation, high integrity, and amiable character."

A brief review of the character of the late James Boyd Potter is afforded in the following extract, taken from an obituary notice published soon after his death:

"He was a true-hearted patriot, and gave every possible service to his country in her hour of need, yielding his own sons to the conflict in sustaining the insulted honor of his country and flag. He was lofty in the purity of his principles, bold in their advocacy, and, what should render him immortal, he was an honest man. As a father he was kind and indulgent, as a husband affectionate and amiable, and just in all the relations of life. He was equal to every position he was called to fill. If he had a fault, there stood by its side a virtue so prominent as to overshadow it. If he committed an error, there stood out the purity of his motives, challenging the admiration of his friends, and commanding the respect of his opponents. The humblest citizen or stranger never approached him without receiving at his hands the most considerate attention, and often did he visit those whom disease had prostrated to counsel, encourage, and to minister to them. To stern integrity, fearless candor, and a high sense of honor he united the positive virtues of benevolence, charity, and hospitality. The poor, the unprotected, and distressed never appealed to him without receiving succor and consolation."

Mr. Potter's relations in Bridgeton continued over a period of half a century, during which time he became largely identified with its interests, and contributed greatly to its growth. His death occurred Oct. 26, 1865, in his seventieth year. His son, J. Barron, was born July 18, 1823, in Bridgeton, the scene of his boyhood experiences. His preparatory studies were pursued under the direction of L. F. Claflin, after which, in 1840, he entered Princeton College, and received his diploma as a graduate in 1844. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered the office of his cousin, Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, and later became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1847. He chose Bridgeton as a desirable field of labor, and has since that time continued in active practice. The doctor is a member of both State and County Medical Societies. He has been successful in his professional labors, and enjoyed an extended practice as the reward of skill and assiduous devotion to the interests of his patients. He is a gentleman of quiet tastes,

and finds both pleasure and rest in the improvement of his farm and in arboriculture. He is much interested in the cause of education, and is a trustee of the West Jersey Academy, of Bridgeton. His political predilections are in sympathy with the platform of the Republican party, though not actively engaged in the strifes of party. In religion he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN T. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright traces his lineage to James Bright, his great-grandfather, who emigrated from England and settled in Salem County, N. J. He had a son, James Kendall, whose son James was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. The children of the latter were William, James, Josiah, and Nicholas, and two daughters. His son Nicholas was born in 1802 at Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J., and later made Bridgeton his residence, where he married Miss Esther Reeves, and had seven children, of whom two, Benjamin T. and James K., reached mature years, the latter having died in 1866. By a second marriage, to Miss Eliza Lawrence, was born a son, Theodore Frelinghuysen, who died in childhood. Mr. Bright served as a drummer-boy during the war of 1812. The larger portion of his business life was spent in Woodstown and Salem, where he pursued his trade of blacksmith, and by industry and judgment gained a competency. His son, Benjamin T., was born Nov. 2, 1832, in Woodstown, N. J., and at an early age removed with his parents to Bridgeton. His youth was varied, the intervals of rest from the demands of the public school having been spent in the shop of his father. Here were formed habits of activity and industry, which aided greatly in developing his character. After a period spent in farming, he entered the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works, under Robert C. Nichols, Esq., and devoted three years to labor in the engine-room. His studies were then resumed for one year, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the surrogate's office as clerk. His health having failed, a lengthened voyage was recommended, and Mr. Bright spent five years at sea. He was on his return married to Miss Rachel Ladow, of Cumberland County, to whom were born children, E. Ellsworth and Mary E. Mrs. Bright having died, he was married a second time, to Sarah C., daughter of Thomas Parsons, of Atlantic County, N. J. Emma is their only surviving daughter.

Mr. Bright in 1862 entered the army as a member of Company H, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and served for ten months. During this period he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On returning he engaged in teaching, and in 1866 embarked in the grocery business in Bridgeton, which was continued for ten years. Since his retirement his time has been principally devoted to the cultivation of his farm.

Mr. Bright is an enthusiastic Mason and Odd-fellow. He became, in May, 1854, a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., in which he has taken all the degrees. He entered the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in 1865, and was appointed Grand Guardian for 1865-66. He was one of the inspectors of Bridgeton Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., was Deputy Grand Master in 1870, and Grand Master in 1871-72. Mr. Bright became, in November, 1870, a member of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M. He has served as secretary of the lodge, and is now Past Master. He is also a member of Olivet Commandery, No. 10, of Knights Templar, and is Past Eminent Commander. He is also a member of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey. Mr. Bright does not actively interest himself in the political measures of the day. He is a Republican, and has represented the Second Ward of Bridgeton as chosen freeholder. He has also served as assessor, and been for years a member of the School Board. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of its vestrymen.

JAMES H. FLANAGIN.

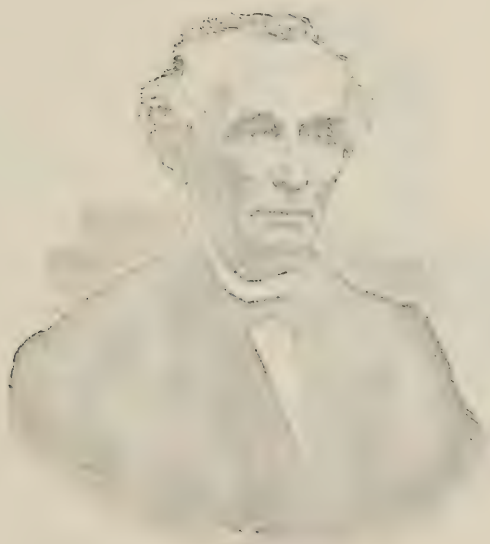
Mr. Flanagan is of Irish birth, his great-grandfather, James, having emigrated to America and settled in Salem County, where he was a prosperous farmer. His two children were a daughter who died in early life, and a son James, the latter of whom resided in Salem County and followed his father's pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harris, whose ancestors were of Swedish extraction, and had children, eight in number, six sons and two daughters. James, one of these sons, was a native of Salem County, and acquired the trade of a cabinet-maker, which was followed assiduously for a period of fifteen years, after which he chose the more active vocation of a farmer, and removed to Cumberland County. On his retirement from business he became a resident of Bridgeton, where his death occurred.

He married Miss Mary Harris, of Bridgeton, and had children,—Rachel, James H., Harris, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Hannah, all of whom lived to mature years. John, of this number, settled in Nebraska, where he became an extensive landholder and reared a family of six children. Harris, another son, removed to Arkansas, purchased extensive tracts of land, and adopted the profession of law. He became judge of the Supreme Court of the State, was elected State senator, and Governor of the State in 1861. He was also honored as one of the committee to revise the State Constitution at the close of the war. He died leaving a widow and three children.

James H. was born March 7, 1816, in Roadstown, Cumberland Co., N. J., and remained on the homestead until twenty-one years of age, either assisting in the labor of the farm or pursuing his studies. He engaged for three years in teaching, and Oct. 15, 1837,



Ben. Bright



J. H. Flanagan



Jona. Olmer

married Rachel, daughter of Deacon William Cook, of Greenwich, N. J. They had one daughter, Olivia S. Mrs. Flanagan died Oct. 13, 1843, and he married again on the 22d of October, 1844, Rachel H., daughter of John Miller, of Lower Hopewell, an extensive land-owner and a Christian gentleman, who, as an elder in the Presbyterian Church, exerted a wide-spread influence. His father was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and a slave-owner in common with many others of the period.

Mr. Flanagan began his farming career in 1849, which was continued until 1876, when he retired and removed to Bridgeton. He has since engaged in the sale of agricultural fertilizing material, which embraces the preparing of formulas and the furnishing of material by which farmers are enabled to make their own fertilizers. He is greatly interested in the science of agriculture, and on the reorganization of the County Agricultural Society, was for three successive years its president.

Mr. Flanagan is in no sense a politician, though frequently the incumbent of minor offices in the township. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton, and one of its most efficient trustees.

JONATHAN ELMER.

The Elmer family are of English extraction, the original orthography of the name having been Aylmer. Its progenitor was Edward, who came to America in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. In the direct line of descent was Dr. Jonathan Elmer, who was born at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 29, 1745, and died in September, 1817. He chose medicine as a profession, began his studies in 1766, and graduated in Philadelphia in 1771. He was a thorough master of the science he espoused, and is mentioned by the celebrated Dr. Rush as excelled by no physician in the United States in medical erudition. Dr. Elmer's first settlement was at Roadstown, from whence he removed to Bridgeton. He married Mary, third daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, in 1769, and had children,—Elizabeth, Sarah, William R., Jonathan, and William. The last-named son was born May 23, 1788, and, having chosen his father's profession, graduated as a physician in Philadelphia during the year 1811, and began his career in Bridgeton. He was married, in 1812, to Nancy B., daughter of Col. David Potter, whose death occurred in 1816, after which her sister, Margaret K. Potter, became his wife in 1819. By the first marriage were born children,—Jonathan, William, and David P.; and by the second union,—Mary, Nancy P., and Benjamin F.

Dr. Elmer was for years the leading physician of Bridgeton, though he retired from professional labor at an early age. He justly earned a reputation ranking him among the most successful physicians of the

State. He was fearless yet discreet in practice, remarkable in diagnosis, and with a perception of diseases which seemed almost intuitive. On the occasion of the reception to Lafayette, in Philadelphia, he commanded a troop of cavalry, which for their thorough equipments and fine appearance attracted great attention. The doctor died May 6, 1836, at the early age of forty-eight years. His son Jonathan was born April 30, 1813, in Bridgeton, which has been his lifetime residence. He in youth became a pupil at the Bridgeton Academy, and subsequently devoted his time to farming until twenty years of age, when he engaged in milling. He was married, on the 4th of March, 1835, to Miss Ruth B., daughter of Robert McLuen, of Roadstown, and has children,—Robert W. (a physician in Bridgeton), Charles R. (also residing in Bridgeton), Hannah M. (Mrs. John B. Bowen), Nancy P., Jonathan, Jr., of Bridgeton, and Elizabeth, deceased.

Mr. Elmer continued the business of milling from 1833 until 1850, after which he became interested in agricultural pursuits. He has identified himself largely with the growth and development of Bridgeton, and been actively interested in enterprises of a public character. He is a director of the Cumberland Mutual Insurance Company, and has been for nearly half a century a director of the Cumberland National Bank. He was elected and served twenty-one years on the board of freeholders, for twenty years of which period he was its director, the City Council having claimed his services for nine years. He is a supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and has been for thirty-five years president of its board of trustees.

CAPT. DAVID P. MULFORD.

The Mulford family are of English ancestry, its progenitors in America having, if tradition be correct, settled on Long Island, from whence they removed between the years 1690 and 1700, and located in Fairfield township, Cumberland Co. One of the lineal descendants was Daniel Mulford, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who with his wife, Nellie, resided at Pittsgrove, in the above county, where for years he ran the first stage from that point to Philadelphia. Among his sons was Moses, who resided in Bridgeton, where he acquired the trade of a blacksmith, and also followed the life of a sailor, having been both captain and owner of a vessel running from Bridgeton to Philadelphia. He married Christiana, daughter of Philip Souder, of Bridgeton, who was of German descent, and the popular landlord of a hotel in what is now known as the Third Ward of the city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mulford were Daniel, Philip, John, Moses, Enoch, David P., Joseph L., Allen W., Samuel, and a daughter who died in infancy. Three of this number survive and reside in Bridgeton.

David P. was born March 13, 1815, in Bridgeton, which has been his lifetime residence. He enjoyed no especial advantages of education, and early began a career of labor as one of the crew of a ship running from Bridgeton to Philadelphia, after which he became captain of a vessel and commanded it for a period of twenty years. He also owned and managed a packet which conveyed both freight and passengers to Philadelphia.

Capt. Mulford has, since he embarked in business pursuits, been engaged in the building of vessels, in many of which he exercised a whole or partial ownership, and is still thus interested in fifteen vessels. He was married, in 1837, to Phoebe, daughter of Amos Sutton, of Bridgeton, and has children,—Harriet D., wife of Jacob Mingel, a tobaccoist in Bridgeton; Charles H., a merchant also in Bridgeton; Joseph L., captain of a schooner running to Southern ports; David P., Jr., who is associated with his father in business; and Theodore F., of Philadelphia.

Capt. Mulford retired from a seafaring life in 1859, and became a member of the firm of Dare & Mulford, which was continued until 1877, when, the senior partner having retired, David P., Jr., secured the interest with his father.

In politics the captain is a Republican, though at an early day an Old-Line Whig. Although not an active partisan, he has been for ten years freeholder of the First Ward of Bridgeton, and was a member of the City Council during its first session, and again in 1879. He is an active Odd-Fellow, and a member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, L. O. O. F., in which he has been the incumbent of all the offices within the gift of the lodge. He is also a member of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which the former has been a trustee since its organization, and is now president of the board.

DANIEL SHARP

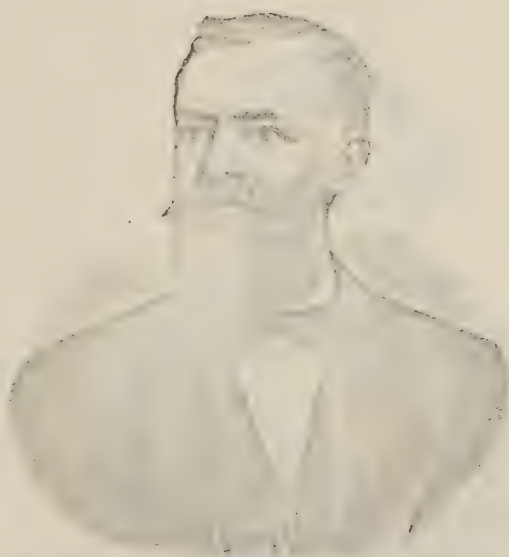
Isaac Sharp emigrated from England prior to the year 1759, and settled in New Jersey. Among his sons was John Sharp, the grandfather of Daniel, who married Mary Parent, and had children,—Eli, Peter, Seth, Sarah (who became Mrs. John Yates), Margaret (Mrs. James Shellhorn), John, Indy, Enoch, Ephraim, and Mary (who married Henry Berry). Mr. Sharp resided upon a farm near Maurietown, in Cumberland County, where his death occurred. His son Ephraim was born Nov. 3, 1800, on the homestead, in Commercial township, which has been for more than half a century his residence. During his early life he commanded a vessel trading along the coast, after which the occupation of a farmer engaged his attention. He married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Compton, of Halesville, in Commercial township, and had children,—Lucy (who became Mrs. Isaac Hales) and Mary (who married Lafayette Weaver).

By a second marriage, to Lucy, daughter of John Bowen, were born three children,—Daniel, Lizzie, and John W. His wife having died in 1865, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

Mr. Sharp resides upon the homestead, where he is still actively engaged in farming pursuits. His son Daniel was born Oct. 29, 1838, and received the best common school education obtainable at that day, which has since been utilized in a practical and successful manner, both as an instructor and in the advancement of his business interests. Beginning at the age of eighteen, he taught in succession in all the districts of Commercial township for a period of seven years, after which for five years he followed the tunes of the sea, and became master of a vessel. On returning he acted for two years as principal of the boys' department of the public schools of the city. As a representative of the Republican party he was elected, in 1872, clerk of Cumberland County, and filled the office for two terms of five years each. Mr. Sharp was married, Dec. 8, 1858, to Miss Mary B., daughter of Charles Compton, of Maurietown, Cumberland Co., and has children,—Harry H. (residing in Tacoma, Washington Territory, where he is practicing the profession of law), Emma C., Lucy B. (deceased in 1881), Barton F., C. Compton, Walter, Daniel, Jr., and Mary. The death of Mrs. Sharp occurred in 1880. Mr. Sharp has been for years engaged in the propagation of oysters, and has extensive oyster-beds at Maurice River Cove, in Cumberland and Cape May Counties. During the present year he has embarked largely in the enterprise, and devotes his attention exclusively to this branch of industry. He is also a director of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, in the success of which he is greatly interested. Mr. Sharp is an active Mason, and has been Master of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 97, of Bridgeton. He was educated in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his father was a most devout representative, but has more recently affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

FRANCIS B. MINCH

The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of Archibald Minch, and was born Sept. 14, 1833, in Hopewell township, where he resided prior to his recent removal to Bridgeton. After a period spent at the neighboring district school, he was for three years a pupil of the Union Academy of Shiloh, and subsequently engaged in farming occupations with his father, whose farm he at a later period successfully managed. He was married on the 1st of February, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Tice, of Hopewell township. Their children are Robert F., Bloomfield II., and Mary E. Mr. Minch was at the early age of twenty-one called to a participation in public affairs, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends was made a member of the



David Sharp



LEWIS MCBRIDE.



Stephen Cox Sr

township committee of Hopewell on the Republican ticket. This was during the late civil war, when heavy taxes were levied for military purposes, and by his financial ability and discretion the township was largely relieved of its burden of indebtedness. He was elected a freeholder of Hopewell, and filled the office with great acceptance for a period of nine years.



L. B. Minch,

He has frequently been offered the nomination for other important official positions, but invariably declined such honors. Mr. Minch has been a member of the County Agricultural Society since its organization. He is also a director and one of the charter members of the Bridgeton National Bank. He has recently removed from the homestead in Hopewell and become a citizen of Bridgeton, where he has erected a spacious and attractive residence on Commerce Street, and became actively identified with the interests of the city. Mr. Minch has long been connected with the Presbyterian Church in Greenwich, of which he was both a member and trustee, but has recently become a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, where the family are now worshippers.

LEWIS MCBRIDE.

The subject of this biographical sketch is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Burlington County, N. J., in 1797, where his boyhood was spent. His advantages of education were such as the public schools of the neighborhood afforded, after which, at

the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to Samuel Stackhouse, of Medford, with a view to acquiring the trade of a wheelwright, which then included the art of carriage-building. Here he remained until twenty-one years of age, and having completed his apprenticeship, he removed, in 1818, to Bridgeton, and established a business under the firm-name of McBride & Clement. Mr. McBride finally obtained exclusive control of the business, and by his energy and skillful workmanship established an extensive industry, having at one period eighteen apprentices in his shops. He manufactured principally carriages and heavy wagons, the latter having an extended reputation for superior excellence in construction. Mr. McBride was married, in 1822, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Bowen, of Hopewell, representing one of the oldest families in the county. Their children are Phoebe (the late wife of Joel Fihian), Edward (now residing in Logan, Iowa, and married to Mrs. Harriett Packard), Lewis (married to Miss Ruth Harris), Rebecca (the wife of Rev. Joseph W. Hubbard, of Iowa), David (married to Miss Caroline D. Mulford, of Bridgeton), Jesse (a physician, married to Miss Minnie Chambers, of Louisville, Ky.), and Louisa (wife of Francis Clunn). David, of this number, resides in Bridgeton, where he is actively engaged in business. He was in 1878 elected sheriff of the county. His tastes have led to a deep interest in the agricultural development of the county, and to his identification with its agricultural society, of which he is president, and was for nine years previously the efficient secretary.

Mr. McBride was largely identified with the interests of the county, and wielded a considerable influence in matters of public import. He manifested much public spirit, and was the active promoter of all schemes having the public interest at heart. He was in politics a Whig, and was for years director of the board of freeholders of the county. He was the first incumbent of the office of superintendent of public schools of Bridgeton, and filled the position until his death. He was the first president of the County Agricultural Society, and president of the Cumberland Steamboat Company.

He was a supporter and member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton, and one of its elders at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1864, in his sixty-seventh year.

STEPHEN COX.

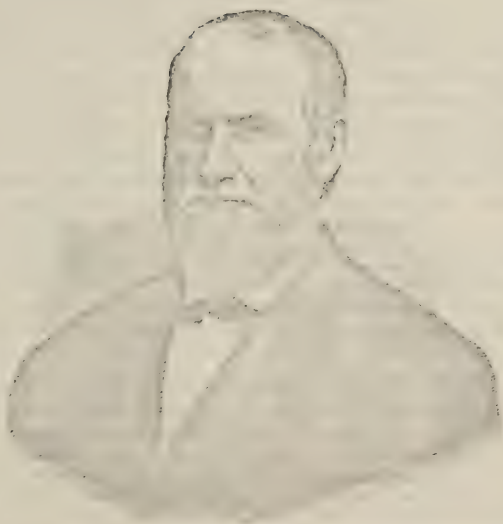
Among the master-builders of Shropshire, England, the place of his birth, was Isaac Cox. His children were Thomas, Isaac, John, Stephen, and two daughters. At a later period of his life he removed to Staffordshire, where his death occurred. Thomas, his son, was a builder in Staffordshire, and a man of enterprise and extensive business connections, while Stephen was a watchmaker in Kidminster, Warwick.

shire. His son John removed to Shropshire, where his life was chiefly spent as a builder. He married Mary Pierce, of Staffordshire, and had children,—James, Ann, John, Mary, Richard, Francis, Joseph, Stephen, Thomas, Elijah, Sarah, and two who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Cox occurred in Staffordshire, in his seventy-eighth year, his remains being interred in Tipton churchyard. Mrs. Cox, who died in her seventy-first year, lies buried in the same spot. Their son Richard was killed by an accident while acting as engineer of a mail steamer plying between Southampton and Havre de Grace. Stephen, the subject of this biography, was born in Bridge Row, Toll End, Staffordshire, England, on the 24th of December, 1822, his early years having been spent at the home of his parents. Such limited educational opportunities as the parish school offered he enjoyed, after which, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed at the Horsley Iron-Works, in Staffordshire, and remained until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Sneathewick, in Warwickshire, when he was employed as foreman by Fox, Anderson & Co., at the London Works, near Birmingham. He remained thus engaged for ten years, and received on his retirement very flattering testimonials from his employers for proficiency and skill in his trade. Having discerned in America a broader field for the mechanic than his native land afforded, Mr. Cox emigrated with a view to prospecting. He traveled over various portions of the country and ultimately located in Reading, where he became foreman of the Nobles Machine-Works. At the expiration of the second year he accepted an engagement with the Phoenix Iron-Works, at Phoenixville, Pa., and later removed to Bridgeton, in the employ of the same company, where he assumed the foremanship of the shops of the Cumberland Nail- and Iron-Works. In the fall of 1866 he established machine-works in Bridgeton, the firm being Cox, Derube & Co. It later became Cox & Co., and subsequently Peace, Cox & Co. He has since admitted his sons, William and Stephen, to an interest in the business, the firm now being Cox & Sons. They manufacture steam heating apparatus, horizontal and vertical engines and boilers.

Mr. Cox was married July 24, 1843, to Miss Mary Partridge, of Staffordshire, England. Their children are William, Stephen, Mary (Mrs. Canfield), and Mercy, all born in England. Thomas was born in Phoenixville, and John T. and Charles Franklin in Bridgeton. Mr. Cox is in his political preferences a Republican, though not active in the political field. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, and one of its earliest wardens and the founder of its Sunday-school. Mrs. Cox is also a member of the same church.

DAYTON B. WHITEKAR.

The earliest representative of the Whitekar family in America was Richard, who left England in 1671 and subsequently joined the Fenwick colony. He became a member of the Fenwick Council of Proprietors to govern West Jersey, and wielded a commanding influence. His residence until the year 1690 was in the town of Salem. It is impossible to trace the line of descent of the subject of this sketch from Richard Whitekar, though unquestionably the families are identical, and the ancestors of Dayton B. doubtless emigrated at a later date. The great-grandfather of the latter was Thomas, whose son Jeremiah had twelve children, as follows: Priscilla, Jeremiah, John, Henry, William, David, Thomas, Lydia, Hannah, Nancy, Sarah, and Maria. Mr. Whitekar died on the 18th of June, 1814. Jeremiah, his son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 23, 1780, in Fairfield township. Here his life was principally spent either in pursuit of his trade of carpenter or as a successful landlord. He married Miss Amy D. Burt, and had children,—Ann R., John, Hannah D., Elin D., Jeremiah, Dayton B., Ruth B., Priscilla W., Jeremiah P., and William C., of whom four survive. The death of Mr. Whitekar occurred July 12, 1828, in Bridgeton. His son, Dayton B., was born at the latter place May 7, 1814. After limited opportunities at school, the early age of fourteen found him learning the trade of a carpenter, which he followed without interruption until 1849, though changing his field of labor in 1833 to Bridgeton, to which place his parents removed. In 1844 he embarked in the business of contracting, and also became an extensive lumber dealer in Bridgeton. This enterprise he still continues, though released from active superintendence of his varied interests, which are conducted by his brother William. Mr. Whitekar was married Nov. 25, 1835, to Miss Naomi Gentry, to whom was born a daughter, Hannah M. (Mrs. Mason). By a second marriage to Mrs. Sarah A. Woodruff, April 9, 1839, he has one daughter, Laura C. (Mrs. Cox). In politics Mr. Whitekar is a Democrat, and though at different times the incumbent of various minor township offices, his extensive business connections in Bridgeton and elsewhere have left little time for other pursuits. In his department of industry he has exercised a controlling influence for many years. He has been especially prominent as a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having held, together with many subordinate positions, the offices of Grand Warden and Grand Master of the State, and Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Whitekar is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, of which he is steward and trustee, and an active worker.



L. B. Whitson

CHAPTER XCII.

CITY OF MILLVILLE.

Incorporation of the Township.—The township of Millville was set off from Fairfield and Maurice River by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 14, 1891, to take effect in March, 1892. Its boundaries, as created by this act, were:

"Beginning at the mouth of Buckshotum Creek, from thence running up the middle of the water-course thereof to Northwest Branch; thence up said Branch to a beaver dam; thence a straight course to the head of Chief-of-Battle Branch; thence down the same to Leffington Branch; thence along the line of Board-Field township to Maurice River; thence up the same to the line of Gloucester County; thence along the same to Manamasskeen Branch; thence down the same to Scott's line; thence along said line to Menantico Creek; thence down the said creek to Maurice River; thence across the river to the Leaning's."

It included in its limits the present township of Landis, which was set off from it in 1864, reducing its limits to the present size.

Incorporation of the City.—By an act approved Feb. 26, 1866, to take effect March 1, 1866, the whole township of Millville was incorporated as the city of Millville, and divided into three wards. All that part lying south of the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike on the west of the river, and all on the east of the river south of Main Street and the Leaning Mill road was made the First Ward. All that part lying east of a line running from Main Street up Buck Street to Cinder (now Broad) Street, then along the centre of that street to the centre of the Millville and Glassboro (now West Jersey) Railroad, and then northward along that road to the line of Landis township was made the Second Ward. All the remaining part of the city was made the Third Ward.

The city limits include a large scope of territory having few inhabitants, and mostly covered with a growth of oak and pine, which has been cut off several times, having a light sandy soil, and it has been held in tracts of hundreds and thousands of acres each by those who had no need or desire to sell. These causes combined have prevented it from being occupied and cleared by settlers. These portions, like the outlying portions of Bridgeton, were included in the city limits because of the opposition which would have arisen to creating new townships out of those outlying portions if the cities were made to include only the built-up portions, as they properly should.

A few early settlers had located in the bounds of Millville previous to 1795, mostly along Maurice River, below the built-up portions of the city, and a saw-mill, since called Leaning's Mill, was on the Menantico as early as 1720.

Millville Laid Out.—The land where the city proper now stands having passed into the hands of Joseph Buck and his associates, as already mentioned, a town was laid out and named Millville from the plan they had formed of bringing the water from the

Union Pond, which had been created about three miles above the bridge, and establishing mills at this point. This town was located on the east bank of the river, at the head of tide-water and navigation, about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and fifteen miles in a straight line from Delaware Bay.

Previous to 1754 there was at the place where this town was laid out a landing called Shingle Landing. The old King's Highway, from Cohansey Bridge to Cape May, crossed the Maurice River at a place called the "New Mill," near where the upper part of the Union Pond is, and ran off to the north and east of Millville to Leaning's Mill, where it crossed the Menantico.

June 20, 1754, a road was laid from Beriman's Run, a branch of the Menantico, to the river at Shingle Landing, and crossing there was continued to the Beaver Dam at Lebanon Branch, where it joined the old road to Cohansey. The building of a bridge here caused the place to be called "Maurice River New Bridge," "The New Bridge," and "Maurice River Bridge," according to the idea of the one speaking or writing of it, showing that as there was nothing there but the bridge, the names meant nothing but that.

Pioneer Houses.—On the west side of the river was a house as early as 1756, owned by Lucas Peterson, which is probably the same house which belonged to Alexander T. Moore, the grandson of Alexander Moore (the first owner of the land covering the east side of the Cohansey at Bridgeton), and where a tavern was kept by Philip Souder, Jr., in 1795, and by Benoni Dare in 1796. In the latter year Moore built an addition to it for a kitchen, for the use of his tenant.

Col. Buck and his associates did not carry out their plans of bringing the water down to the town, but mills were built at the pond. They sold a few lots in the town, on which houses were built. In 1802 the only houses were the one on the west side of the river, before referred to, the kitchen of which, built in 1796, remained until that and the main part of the building (which was built after that date to replace the old part which was there when the kitchen was built) were burned, about January, 1867, having previously been converted into a packing-house for the canning establishment; on the east side of the river was a small house and store owned by Nathan Leake, near the bridge; on the north side of the street, a little farther east, were two one-story houses joined together, occupied by Preston, Hannah, and Benjamin Ware; on the northeast corner of High and Main Streets was a one-story house owned by Jeremiah Stratton, who was one of the first purchasers of lots from Col. Buck; farther east, about seventy feet from the hotel property which is on the northeast corner of Main and High Streets, was a small house where lived a Mrs. Newcomb; on the south side of the street, about where there is a cigar-store occupied by Harvey Sis-

smith, was a story and a half house built and occupied by Ezekiel Foster, who was also one of the first purchasers of lots; a house also stood where the store of Isaac B. Mulford now is; just below the corner of High Street, on the south side of Main, was a small store kept at first by Nichols & Parker, and then by David Nichols alone, which is standing at the present day, and is occupied as a barber-shop; a school-house stood on the ground now included in the graveyard adjoining the Presbyterian Church, which was afterwards removed and used as a carpenter-shop, but is now gone; Col. Buck's house stood on the northeast corner of High and Main Streets, which he built shortly after his removal to Millville, and where he lived until his death in 1805; this was afterwards used as a tavern for many years, and was removed to make room for the present hotel building, built by Robert S. Tice. This comprised all the buildings in Millville in 1802.

After the death of Col. Buck his executors sold off lots, but the growth of the place was very slow, there being nothing to cause a town to spring up until the starting of the first glass-works. So slight was the prospect of any value to the lots that some of the purchasers did not take their deeds, and their lots were sold by Buck's heirs many years afterwards. The chief business of the few inhabitants was the cutting and carting of cord-wood and lumber, and large quantities of these were shipped from this place to Philadelphia and other places. This business continued to be carried on quite extensively until within the last twenty years, when the increasing use of coal as a fuel, and the decreasing supply of wood has caused the business to greatly decrease, and the small saw-mills which were situated on nearly every branch of Maurice River have been left idle, and most of them have been destroyed, and the ponds have mostly disappeared by the going down of the dams.

Early Industries.—About 1806 began a new era for Millville, when James Lee and others started a window-glass factory on the site of the present works of Whitall, Tatum & Co., above the bridge. This was followed in 1814 by the iron foundry of Wood & Smith. The land covering the site of the north part of Millville having passed into the possession of David C. Wood and Edward Smith, they erected a small iron-furnace on the bank of the river, and commenced the smelting of iron. Charcoal was the fuel then used for that purpose, and the large tracts of land covering all the northern and eastern parts of the then township of Millville, and extending into Gloucester and Salem Counties, owned by this firm, furnished the supply. It was cheaper to bring the iron ore to the fuel than to take the fuel to the ore. Smith soon sold his interest to Wood, who carried on the business alone. These manufactories brought new inhabitants to Millville, and the town planned by Col. Buck began to grow. The growth of it since that date has kept pace with the growth of its manu-

factures. Surrounded by a country that was unimproved, it has had to depend entirely on the resources contained in its own limits for its growth.

Growth of the Town.—In 1822 it was still a small village, of probably not over one hundred and fifty inhabitants. At that time there were but two houses on Main Street above Second, a one-story house at the southwest corner of Third, owned and occupied by John Coleman for many years after, and which stood until 1856, when it was bought by Lewis Mulford and torn down to make room for his present dwelling, and the other at the southwest corner of Fourth Street, owned by Dr. Charles Garrison, and occupied by Isaac Powell, which is still standing. At the southeast corner of Second and Main was the "Red House," as it was called for many years, owned by Dr. Garrison, and in which he resided until his death, when he willed it, together with quite a number of valuable lots in Millville and a large tract adjoining the town on the east, to his adopted son, Charles Garrison Ireland, for his life. Mr. Ireland has lately died, and the property has come into the possession of his heirs. The tying up of this property in that way for so many years has been a great detriment to the eastern part of Millville, and to the interests of the heirs, by turning the tide of improvement to other parts of the town. In 1822 the window-glass works were idle, the former owners having made a failure.

In 1837 a strong effort was made to locate the county-seat at this place, but in the election to determine the question in that year Millville was defeated, and was left without the help which the possession of the county buildings would have given.

The building of glass-works at Schetterville (now South Millville) in 1832, the erection of the cotton-mill from 1852 to 1854, and the enlargement of those works from time to time have been the great sources of the prosperity of Millville.

The population of the city proper, excluding the country portions of the municipality, may be approximately given at about 1200 in 1810, 1600 in 1850, 3300 in 1860, 5700 in 1870, 7200 in 1880, and is now about 8000, and including the country portions is about 8500.

Streets in Millville.—The town plat of Millville, as originally laid out by Joseph Buck, extended from Smith Street on the south to the present Broad Street on the north, and from the river eastward to Fourth Street. Main Street, from the river due east forty-two perches, and Malaga road (Second Street) were laid out in 1796, but none of the other streets were regularly laid out until March 9, 1815, when the streets as they now exist within the above bounds, and with their present names, were duly recorded in the road-book of the county.

As the town increased in size these streets were lengthened out, and others were opened, some of them regularly laid out, but many of them not. In 1858,

Thomas H. Paschall, under the direction of the township committee, made a survey of the streets of the place, and completed a map of them, called the "Millville town plat." March 9, 1859, an act was passed by the Legislature that upon a copy of that map, showing the location of the different streets, being filed in the county clerk's office, they should become public highways, and be kept in order by the overseer of roads of the township. Since the incorporation of the city the laying out of new streets has been in the power of the Council, and a large number of new ones have been laid out, especially on the west side of the river, on both sides of and crossing the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike. A large tract of land now crossed by these streets was the dower-land of a Mrs. Brundriff, and on partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court of this county it was ordered sold by commissioners. Streets were run through it, and it was sold in lots. Most of the new houses on the west side of the river have been built on this property since 1870.

The roads and streets were always bad, and at times almost impassable, owing to the depth of the loose white sand which covered the site of the town. They were in their best condition when frozen. Upon the incorporation of the city the Council commenced to improve the streets and principal roads leading to the city. The streets were straightened, and lot-owners were compelled to move back their fences when they were found to have encroached upon the line of the streets, as they had in many instances. Clay and gravel were carted in immense quantities and at great expense, and all the streets and leading roads were heavily coated with it. This work was pushed on from year to year, and at the end of ten years, when it was substantially completed, it was found that eighty-two thousand dollars had been expended for this purpose, every cent of which was raised by tax, a marked contrast to those municipalities in other portions of the State which during the same decade became involved in enormous debts, mostly borrowed for public improvements. Large sums are still spent yearly in keeping the streets up to their good condition and in improving the new streets since laid out. Great complaint was made at the time by many of the inhabitants because of the large sums spent in this way, but it is safe to say that not a single inhabitant, after enjoying this great improvement for a year, would be willing to go back to the old condition of the streets. For every dollar spent in this way Millville had received many in return in the increased value of property and the great change in the attractiveness of the place. The improvement of the streets has been followed by a general spirit of improvement by the property-owners. The old-time rows of frame tenement-houses, so well known in former years as a marked characteristic of towns where the manufacture of glass was a leading occupation, are no longer built, and the former ones are

disappearing. In their places neat single and double houses are building, with many of the modern improvements and ornamentations, and the painting of houses and building of porticos and verandas have contributed to change Millville from a sandy, uninteresting glass-house town to a neat, well-built, attractive city.

Bridges.—The first bridge at the place now called Millville was built between June 20, 1754, when the road before mentioned was laid out across the river at this place, and October, 1856, when it is referred to as having been "lately built" in laying out a road from it to Fairfield. It was a short distance below the present one, and rested on log cribs, and was without any draw. Whether this bridge was replaced by another before the beginning of this century is unknown, but, judging from the length of time other bridges lasted, it is probable that it was. After the law was passed requiring bridges to be built by the county repairs were made to it, and in 1807, after the glass-works were established above it, a new one was ordered built by the board of freeholders, with a hoisting draw in it, the building of the glass-works necessitating a draw. A contract was made with Jeremiah Buck, and the bridge was built in that summer for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars. It was a continual source of trouble, and in 1816 was radically rebuilt. In 1823 a new bridge was built on the site of the old one, three rods longer on the west side. This bridge was eleven rods long, and twenty feet wide, with wings extending twenty feet above and below the bridge, and a draw twenty-three feet wide. A contract was made with John Elkinton, who built it at a cost of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars. This draw not answering the purpose, a new one was built in 1828, on the same plan of the one at Bridgeton. This bridge stood until 1837, when the board resolved to build a new one, a law having been passed by the Legislature of that year authorizing a bridge over the river. Previous to that no law authorized it, and it was without any protection from any one who injured or interfered with it. This bridge was located a short distance above the former ones, on a line with Main Street, and was one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide, and was a pivot-bridge. The draw was twenty-four feet wide, and the abutment on the west side of the river was built of stone; previous to this only log abutments having been used. The north wing of the western abutment was run out one hundred feet, so as to hold the dirt to be filled in. In November, 1860, the board of freeholders met at Millville, and resolved to build a new draw to the bridge, but the next month they authorized their committee on the bridge to reconstruct so much of it as necessary. During that year it was rebuilt, and was essentially a new bridge. This bridge lasted until 1873, when the present wrought-iron pivot-bridge was built, at a cost of \$24,574.48.

In 1860 a new bridge was built over the river on

Sharp Street, then lately laid out from the vicinity of the cotton-mill across the river to the turnpike to Bridgeton. The length of this bridge was eighty-four feet, and its width sixteen feet, with stone abutments, and it rested on white-oak posts. It was located close to the hill on the west side of the river. After the putting up of the present dam, in 1868, the location of the bridge was not suitable to the overflow of the dam, and after several efforts to move it, the board of freeholders, in May, 1871, resolved to build a new iron bridge opposite the tumbling-dam of the pond, which was done that summer, and the old bridge was advertised and sold.

Menantico Bridges.—When the present straight road from Millville to Port Elizabeth was laid, after a long contest over its location, the board of freeholders, on May 8, 1805, ordered a bridge built, which was done that year, at an expense of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents. This bridge had no draw. In 1819 a law was passed for the building of a draw in the bridge here, in order to allow vessels to ascend to Schooner Landing. At a meeting of the freeholders in June of that year, a new bridge with a draw was ordered built, and one thousand dollars appropriated for it, and it was completed the same year. So imperfect was this that six years after, in 1825, the board ordered a new draw built on same plan as the one at Bridgeton, and in August, 1827, they appointed a committee to contract for timber for a thorough rebuilding of the bridge and for doing the work, and ordered the draw to be made twenty-four feet wide, the abutments, of white-ash logs, to be extended into the creek on both sides so as to make the bridge shorter, and the bridge to be raised one foot higher. This was done during 1828. In 1844 the board resolved to build a pivot-bridge at this place, fifty feet long between abutments and fourteen feet wide in the clear, the draw to be twenty-five feet wide. In 1868 a new draw was built. In May, 1873, the bridge was thoroughly rebuilt, and the draw retained, although it was little used owing to Schooner Landing having fallen into decay, and the wood trade having almost entirely ceased. In 1881 the bridge was repaired, and a new draw built.

Post-Offices.—A mail route was established from Woodbury to Bridgeton, Millville, Port Elizabeth, and Cape May in 1802, and offices were established and postmasters appointed for the latter three places Jan. 1, 1803. The first postmaster at Millville was Robert Smith, who was one of the purchasers of the property at Millville, with Joseph Buck and others. The present incumbent is John W. Newlin, who was appointed March 28, 1878.

Stages and Steamboats.—Previous to 1815 the stage route from Millville to Philadelphia ran by way of Bridgeton. At that time a stage was started directly north through Malaga, and for several years before the building of the railroad, in 1860, there was a daily line.

The first steamboat to Philadelphia was started by a joint-stock company in 1816, but the expense in running a boat, owing to the length of the route, was such that it was soon abandoned. Since that a boat called the "Chickapee" was run from here to Philadelphia by Samuel F. Fries, but she was burnt in about a year, while lying at Feaster's Landing, two miles below Millville. More recently the "Helen Getty" ran on that route, but she shared the fate of her predecessor, and was burnt at the wharf in Millville.

Press in Millville.—*The Millville Republican* was established Jan. 4, 1864, by John W. Newlin, who has continued its editor and proprietor ever since. It is the organ of the Republican party in this end of the county, and is published weekly.

The Millville Herald is a weekly Democratic paper, first issued in October, 1871, by William A. Gwynne, who remained its proprietor until October, 1878, when he sold it to Henry C. Whitaker and his son, Frank A. Whitaker, who are the present editors and proprietors.

The Transcript was first issued March 10, 1882, by J. Bennington Elfreth, and has been published by him ever since. It is a Democratic paper.

Public Schools.—The first public school-house in Millville was built in 1849, at the corner of Third and Sassafras Streets. It is a three-story building, the first story being of brick, and the upper two of frame, and it will seat about four hundred and fifty scholars. It is called the Central School. About 1862 a second school-house was built, now called the Furnace School, on the corner of Powell and Dock Streets, in the neighborhood of the cotton-mill. It is a two-story brick house, and it will seat about three hundred and fifty scholars. The increase of inhabitants west of the river called for a school-house in that portion of the city, and in 1871 a two-story brick house, with a seating capacity of two hundred, was built on West Main Street, or Bridgeton and Millville turnpike, and is known as the Western School.

In 1872 a two-story brick house of about the same seating capacity as the Western was built on South Fourth, below Smith Street. This is now called the Eastern School. The Northeastern school-house, on North Fourth Street, was built in 1878. It is a one-story brick building, and will seat one hundred scholars. A new school-house was built at Schetterville in 1879, and is a one-story brick building, seating one hundred and fifty scholars. The New Furnace School, at the corner of Archer and McNeal Streets, a fine two-story brick building, seating two hundred, was built in 1882. Beside these seven school-houses within the city proper, there are five schools in the country portions of the territory of the city. Pine Grove, on the Bridgeton and Millville turnpike, three miles from the bridge at Millville, is a neat and convenient one-story building, of brick, and has seating room for thirty scholars. Farmington, formerly called

Zoar, is on the road from Bridgeton to Bucks-huturn, at the junction of the road running south from the Pine Grove school-house, and near the southeastern limits of the city. It is a one-story frame house, seating about forty scholars, built in 1873, and is in good condition. Oak Grove school-house is a small frame building, in poor condition, at the junction of the roads to Bucks-huturn from Bridgeton and Millville. It was built by John H. Sharp about 1870, who allowed the Board of Education to use it, which they have ever since done. It will seat about twenty-five scholars.

About one and a half miles east of the river, on the road leading to the place where was formerly Leaming's mill, is a brick school-house, one story high, built in 1875, that will seat about thirty pupils. It is called Newcomb's. On the road to Port Elizabeth, near the line of the city, is the Menantico house, a two-story brick, the first story used for the school, and the upper room used by the people of the neighborhood to hold religious meetings in, they contributing toward the expense of the extra story. It was built in 1876, and the school-room will seat forty.

The Board of Education maintain good schools in all of these, and those in the city proper are of an excellent character. They employ six male and thirty female teachers, and the total running expenses of the schools each year are about nineteen thousand dollars. The school property is valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the total number of children in the city limits within the school age is two thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

Workingmen's Institute of Millville.¹—The institute was organized in March, 1882. It comprised over four hundred members, and opened a hall hired for the purpose, in which it provided games, music, lectures, debates, etc., and smoking and conversation was unrestrained. Three months of trial proved its success in attracting young men from the saloons. The absence of any rules of order placed them on their sense of propriety, and no case of rowdiness was had.

A fine lot was bought at head of High Street, with large grounds in the rear. The foundation was begun in May, 1882, and the corner-stone was laid July 4, 1882, the whole town joining in a holiday on the occasion. The superstructure was completed in February, 1883. The opening was celebrated by a tea-party given by the ladies of the city. It realized one thousand dollars for the institute. The purpose of the institute is to advance the moral and educational interests of the people. Organized by the workingmen on the basis of improving their leisure hours, it was founded largely on the basis of entertainment. Acting on this principle, the chief room in the building on the main floor is fitted up as a club-room, with pictures, tables, and comfortable chairs. Music and

singing are heard, and games of checkers, chess, authors, jack-straws, puzzles, etc., amuse the crowd nightly. The attendance numbers over a hundred nightly. The noise is social, not boisterous. In an adjoining room is the library of two thousand volumes, and a reading-room which has been made quite attractive. The latter is supplied with the daily New York and Philadelphia papers, together with illustrated magazines and papers. The room is open to ladies and children, while the club-room is only open to men. The average number in attendance in this room is sixty. In the basement is located the gymnasium, bath-rooms, kitchen, for use in festivals, and the steam-heating apparatus. The gymnasium is now being fitted up with approved apparatus. The bath-rooms are popular, and have an average attendance of fifty per week. A charge is made for the bath, but members have the use of it at a reduced rate.

The upper story contains a hall with seats for five hundred people, a stage fitted with scenery, and two dressing-rooms attached. This hall is largely used for amateur performances, school exhibitions, and social gatherings. The various temperance organizations use it as their meeting-room, and the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are held there. The audiences are largely from a class which rarely attend a temperance meeting in a church. The rental of the hall affords a large income.

Beside the hall there are four class-rooms on the upper floor, which are occupied almost every evening by classes in English branches. This is one of the most important branches of the work planned by the directors, and they hope to extend it to a regular course of industrial education. The building and furniture cost twenty-three thousand dollars. Mr. R. Pearsall Smith, one of the members of the firm of Whittall, Tatum & Co., gave five thousand dollars, and advanced the rest at a low rate of interest. The institute has itself raised, by subscription, members' dues, and entertainments, two thousand five hundred dollars. Members' dues and the baths are expected to pay the expenses. The annual tax is only one dollar, with an extra charge for the use of the departments. Its membership and management are chiefly from the ranks of the glass-factories, and the building stands as a testimonial of the earnest endeavor of the employes of the great establishments to advance the interests of temperance, co-operation, and education, the three fundamental principles of the institute.

Millville National Bank.—This bank was chartered under the name of Millville Bank, as a State bank, by act of the Legislature approved March 19, 1857, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and was at once organized. The first officers were: President, Nathaniel Stratton, and cashier, Lewis Mulford. They built a convenient bank building in 1857, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, on

¹ From Richard M. Atwater, of Millville.

the northeast corner of Second and Main Streets, which they still occupy. In 1865 it became a national bank under the above name, and the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Stratton remained president until Jan. 14, 1868, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Lewis Mulford, the cashier, who has held the office to the present time. On the promotion of Lewis Mulford to the presidency, Thomas E. Mulford became cashier, and continued until his death, March, 1875, when he was succeeded by Edward H. Stokes, who was elected March 30, 1875, and is the present efficient officer. The bank building was rebuilt and rededicated during 1883, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, and it is now one of the most convenient edifices of the kind to be found outside of the larger cities. The bank is a paying institution, the dividends on its stock having been as high as ten per cent., and for several years past they have been eight per cent.

The Millville Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Company.—The charter of this company was granted by the Legislature in 1859, but no organization was effected until 1867, when the company was formed, with Nathaniel Stratton as president, and Samuel F. Fries as secretary, the latter of whom was succeeded by Furman L. Mulford in 1872. It built a handsome brick building on the south side of Main Street, not far from the river, part of which it occupies for its own offices and part is rented for offices to other parties. It did not confine itself to local business, but effected insurance on both the stock and the mutual plan throughout the whole country east of the Mississippi. The great extent of their risks proved disastrous to the company, and they met with heavy losses. This necessitated a suspension of business until sufficient funds were raised by an assessment of the premium notes held by them to pay off their losses. It recommenced business Oct. 26, 1880, with Furman L. Mulford as president, and Richard L. Howell as secretary. On the death of Mr. Mulford, March 21, 1881, he was succeeded by Francis Reeves, who is the present head officer. Since its reorganization it has confined its business to this State, and it is now a safe and reliable insurance company.

Millville Gas-Light Company.—This company was chartered in 1857, and the works built to supply the cotton-mill, and the pipes were not extended through the town until six or seven years later.

The Millville Water Company.—This is a corporation, all of the stock of which belongs to the heirs of Richard D. Wood, deceased. A contract between the company and the city of Millville was entered into Jan. 16, 1879, by which the city agreed to pay the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, in consideration of which the company agreed to erect water-works, and allow the city the use of the water, free of all cost, for fire purposes, flushing gutters, and sprinkling streets. The works were erected that year,

and water was turned on about July 1, 1879. The works are supplied with one of E. Gaylin's duplex turbine-wheels, with a pumping capacity of one million two hundred thousand gallons every twenty-four hours. A stand-pipe twelve feet in diameter and one hundred and twenty-eight feet high is erected, from which the city is supplied. Water to operate the turbine is drawn from the pond, and the water for city use is taken from a large well. Over eight miles of water-pipe have been laid throughout the city. The purchase of the works by the city is now in contemplation.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS AND CITY OFFICERS.

1802. Fithian Stratton, Sr.	1833-34. William G. Leake.
Nathan Leake.	Cooper Madden.
1803. Fithian Stratton.	1835. Lewis Mulford.
Robert Smith.	Cooper Madden.
1804. Robert Smith.	1836. Preston Stratton.
Jeremiah Stratton.	Cooper Madden.
1805-6. Robert Smith.	1837. Lewis Mulford.
Erskel Foster.	Robert Jordan.
1807-10. Erskel Foster.	1838. Jeremiah Stratton.
Daniel Buchanan.	Lashlie Barnes.
1811. Daniel Buchanan.	1839. Jeremiah Stratton.
Nathan Leake.	William G. Leake.
1812. Erskel Foster.	1840. Jeremiah Stratton.
Nathan Leake.	Cooper Madden.
1813-15. Erskel Foster.	1841-43. Jeremiah Stratton.
John Wickett.	William G. Leake.
1816. Nathan Leake.	1843-44. Jeremiah Stratton.
Isaac Stratton.	James Loper.
1817. Nathan Leake.	1845-46. James Loper.
James McEllig.	Lewis Mulford.
1818-20. Jeremiah Stratton.	1847. William G. Leake.
Nathan Leake.	William Stratton.
1821-22. John Lanning, Jr.	1848. William Stratton.
Nathan Leake.	Lewis Mulford.
1823-25. Daniel Brandriff.	1849-50. James Loper.
William Duiwe.	Lewis Mulford.
1826. Nathan Leake.	1851-52. Lewis Mulford.
William Duiwe.	William Stratton.
1827-28. Spencer Tracey.	1853-54. Lewis Mulford.
Daniel Brandriff.	Edward Tatton.
1829. Jeremiah Stratton.	1855-56. George B. Cooper.
Nathan Leake.	Jacob Johnson.
1830. Richard L. Wood.	1857-58. Dr. Ferdinand F. Sharp.
Daniel Brandriff.	William B. Wilson.
1831. Richard L. Wood.	1859-64. Dr. Ferdinand F. Sharp.
Cooper Madden.	Nathaniel H. Reeves.
1832. Joseph T. Ward.	1865. Thomas Carson.
Daniel Brandriff.	Francis Reeves.

First Ward.

1866. Nathaniel H. Reeves.	1875. Somers L. Irwin.
Thomas Carson.	Peter G. Ludlum.
1867. John L. Sharp.	1876. Somers L. Irwin.
Lewis Mulford.	Smith Reeves.
1868. Nathaniel H. Reeves.	1877. Somers L. Irwin.
Nathaniel Stratton.	Peter G. Ludlum.
1869-70. Samuel Hilliard.	1878. Somers L. Irwin.
Smith Reeves.	John N. Brannin.
1871. Smith Reeves.	1879. Somers L. Irwin.
Albert Harris.	Elbridge G. McEllig.
1872-73. Smith Reeves.	1880. Somers L. Irwin.
Peter G. Ludlum.	1881-82. Francis L. Goffrey.
1874. Somers L. Irwin.	1883. Jeremiah Carson.
Smith Reeves.	

Second Ward.

1866. Francis Reeves.	1869. Francis Reeves.
Furman L. Mulford.	Furman L. Mulford.
1867. Francis Reeves.	1869. Nathaniel Reeves.
Stephen A. Garrison.	George W. Drummett.

1870. Francis Reeves.
George W. Dunnett.
1871. John W. Newlin.
Elias Wilson.
1872. Eliaz Wilson.
Francis Reeves.
1873-74. Francis Reeves.
John Carrell.
1875. Francis Reeves.

1875. Andrew J. Steelman.
1876-77. Francis Reeves.
John Carrell.
1878-79. Francis Reeves.
Aaron Riley.
1880. Francis Reeves.
1881. Alfred Brandriff.
1882. William McClure.
1883. Francis Reeves.

Third Ward.

1866. George Wood.
Elias Wilson.
1867-78. James L. Wilson.
George Wood.
1869-70. John McNeel, Sr.
George Wood.
1871. John McNeel, Sr.
Malcolm B. McNeal.
1872-73. James McLaughlin.
George B. Langley.
1874. George B. Langley.
Samuel Hilliard.

1875-76. George B. Langley.
William McClure.
1877. William McClure.
Charles McLaughlin.
1878. William McClure.
George B. Langley.
1879. Charles McLaughlin.
John W. Hamdall.
1880. William McClure.
1881. Clarence Westcott.
1882. Alfred Brandriff.
1883. James McLaughlin.

Under the provisions of the act incorporating the city the following have been the city officers:

MAYORS.

1866. James M. Wells.
1868. Thomas Carson.
1869. James M. Wells.
1871. George W. Dunnett.
1874. Dayton Wallen.
1877. Josiah B. Comer

CITY TREASURERS.

1866. Thomas E. Mulford.
1869. Thomas M. Ludlam.
1871. James McLaughlin.
1878. Edward H. Stokes.
1878. James Effieff.
1879. Edward H. Stokes

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1866. Dr. E. B. Richardson.
1867. Richard Atwater.
1873. George C. Smith.
1874. John W. Newlin.
1878. Dr. W. H. C. Smith
1880. John W. Newlin.
1882. Dr. J. A. Boland.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1866. James H. Nixon.
1881. James H. Nixon.
1889. J. L. Van Syckel.

The present officers, and the time of their last election, are:

Mayor, Josiah B. Comer, 1883; President of City Council, Eugene B. Goodwin, 1883; Councilmen, 1st Ward, John J. Dunham, 1882; Charles F. Bartlett, 1882; Johnson Gorton, 1883, 2d Ward, Eugene B. Goodwin, 1882; Luke W. Vanciman, 1882; J. Wesley Simmons, 1883; 3d Ward, Clarence Westcott, 1883; George B. Langley, 1882; James McLaughlin, appointed to fill vacancy; Recorder, John S. Hamdall, 1882; City Treasurer, Edward H. Stokes, 1883; City Solicitor, James H. Nixon, 1883; City Marshal, Joseph L. Rutter, 1883; Board of Education, John H. Sizemith (president), Thomas Carson, Jr., Robert Runder, Joseph Gorton, Samuel Berry, William Maule, Edward P. Counselor, Dr. Thomas Sturtevant, Jacob Reek.

City Hall.—Since the incorporation of the city the city offices have been held in rented buildings until 1881, when a city hall was built on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets, in the Second Ward of the city. In the lower story is the mayor's office, lock-up, and a fire-engine room, while the upper story is in one room, and used as a Council chamber, and for the meetings of the Board of Education and other public bodies. It is a handsome brick building, and cost about four thousand dollars.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Millville.—Cumberland Circuit was set off from Salem Circuit in 1807, and in 1808 its total membership was seven hundred and eleven. In that year Samuel Cassaboon, a local preacher, organized in Millville the first class, consisting of three members. In 1814, John Walker preached steadily at the dwelling of Thomas Byonts, and made an unsuccessful attempt to organize a society. At this time the only place of worship, aside from private houses, was the old school-house, which was built about 1800, on the north corner of Second and Sassafras Streets. In this house it is said that the celebrated and eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached to the few Methodists and others here at an early time.

In 1819 two local preachers—Jesse Coombs and William M. Wigan—held services in the old school-house, and organized a class, which in 1821 numbered twenty-eight members, and in 1823 sixty-three. In the latter year an unfinished stone dwelling-house, on the corner of Second and Smith Streets, was purchased, and fitted up for a place of worship, and was dedicated in 1824. Here the congregation worshipped till 1845, when a new church building was erected, and in 1867 the present fine edifice was built.

In 1853 Millville became a station. The pastors have been Revs. T. W. McDougal, C. S. Downs, Daniel Duffie, Samuel E. Post, Samuel Vansant, G. Hughes, L. K. Street, G. K. Morris, U. M. Brown, Richard Thorne, Jr., B. F. Sharp, Ananias Lawrence, William Boyle, G. B. White.

The membership was in 1867 five hundred, and in 1877 eight hundred. In the latter year Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was formed from this society, which, of course, reduced the number of members. In 1883 the membership is six hundred and seventy-three. The value of the church property is estimated at twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Millville.—This society was set off as a separate charge in 1857, at which time it had thirty members and ninety probationers; and during that year one hundred and forty members were added to the church. The present membership is two hundred and seventy.

The pastors have been Revs. Joseph G. Crate, I. S. Jugg, David Duffie, James S. Tucker, C. H. Fleming, M. Raleigh, S. F. Wheeler, J. H. Hutchinson, R. J. Andrews, C. H. Whitaker, S. W. Lake.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Millville.—This society was organized in 1877, with thirty-six original members, who withdrew from the First Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of forming this. The new organization took the old church edifice of the parent society subject to a lien of two thousand dollars, and in the same year rebuilt it at a

cost of twelve hundred. In 1878 the membership numbered 241; in 1880, 377; and in 1883, 432. The pastors have been Revs. John S. Caskill, James H. Payran, and Joseph L. Roe. The value of the church property is estimated at eight thousand dollars.

Corse Chapel (African Methodist Episcopal), Millville.—A society was organized here in 1864, with sixteen members. A house of worship was erected about a year subsequent to the organization of the church. It was named Corse Chapel, in honor of William Corse, who was the founder and most active member of the society. It is a modest and neat wooden structure, fifty-five by twenty-five feet in size, and its total cost was five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The pastors who have served the society have been Revs. Joshua Woodin, William Watson, Joseph Nelson, Benjamin Darks, Leonard Patterson, Joseph Smith, James Pierce, Alfred Garrison, John H. Bean, Wilson Peterson, J. T. Gilbert Waters, Elisha Paul Grinwedge, and the present pastor, R. M. Yeomans. The present membership of the society is thirty-five, and it is in a prosperous condition.

Millville Presbyterian Church.—Prior to 1823 there was no house of worship in Millville. People of all denominations held services in the old school-house that stood on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets. In 1823-24 the Methodists fitted up a building that they had purchased for a house of worship, but the Presbyterians and Baptists continued to meet in the old school-house.

Aug. 12, 1829, Rev. Ethan Osborne and Jonathan Freeman, who were appointed for that purpose by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, met at the house of James Park, in Port Elizabeth, and organized the first Presbyterian Church in Maurice River, Cumberland Co., with the following constituent members:

Nathaniel Foster.	Hannah Newcomb.
Lydia Foster.	George Bush.
Jeremiah Stratton.	Janie Bush.
Zeriah Stratton.	Hetsey Craig.
Preston Foster.	Robert McGriffin.
Mariah Vanhook.	Mary McGriffin.
Ruth Stratton.	Virgil M. Davis.
Hannah Stratton.	Elizabeth Davis.
Hannah Gaspey.	Samuel T. Barry.
Hannah Jordan.	Ruth Barry.

Jeremiah Stratton, Nathaniel Foster, and Samuel Barry were chosen elders.

Most of the influential members resided in Millville, and the interests of the church gradually centered there, hence the society came to be commonly, though erroneously, called the "Millville Presbyterian Church."

Occasional supplies were sent by the Presbytery, and of such the names are remembered of Revs. Osborne, Freeman, Hoff, Janvier, Parvin, Burt, Lawrence, and Mantion.

A lot on the northeast corner of Second and Sassafras Streets was donated to the society by the Bush family, and on this a church edifice was erected. It was completed and dedicated in 1838. It was a wooden building thirty by forty feet in size. It was enlarged in 1855, and again in 1863 it was further enlarged, improved, and modernized, and a tower was erected in front in which was placed a bell, the gift of Mrs. Amanda Mulford, wife of Lewis Mulford. The whole cost of the church was about five thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage was built in 1843 on the corner of the lot north from the church.

At the time of the first enlargement a reed organ was introduced, the first musical instrument used in any of the churches in Millville. The organists have been Miss Sarah W. Maylin, Miss Maggie F. Maylin, Miss Eva Fithian. The pastors of the society since the erection of the church have been, in the order of their pastorates, Revs. John McCoy, Richard Curran, Theophilus Potts, Simeon Peck, Isaac Davidson, Charles Oakley, David McCoy, David Henderson, — Olmstead, Henry C. Fries, I. H. Northrup, Nathaniel McConaughy, Joseph E. Scott, Joseph D. Wilson, Henry L. Mayers, and Clearfield Park, the present pastor.

Millville Baptist Church.—Immediately after the disbandment of the Baptist Church at Port Elizabeth this church was organized, with forty-three constituent members, most of whom were from the disbanded church. In the year of its organization the society erected its first church edifice, which was rebuilt in 1872, and again in 1882. Its present value is estimated at ten thousand dollars, and the society has an elegant parsonage, which is valued at three thousand dollars. The church is free from debt and in a prosperous condition.

The pastors have been, in succession, Revs. H. Westcott, one year; E. Sheppard, one; William P. Maul, five; William Smith, three; J. Currie, two; H. W. Weber, two; William Humpstone, two; H. D. Burdick, one; Harden Wheat, one; E. L. Stager, four; H. C. Applegarth, one; and C. A. Mott, since Jan. 1, 1880.

St. Mary Magdalen's Church² at Millville.—The first mass in Millville was celebrated at the house of John Marshall, on Main Street, in 1859. A flock was soon gathered, and in 1861 a church was built. In 1871 a new church was erected, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred. The parochial residence stands next the church. It is a wooden building, and its cost was five thousand dollars. It is one of the finest Catholic parsonages in New Jersey.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Fathers Hyman, Martin Gessner, Theophilus Degen, Peter Vivert, William J. Dwyer (deceased), and the present pastor, C. J. Giese.

¹ Condensed from a history of this church by Elder Edward W. Maylin.

² Information furnished by D. A. Marshall.

A parochial school was established here in 1872, in rooms under the same roof with the church. The principals have been Miss Mary Gillin, Mr. D. A. Marshall, Miss Rosa Regan, Miss — Malone, Miss Maggie Webster, and the present teacher, Miss Alice Marshall. The average attendance at this school is sixty.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Millville.—St. Paul's congregation was organized in 1859. It worshiped during several years in the town hall, but in 1867 the present house of worship, on the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets, was erected. It is a commodious wooden structure, thirty by fifty feet in size, and its cost, including site, was two thousand dollars, all of which has been paid.

The pastors have been Revs. John H. Fritz, John Leonberger, and the present one, George F. Miller. The present membership is about thirty, and the society has from the first enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Christ Church (Episcopal)¹ of Millville was organized in November, 1860, with Miss Adelaide Thomas, G. B. Cooper, Mrs. G. B. Cooper, J. S. Sixsmith, and Margaretta Sixsmith as constituent members.

The rectors and the year of the commencement of each rectory are as follows: Revs. Dr. Knight, F. E. R. Climbuck, 1865; Lucius N. Voight, 1868; Merritt H. Wellman, 1873; B. W. Bradin, 1879; and A. G. Baker, 1883.

The first place of worship was the town hall, but a house of worship was erected, and dedicated June 22, 1881. It is a framed structure located on the corner of Second and Sansatras Streets, and the property is valued at two thousand dollars. The parish has no debt. The membership is sixty-four.

SOCIETIES.

Millville Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F.—On Oct. 29, 1846, five members of Cumberland Lodge, No. 35, located at Bridgeton, took withdrawal cards for the purpose of forming a new lodge at Millville, which was accomplished on Feb. 4, 1847, when Lewis Mulford was chosen and installed the first Noble Grand. They fitted up a lodge-room in the old town hall at the corner of Second and Pine Streets, and have held their meetings in that place ever since. It is one of the largest lodges in the State, having about two hundred members, and pays out about two thousand five hundred dollars yearly, nearly all for benefits. They have a surplus fund of over ten thousand dollars. The present officers are: N. G., Joseph A. Webb; V. G., William Syfer; Rec. Sec., James Pithian; Fin. Sec., Edward Conover; Treas., Josiah B. Comer.

Millville Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—This encampment was organized Oct. 11, 1865, having as

Chief Patriarch George R. Green. They have always occupied the lodge-room of Millville Lodge, and have carried on the work of the encampment with prudence and energy. They have a surplus of about sixteen hundred dollars on hand, and number about seventy members at this time. The present officers are: C. P., Robert Little; S. W., John Geissinger; J. W., William Syfer; S., Samuel B. Cambrow; Treas., Conrad Waltman.

Humane Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F., was organized Nov. 19, 1868. Jesse D. Claypoole was the first N. G.; George W. Payne, V. G.; Thomas Sturdivant, Sec.; and Joseph R. Wells, Treas. This lodge uses the lodge-room of Millville Lodge, and has ever since its organization. Past Grands of this lodge are as follows: James M. Wells, James B. Cox, George W. Payne, James McCowan, Adam P. Zane, Irvin Marts, Reed Westcott, David Ross, William W. Pierce, Henry A. Miller, John Parker, John P. Newkirk, John Goodwin, John Cassaboom, Samuel B. Cainbron, Daniel L. Ramsey, James Shelhorn, Andrew Anderson, Robert Ramsey, John H. Heintz, John Pancoast, Malcolm B. Tuller, Michael Geissinger, John A. McGonigal, Robert C. Little, N. Edward Hughes, and John C. Geissinger. They have about twelve hundred dollars on hand, and are in good condition, having about one hundred members. The present officers are: N. G., Andrew Martin; V. G., Theodore F. Birch; Sec., William W. Pierce; and Treas., John Heintz.

Shekinah Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M.,² at Millville, commenced work under dispensation, May 21, 1861, and was instituted Feb. 20, 1862, by Deputy Grand Master Robert C. Busby. The first officers were E. M. Richmond, W. M.; A. S. Porter, S. W.; Job Ladd, J. W.; Henry A. Forbes, Treas.; and Joseph B. Tucker, Sec.

The Past Masters are E. B. Richmond, Alexander Gillan, W. J. Thompson, Elwood Beakley, J. S. Simmerman, J. S. Whitaker, J. W. Newlin, W. L. Newell, J. Congdon, S. Steinmetz, E. Ireland, A. W. Sarnbern, J. J. Dunham, S. C. Smith, E. S. Wynn, S. Berry. The present officers are J. W. Shaw, W. M.; E. S. Leigh, S. W.; J. A. Bolard, J. W.; J. Congdon, Treas.; J. S. Simmerman, Sec.

Olivet Commandery, No. 10, K. T., at Millville, was instituted Oct. 12, 1869, by R. E. Sir Isaac A. Nichols, Grand Commander. The first officers were E. B. Richmond, E. C.; J. W. Newlin, Gen.; J. S. Simmerman, Capt.-Gen.; W. J. Thompson, Treas.; and James H. Nixon, Recorder.

R. E. Sir W. L. Newell is P. G. C.

The Past Commanders are E. Sir J. W. Newlin, E. Sir J. S. Simmerman, E. Sir W. L. Newell, E. Sir J. S. Whitaker, E. Sir J. W. Shaw, E. Sir J. J. Dunham, E. Sir R. W. Meredith, E. Sir A. H. Geo, E. Sir J. Congdon, E. Sir B. T. Bright.

¹ Information furnished by J. H. Sixsmith.

² For information concerning Masonic societies in Millville this information is indebted to Dr. J. S. Whitaker.

The present officers are E. Sir J. J. Dunham, E. C.; E. Sir S. Steinmetz, Gen.; E. Sir J. W. Shaw, P. E. C.; Capt.-Gen.; E. Sir J. Congdon, P. E. C.; Treas.; E. Sir J. S. Simmerman, P. E. C.; Recorder.

All these societies meet in Masonic Hall, corner of Pine and High Streets.

Richmond Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., at Millville, was instituted May 16, 1870, by M. E. G. H. P., D. S. Batty. The first officers were J. W. Newlin, M. E. H. P.; J. B. Madden, E. K.; J. S. Whitaker, E. S.; G. W. Dunmitt, Treas.; and E. B. Richmond, Sec.

The Past High Priests are J. W. Newlin, J. S. Whitaker, W. L. Newell, J. S. Simmerman, A. W. Shaw, J. J. Dunham, J. Congdon, R. W. Meredith, T. B. Somers, S. C. Smith.

The present officers are S. Berry, M. E. H. P.; J. J. Dunham, E. K.; S. C. Smith, E. S.; J. Congdon, P. H. P.; Treas.; J. S. Simmerman, P. H. P., Sec.

Manamuskin Tribe, No. 13, I. O. R. M., was organized Jan. 14, 1868. The first officers were: S. John W. Newlin; S. S. James M. Wells; Sec., Samuel H. Orlip; Treas., Henry Bornhoff. The Past Sachems are John W. Newlin, Henry Bornhoff, Conrad Waltman, Charles Ahl, James W. Madden, John D. Brandriff, Nicholas Griner, Harry Wettstein, John P. Miller, John A. Kaufman, Julius Gauer, William C. Thomas, and James P. Beckley. The lodge has had a prosperous career, and now numbers one hundred and twenty members. The present officers are William A. Garrison, S.; Henry Seeds, S. S.; Henry Bornhoff, Treas.; and Joseph A. Chester, Sec. The lodge has a surplus of about six hundred dollars on hand.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., was organized Feb. 19, 1868, by Samuel Read, Grand Deputy Chancellor of New Jersey, with the following officers: C., John W. Newlin; V. C., George W. Dunmitt; R. S., George W. Payne; F. S., Joseph R. Wells; B., James McLaughlin. The lodge was prosperous until 1870, when dissensions arose in the order throughout the State. This lodge was affected with the others, and a separation of the two contending parties, and a division of the properties took place. The officers at that time were: C., Jesse D. Claypoole; V. C., James B. Wells; R. S., F. Burroughs; F. S., E. B. Dougherty. This dissension has been settled, and the two lodges are working harmoniously together. The present officers are: C., Frederick Munster; V. C., Thomas Whitaker; K. of R. and S., S. C. Smith; M. of E., George Comer. The present membership is eighty-five.

Millville Lodge, No. 59, K. of P.—After the settling of the difficulty in the order, the part which had not been in unison with the original Grand Lodge of the State was re-instituted July 28, 1871, with a membership of forty, and the following officers: C., Samuel L. Garrison; V. C., William Boyd; R. S., W. F. Moore; B., John W. Newlin. The list of Past Chanc-

ellors is as follows: Samuel L. Garrison, Sec.; Reeves, George W. Boady, John N. Brannin, John W. Newlin, John Goodwin, William Hunter, William Ludlam, John S. Hand, Samuel Allison, Cornelius Newkirk, Andrew Anderson, John Newkirk, Irwin Maris, Charles McQuilkin, William Bayley, Samuel Camborn, Joseph Webb, Allen W. Wallin, John Bolard, Jacob Rocep, Theodore F. Birch, H. H. Jones, James Shelhorn. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, having one hundred and seventy-nine members, and a surplus in the treasury of two thousand nine hundred dollars. The present officers are: C., Thomas Simmerman; V. C., William Gibbon; K. of R. and S., John Goodwin; M. of E., John Parker.

Fidelity Council, No. 8, Junior O. U. A. M., was organized in 1869, with sixteen charter members, and the following principal officers: Albert W. Sanborn, C.; Charles B. Cottrell, V. C.; M. H. Nipling, R. S.; Charles Johnson, A. R. S.; George DoYLES, F. S.; and Harrie F. Sackwell, Treas.

The council has been in a prosperous condition ever since its organization, and it now numbers one hundred and fourteen members. Its assets above its liabilities are two thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars. The following is a list of its Past Councilors:

A. W. Sanborn, Charles B. Cottrell, Clarence Westcott, John K. Johnson, Lewis C. Leake, Frederick Jones, Joseph Jones, William Sypher, John Stevens, Restore M. Doughty, Thomas Warren, Fernando Jones, Jacob Clonn, William Westcott, Thomas Westcott, Jesse Robinson, John Stites, Edward Mayhew, William Anderson, Joseph Parent, Ed. Garton, W. R. Hughes, John Bennet, Joseph Ramsey, John Walker, Walter Hartman, Isaiah Cossaboon, Joshua Cossaboon, Frank Griffith, D. Tucker, Jesse W. Fleet, Albert Loper, Thomas Berry, Samuel V. Stites, John F. L. Green, Frank Lutes, William Angelo, C. F. Nabb, Samuel G. Taylor, John W. Hughes, Frank McChesney, James G. Hand, William Walker.

The present officers are Thomas Morgan, C.; Edward McLeer, V. C.; Restore M. Doughty, R. S.; Charles Shaw, A. R. S.; Joshua Cossaboon, F. S.; Augustus Marts, Treas.; and Frank McChesney, Edward McLeer, and John M. Stites, Trustees.

Resolute Council, No. 36, O. U. A. M., was organized in 1870, and has maintained an uninterrupted prosperous existence since. Its first officers were Albert Harris, C.; ———, V. C.; John R. Leach, R. S.; Charles P. Smith, A. R. S.; Joseph T. Rose, F. S.; Josiah B. Coomer, Treas.

The Past Councilors are Albert Harris, B. M. Hogan, John R. Leach, George H. Wood, John B. Avelin, John Bitters, Joseph W. Green, Elmer Y. Robinson, Joseph Hogan, J. W. Wallen, and Joseph G. Sheldon.

¹ Furnished by John M. Stites.

² Information furnished by Daniel L. Ramsey.

J. B. Coomer, Robert C. Ramsey, Daniel L. Ramsey, Samuel Cossaboon, J. T. Habb, Henry Hays, James Snay, Cornelius Cossaboon, J. W. Mulford, William Cossaboon, Charles M. Fisher, Frank Reap, John Hoover, James Estlow, William Garrison, G. H. Mulford.

The present officers are William Garrison, C.; George H. Mulford, V. C.; Daniel L. Ramsey, R. S.; Elwood Flowers, A. R. S.; Robert C. Ramsey, F. S.; Joseph Green, Treas.

The membership of the council is sixty-one, and its assets above its liabilities are thirteen hundred dollars.

Pocahontas Council, No. 65, O. U. A. M.,¹ was organized in the summer of 1871, with about one hundred charter members. The first officers were Joseph Jones, C.; John Johnson, V. C.; Joseph Headly, R. S.; J. J. Chester, F. S.; and James Downs, Treas.

The council has been uniformly prosperous, and its present membership is fifty. The net assets of the council amount to twelve hundred dollars.

The Past Councilors are Joseph Jones, Joel Hess, Luke Vanneman, J. J. Chester, Clarence Westcott, Thomas Bard, Jesse L. Hand, Levi Brown, Charles M. Carter, George Madden, Samuel Chamberlain, Edward Garrison, William Williams, John Johnson, Jacob Kates, Joseph F. Headly, Charles Lutz.

The present officers are James Bard, C.; William Surran, V. C.; Joseph F. Headly, R. S.; Joseph J. Chester, F. S.; and Joseph Jones, Treas.

Larnard Tice Post, No. 49, G. A. R.—This post was organized Sept. 24, 1880, with the following officers: C., Samuel B. Cambron; S. V. C., John P. Miller; J. V. C., Irvin Marts; A., Avery Messick; Q. M., Harry Brown. Its Past Commanders are Samuel B. Cambron, John P. Miller. The present officers are: C., Irvin Marts; S. V. C., Benjamin E. Buck; J. V. C., Albert Ottinger; A., Albert Norton; Q. M., Theodore F. Birch. The post is in a flourishing condition, and now numbers eighty-six members.

Union Post, No. 55, G. A. R.—This post was organized Aug. 17, 1881, with a membership of thirty-seven, and having as Commander James Kershaw. It also is in a very flourishing condition, with a beautiful and convenient hall, and with a surplus in the treasury of over five hundred dollars. Its present Commander is Jacob De Hart, and its membership sixty.

Manufactures.—As before stated, Millville depends almost entirely on her manufactures, and of these the two great firms of Whitall, Tatum & Co., in the glass business, and that of the heirs of Richard D. Wood, in the different manufactures in which they are engaged, comprise nearly the whole. All other branches of manufacture are overshadowed by them. Millville lacks the variety of manufactures which Bridgeton has, but her great firms exceed anything in

that city. The heirs of Richard D. Wood own the branches hereafter given as the Millville Manufacturing Company, R. D. Wood & Co.'s foundry, Wood's window-glass works.

Millville Pond and Water-Power.—When Smith & Wood built the iron-furnace, in 1814, the water-power, made by damming the river at the Union Mills, was made use of by means of a small canal, two and one-half miles long, which ran along the edge of the swamp. It furnished about fifty horse-power, and the rest was allowed to go to waste. After Richard D. Wood purchased the property, in 1851, he dug a much larger canal, about forty-eight feet wide and four and one-half feet deep.

In 1868, finding the capacity of this canal insufficient to supply his works, an act was obtained from the Legislature authorizing him to dam the river at Millville. The present dam was erected and finished in 1869, at a cost of over seventy-five thousand dollars. The pond formed by it is three and one-half miles long, and covers about eleven hundred acres, and has twenty-four feet fall, giving a capacity of one thousand horse-power.

R. D. Wood & Co.'s Foundry.—Erected in 1814 by Smith & Wood, this foundry was used by them and by David C. Wood, after he came into possession of the whole of it, for the casting of stove-plates from the iron smelted in the furnace. This was continued until about 1849, when the manufacture of iron directly from the ore was given up, and the casting of water-pipe commenced. Upon the purchase of the property by Richard D. Wood, he at once erected two large foundries, capable of smelting forty tons of iron per day, and the manufacture of gas- and water-pipe has been continued on a wider scale until the present day. About one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, and the production is about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth annually.

Millville Manufacturing Company.—In 1852, Mr. R. D. Wood began the erection of a cotton-mill near the bank of the river, but it was not finished until 1854. The main building is two hundred and eighty feet long, and four stories in height. The original cost of the mill and machinery was about \$250,000, and the material and other things needed to put it into operation about \$100,000 more. It began operations with about 350 looms, and from 15,000 to 18,000 spindles. In 1860 he erected a bleachery and dye-house for finishing goods manufactured there. The cotton-mill has been enlarged from time to time as the increasing business demanded, and now contains 700 looms and 32,000 spindles, turning out 525,000 yards of cotton cloth and sheeting each month, consuming 110,000 pounds of cotton in the operation. A new and enlarged bleachery was erected a few years ago, where are bleached not only the products of this mill, but those of the mill at May's Landing, Atlantic Co., belonging to the same proprietors, and also of mills of other parties.

¹ Furnished by Charles M. Carter.

Wood's Window-Glass Works.—The window-glass works are situated on the east bank of the river, on Columbia Avenue, between that street and the river. They were built in 1863, by Richard D. Wood, and on his death they became the property of his son, Edward R. Wood. They were operated by the firm of Sharp & Westcott, composed of Ferdinand F. Sharp and Aaron Westcott, and at Westcott's death the firm became Evans, Sharp & Co. The business did not prove remunerative, and the works passed under Edward R. Wood's control, who retained them until 1881, when Jones & Townsend leased and took charge of them. The works consist of two large furnaces, a flattening-house, pot houses, etc., and are capable of producing six thousand boxes of window-glass monthly. They employ about two hundred and fifty men.

Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s Glass-Works.—About 1806 James Leece and others started a window-glass factory on the bank of the river where are now the Glasstown works of this firm. The works passed into the control of Gideon Scull, who managed them for a while, and then Nathaniel Solomon was manager for a company of blowers, who occupied the works, but who made a failure. They then passed to Bargin, Wood & Pearsons, who sold them to Scattergood, Haverstick & Co., and they, in 1834, sold them to Whitall & Brother. In 1849 the firm was changed to Whitall, Brother & Co., and in 1857 to Whitall, Tatum & Co., which has remained the title to the present time. When Whitall & Brother bought the works there were six furnaces there, and there are only five at the present day, but at that time they were very small, the production of all of them not equaling two of the present ones. Glass bottles were originally made in clay moulds, but iron moulds were almost entirely substituted between 1855 and 1860. The glass now manufactured at these works consists entirely of green-glass bottles, the ordinary ware. Between five hundred and six hundred hands are employed at these works, producing annually about six million pounds of glass, of an approximate value of \$800,000.

In 1832, Frederick Schetter came from Baltimore, and built glass-works about one-third of a mile below the town. The village which grew up about the works was called Schetterville for many years, but of later years the neighborhood is called South Millville. The intervening space between here and the town has been mostly built up, and the two towns are practically one. Mr. Schetter owned them until 1844, when he failed, and Lewis Mulford, in connection with Messrs. William Coffin and Andrew K. Hay, comprising the glass manufacturing firm of Coffin & Hay, of Winslow, bought them, and carried them on under the management of Mr. Mulford until 1854, when they were sold to Whitall, Tatum & Co. At that time the works consisted of two green-glass factories. In 1862 the firm began the manufacture of flint-glass, but with only partial success. In 1864,

Mr. John H. Sixsmith took charge of flint-glass-making, and a new flint-glass house was built, and in 1869 the firm had only two factories of that kind. The making of flint-glass became a success, and since 1870 the progress in that branch of the business has been quite rapid, so that at the present time there are ten flint-glass furnaces, and one tank-furnace for the manufacture of colored glass. Between eleven and twelve hundred men are employed at these works, and the annual production of flint-glass is about twelve million pounds, of an estimated worth of about one million dollars. The products of these works consist principally of chemists', druggists', and perfumers' glassware. They are the largest works of the kind in the United States, and will well repay a visit to them.

Branch tracks from the railroad have been laid to both the Glasstown and South Millville works, to furnish more convenient methods of transportation. The one to the South Millville works was laid in 1882, and the one to the Glasstown works was completed in October, 1882, the first train upon it being run on October 27th.

The Quinton Packing Company.—This company was established by Sharp, Fries & Co., and F. L. Mulford about 1865, and carried on by them until about 1868, when Mr. Sharp retired, and it was continued by Mr. Mulford and Mr. Fries, and afterwards by Mr. Mulford alone. He then associated with himself the firm of Reeves, Parvin & Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale grocers, and took the name of the Quinton Packing Company, with Eugene Ely as manager for the last four years. They do a large business during the season, and are quite prosperous.

Besides those already mentioned, Millville has a ship building establishment on the west side of the river, south of the turnpike, formerly Furman L. Mulford's, now Owen N. Worstell's since Mr. Mulford's death, in March, 1881. A large vessel is now building on the stocks. Cramer & Sparks started a machine-shop in 1882, and have plenty of business. Richard Ireland and Clark & Bishop are manufacturers of carriages, and Lemi Kurtz and Hund & Son manufacture cigars.

Langley's Grist-Mill.—This mill belongs to the estate of R. D. Wood, and is run by the water from the dam. Richard Langley and his son, George B. Langley, first leased the mill and conducted a milling business at this place, but the father has since retired, and George B. Langley is proprietor of the business, which is quite extensive.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN L. SHARP.

Hon. John L. Sharp, a widely-known and highly-respected citizen of Millville, died at his residence in

that city, Aug. 6, 1880. He was born at Mount Holly, of Quaker parentage, in the year 1821. His parents removed to Bucksutum when he was about fourteen years old, where he taught school in after-years, and then engaged in the brick-making business, which he continued largely and successfully after his removal to Millville. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat, and filled the position with great credit to himself and his party. He was an active politician, but honorable in his career. He was widely known throughout this part of the State. He was a member of City Council for nine years, and held several other city offices. The late Mr. Furman C. Mulford married his sister, now also deceased. He was a kind husband and father. His estimable wife died about two years before. He left two daughters.

CHAPTER XCIII.

TOWNSHIP OF COMMERCIAL.

Incorporation.—This township was set off from Downe township by an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1874. By this act all that portion of Downe included within the following bounds, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Dividing Creek, and running up the middle of that creek to where the branch called Hansey's Creek empties into it; then up Hansey's Creek to the bridge across it, near where Frazier Giann formerly lived; then a straight course to the bridge over the same creek, known as the Indian Going-over, on the old road from Dividing Creek to Port Norris; then a northerly course to the west end of Lore's mill-dam, in the line of David Lore's land; then a north course to the Ackley road, leading from Baileytown neighborhood to Newport; then along that road westward to the road from Dividing Creek to Millville; then along the east side of that road to Bucksutum Creek, the line of the city of Millville; then down that creek to Maurice River, and down that river to the bay, and up the bay to the beginning, was set off to the new township.

Downe township was one of the largest in the county, but had increased in population and resources slowly, owing to the lack of ready means of communication with other places, and to its inhabitants being engaged in the coasting and oyster trades, preventing that attention to the development of the resources at home which otherwise would have taken place; but the opening of the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad (now the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad) gave a new impetus to this part of the county, and led to the setting off of this township.

Description.—It is about ten miles from the north line of the township to Delaware Bay, and from two

and a half miles wide at the lower end to four miles towards the northern end. Small creeks emptying into Maurice River intersect the mainland, making it more rolling along the river than are some other portions of the county.

Settlement.—A few of the early settlers of the county seated themselves in the bounds of this township, as has been mentioned in the chapter on the early settlements of the county. They occupied the lands lying along the river, the best and most productive in the township, the lands lying back from the river being a much lighter soil. The growth of the population was slow, and nothing of historical interest took place. A large part of the male inhabitants along Maurice River became engaged in the coasting trade, and while that business has in general been prosperous, and money has been acquired by many of them, their absence from home in the pursuit of their business has prevented that development of this portion of the county and its resources which would undoubtedly have taken place if these enterprising men had acquired their means from other sources.

The township contains two small towns, Port Norris and Mauricetown, and the village of Haleyville. The population of the township in 1880 was two thousand two hundred and sixty-five.

VILLAGES.

Port Norris.—Port Norris, the terminus of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, twenty-two miles southeast of Bridgeton, is beautifully situated on the last fast land on the west bank of Maurice River, near the bay, and is, on account of the oyster trade, growing rapidly in size and importance. Up to 1810 it had been called Dallas' Ferry, from Jonathan Dallas, who established a ferry at that place. In that year Joseph Jones, who had inherited large wealth from his father, a rich coffee merchant in Philadelphia, settled here. Joseph was universally called from this fact "Coffee Jones." Like many such inheritors of wealth, he entered into schemes of speculation of doubtful expediency. He purchased large tracts of land at Port Norris and elsewhere in the county. He owned hundreds of acres in this locality, principally woodland and marsh. The tavern-house yet standing near the landing, on Main Street, but no longer used for that purpose, was built by Jones for John Ogden and Norton Harris, who became two well-known citizens of the county, the former at Port Norris and the latter for years a resident of Bridgeton, where he died upwards of forty years ago. Not far from the tavern, on the high land on the south side of the road, stood an old-fashioned windmill. The other buildings in the neighborhood at Coffee Jones' accession were a house occupied by Abraham Stull, and another near where the depot now is. Ogden lived in the tavern, and Harris in a house built for him which stood near by. Ogden and Harris carried on the wool business

for Jones, who had the wharf built. Several vessels were kept running to Philadelphia loaded with wood. The "How Boy" was one of these craft. She was launched at Port Elizabeth by Messrs. Brick & Lee. During the last war with Great Britain, which occurred soon after the purchases made by Jones, this vessel was captured by the British in Delaware Bay, and was soon thereafter ransomed for one thousand dollars in specie.

Port Norris was named by Jones, soon after he settled there, in honor of his son Norris. The place was then rather insignificant, and showed no evidence of becoming important. The father being of a speculative turn of mind and rather chimerical, went largely into the sheep-raising business, and engaged several men as agents in buying up sheep all through South Jersey. He induced a shepherd named David Owen, a Welshman, to come to this country. He bought three Merino rams, and paid nine hundred dollars for them, they having just been brought into the country. At that day the price was deemed by the people to be extraordinary. He erected a sheep-fold not a hundred yards from where the depot now is, eight skillful carpenters coming from Philadelphia to do the work. This sheep-pen was three hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, divided into rooms holding fifteen sheep each. There were literally thousands of sheep owned by him. Many of the lands were caught by foxes, which were then numerous in that locality. The sheep appeared to thrive well enough for awhile, but after the great northeast storm, about the time of "Nimrod's Prophecy," in 1812, which our old people recollect, in which the large sheep-fold was blown down, all of them died save about three hundred. It is said that the poor animals died faster than two adepts could take off their pelts. Wool was worth then one dollar a pound. The three hundred which survived were sent to Hog Island, up the Delaware, and thus ended the sheep speculation at Port Norris. There are now few, if any, sheep in the neighborhood. Coffee Jones, disheartened and disgusted, made a lottery of his real estate, selling the tickets wherever he could. Ogden drew the tavern property, which has been in the hands of his heirs ever since, and many of the finest building lots now coming into market belong to them. It might be added that Jones' cleared and meadow land was divided into four-acre lots, under four thousand seven hundred panel of fence, but a man gunning for a fox one day accidentally set fire to the meadow grass and almost totally burned the fence up. Occasionally one of the old burned posts can yet be seen standing.

During the occupation of the tavern by Mr. Ogden, Port Norris was a pretty lively place. The roadway leading to the landing, Main Street, was for a number of years a great avenue for horse-racing, which sport, except at parks and fairs, has almost entirely gone out of fashion, as it should for obvious reasons.

Trade of the Town.—Port Norris, after the lapse

of seventy years, has ceased being the shipping port of cord-wood, and has become the great oyster-shipping mart of Delaware Bay. There are three hundred and sixty-five boats registered under the Oyster Act. There are over two hundred boats sailing to Port Norris, employing between eight and nine hundred hands. A dozen or more firms are engaged in shipping oysters to all parts of the country to regular customers. The oysters are put up in strong coarse sacks, each holding about seven hundred and fifty prime, or eleven to twelve hundred cullings. The average shipment by rail is ninety car-loads a week, about twenty thousand oysters to the car. Some idea of the immense trade in this article of commerce can be gathered from this statement. Cash returns are regularly received by the dealers. The oysters are of excellent quality, and the demand for them is constantly increasing, it keeping pace with the supply. The business in the trade, formerly carried on altogether along the oyster wharves in Philadelphia and New York, is now centred at Port Norris, so far at least as the bay oysters are concerned. The cultivation of oysters seems to be yet in its infancy, and the knowledge of propagating this luscious bivalve is far greater than a few years ago. It has been clearly demonstrated within a short time by the oystermen that the best things to spread upon the grounds to catch the spat are clean, fresh oyster-shells, and thousands of bushels are now brought here from Baltimore shucking-houses for that purpose.

The town of Port Norris is rapidly growing; new and handsome houses are being built and others projected. Tenement-houses are badly needed. A large new school-house and hall, with a bell, was finished and occupied September, 1882. There has been for about fifteen years a steam saw-mill owned by Hand, Robbins & Burt. There is also a marine railway and ship-yard for the repair of oyster-boats owned by Thomas Hand. There are shops for the manufacture of dredges and all other implements used by the oystermen.

A post-office was established here Sept. 12, 1879, Henry S. Robbins being the first postmaster. Samuel Shinn, the present postmaster, was appointed May 2, 1879. By the census of 1880, Port Norris had a population of eight hundred and eighty-five, which has increased to about one thousand.

Mauricetown.—Mauricetown was for many years the chief place in what is now Commercial township, but is now surpassed in population and business by Port Norris. It is situated on the high land, which at this point runs to the river, about eleven miles from its mouth, and is about eighteen miles southeast of Bridgeton.

It is included in John Peterson's survey, and he was the first settler here, about 1730. Luke Mattox became the owner of the land previous to 1780, and had a landing here, and from him the place received its first local name of Mattox's Landing. Like

all the landings on the various streams in this county, this was principally used for shipping cord-wood and lumber. In 1803, George Elkinton had a wharf here.

About 1814 three brothers named Compton became the proprietors. They laid out a town plot, sold lots, and built several fine dwelling-houses. After this the former name of Mattox's Landing gave way to that of Mauricetown, derived from the river, on the bank of which it is located. Rattlesnakes formerly abounded in the swamps along Maurice River, but at the present day few, if any, of these reptiles can be found. The following account, published in a newspaper about forty years ago, of a den of rattlesnakes found near Mauricetown about forty years before that, is as interesting as it is extraordinary, and is given as published, without vouching for its authenticity:

"In the early part of summer Mr. Ephraim Compton, father of Mr. S. Compton, was attracted by the noise of some crabs to a small island in a swamp lying contiguous to his farm. While in pursuit of the crabs he was startled by the sight of a large rattlesnake. He killed this and another of the same kind that afternoon, and returning the next day he killed seven more, the best of which he found coming out of a hole in the ground. This circumstance led to the suspicion that this might be the place where the whole brood had their usual winter-quarters. In the winter young rattlesnakes, compared by two of his neighbors, appeared to the spot with implements for digging, and after removing about eight inches of the earth, and perceiving it to be ground, they found themselves in three inches of clear water, and lying one by the side of another, rattlesnakes, one large spotted snake, and four black snakes, and to complete this interesting group there was at least a pair of young frogs associated with them. All of these reptiles were a target size. For several years immediately preceding the partial deseculation of them ten to twelve rattlesnakes had been destroyed annually in the neighborhood. It is stated that several dozens of a similar reptile had been discovered in the neighborhood of this swamp, as well as several species of snakes, and also frogs, were found grouped together."

Press in Mauricetown.—A newspaper called the *Mauricetown Pilot* was started in this place in November, 1878, by J. B. Elfreth (now the editor of *The Transcript*, at Millville), and Charles S. Haslet, as an independent paper. Mr. Elfreth sold his interest to his partner about May, 1880, who continued to publish it until Feb. 1, 1882, when its subscription list was transferred to the *Bridgeton Chronicle*, and its publication ended.

Ship-Yard.—The principal business carried on is the ship-building yard of Joseph W. Vannaman & Brother, at the foot of South Street. A large number of vessels, some of them of large size, for the coasting and oyster trade have been built here. A steam saw-mill was erected here about ten years ago, owned by John C. Weaver and others, and is still in operation. A canning establishment was in operation some years ago, but not at the present time.

Business of the Inhabitants.—A large proportion of the male inhabitants lead a seafaring life, many of whom are captains of large coasting vessels, trading among the different ports from Maine to the West India Islands, and some of them to South American and European ports. These have large and very convenient residences, and the town is one of the handsomest of the smaller places in the county.

A post-office was established here May 13, 1820, with John Hill as the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Emma S. Howell, who was appointed Nov. 17, 1870. The population of the town, by the census of 1880, was five hundred and seventy-five.

Haleyville is a small village situated about three-quarters of a mile east of the Mauricetown Station on the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, and about one and three-quarter miles west of Mauricetown. It is an agricultural community, and contains a Methodist Church, around which the village has gathered. A post-office, with John W. Bradway as postmaster, was established here April 27, 1878. The present postmaster is David McElwee, appointed Dec. 6, 1880.

Bucksutum.—The mill-pond on Bucksutum Creek was raised and a saw-mill built as early as 1705, when it was called Daniel England's saw-mill. He did a large amount of business for that early day. His name appears in the early court records of Salem County a number of times, generally as plaintiff in actions of debt. At a later date it was known as Cormack's Mill, and in 1756 as Isard's Mill, Gabriel Isard, who was one of the early settlers along Maurice River, probably being the owner. As early as 1789 the neighborhood was known as Bucksutum, and has ever since retained the name. A grist- and saw-mill were both in operation until about a dozen years ago, when the grist-mill was burned, being then owned by Furman L. Mulford, and has never been rebuilt. The saw-mill is still in operation. The water-power is one of the best in the county.

Mauricetown Bridge.—In 1867 an act of the Legislature was obtained chartering the Maurice River Bridge Company, for the purpose of building a bridge over the river at Mauricetown. The company at once proceeded to build a wooden bridge with a pivot draw. But it proved a losing investment, and in a few years the bridge began to need repairs. They offered it to the board of freeholders, and after a law was procured authorizing it, the board bought it for six thousand dollars. In 1874 they built a new draw and renewed the east end of the bridge, and the next year the western end was rebuilt. Its location has not been satisfactory to the watermen who have had occasion to pass through it, the set of the tide being such as to render it difficult to pass without injury to the bridge or vessel.

Lore's Grist-Mill.—This mill is of ancient date, and was probably erected shortly before 1751, when a road was laid out from it to Dividing Creek. It was then owned by Hezekiah Lore. It is situated on the main branch of Dividing Creek, about half-way between the village of Dividing Creek and Haleyville, and just east of the division line between this and Downe township. It has remained in the Lore family ever since. John Lore owned it in 1796, and Ephraim Lore forty years later. His son Ephraim inherited it and sold it to Nathaniel Lore, the present

owner, over a score of years ago. A saw-mill was maintained for many years at the western end of the dam, which was allowed to go down nearly forty years ago.

CHURCHES.

Haleyville Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is not certainly known when a society was formed here, but it was probably about 1810. It is not known when the first house of worship was erected here, but the old house was in existence half a century since, and at that time a local preacher named Wishart, of Port Elizabeth, labored successfully in connection with the circuit preachers who served the charge. The old church building was a frame structure, with a single centre aisle, an end gallery, and a seating capacity of two hundred. It was ceiled inside, as was then the custom. In this house the congregation worshipped till about 1838, when an addition was built to the end opposite the gallery. It is remembered that, to prevent the spreading of the sides, a chain was stretched across. This house was used till the erection of the present church building, which is thirty-eight by fifty-five feet in size, and has, like the first, an end gallery.

The pastors who have served this charge, which was a part of the Cumberland Circuit till 1855, have been as follows:

1812, William Smith, Joseph Bennett.	1805, William Williams, John McDougal.
1813-14, Daniel Miller.	1807, Thomas Christopher, Milford Day.
1815, Solomon Sharp, Nathan Seiden.	1808, Thomas Christopher, Jacob Seeger.
1816, Solomon Sharp, Thomas Davis.	1810-11, Thomas G. Stewart, John F. Cronch.
1817, Thomas Neal, Thomas Davis.	1811, Joseph Leitch, Jr., George Jennings.
1818, Thomas Neal, John Chace.	1812, Jacob Lumsdager, George Jennings.
1819, Edward Scott, John Crumer.	Dr. Perkins.
1820, Edward Scott, Daniel Fisher.	1813, Abraham Garhart, Levy Gear.
1821, John Finley, John Collins.	1814, David Bannell, William K. Rogers.
1822, John Finley, James M. Chace.	1815, David Driffield, Joseph Gifford.
1823-24, Edward Price, Ephraim Reed.	1816, Thomas Christopher, Joseph Gaskill.
1825-26, William Williams, William Sumner.	1817, Noah Edwards, S. B. Eagle.
1827-28, John Wootton, Schwiebel Ruslin.	Samuel Parker.
1829, Waters Burrows, Joseph Ashbrook.	1818, James White, Noah Edwards.
1830, Waters Burrows, James Ayers.	1819-20, Joseph Atwood, J. F. Canfield.
1831, Joseph Folk, William H. Stephens.	1821, William Brooks, Abraham K. Street.
1832, Joseph Folk, Nathaniel Chew.	1822, William Brooks, William Welton.
1833, John Henry, Jacob Lumsdager.	1823, Edwin Winters, J. B. Howard.
1834, Edward Scott, George A. Reynolds.	1824, John Waters, E. O. Parvin.
1835, Nathaniel Chew, Milford Day.	1825, James Vincent, John Chew.
George A. Reynolds.	1826-27, Joseph Vincent, Jr., Samuel H. Johnson.

1828-29, Socrates Townsend,
1830-31, Levi Rhodes,
1832-33, John McDougal,
1834-35, William Stockton,
1836-37, E. H. Darnell,
1838-39, James Moore.

1837-38, Gibson F. Bush,
1839-40, William P. Allen,
1841, William H. Burley,
1842, William C. Ludlow,
1843, W. Bates.

Mauricetown Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is an offshoot of the Haleyville society, and from the time of its organization till 1881 it was served by the same pastors. The date of its organization cannot now be learned, but it is known that it was earlier than 1837. During many years the flock here worshipped in the school-house at Mauricetown. In 1841 a church edifice was erected. It was thirty-eight by forty-eight feet in size, with sixteen-foot posts, and no gallery. In this building the society worshipped during forty years, or till the erection of the present church edifice. In 1880 the old house was sold, moved away, and converted into a town hall, and the present building was erected. It was dedicated in February, 1881. It is a framed structure, forty by sixty-five feet in size, with a basement, in which are a lecture and Sunday-school room and classrooms. The auditorium is of the entire size of the building except the vestibule, over which is an end gallery. Its cost was seven thousand five hundred dollars, and it was dedicated free of debt. The present parsonage, on the opposite side of the street from the church, was purchased in 1881, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars.

This was made a station in 1881, in which year Rev. William P. Abbot was pastor. In 1882 the present pastor, Rev. Samuel C. Chatten, assumed that relation.

The class-leaders in this society have been, since 1840, Samuel Compton, Samuel Cobb, Samuel P. Lumsdager, Joseph Vanneman, James Compton, S. M. Ware, and James Buealob. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-one.

Port Norris Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Norris was erected in 1871. There had been class organizations many years before, and the members attended largely the church at Haleyville. The growing importance of Port Norris demanded a church of its own. It was dedicated Jan. 17, 1872, by Rev. Thomas Feruley, assisted by Presiding Elder Ballard and others. The church is a neat structure situated on a large lot, with graveyard, near the main street, and is in size sixty by forty feet, costing eight thousand dollars. The number of regular members is one hundred and thirty-two.

The first minister appointed by Conference was Rev. E. J. Lippincott, in March, 1869-70; then Ezra B. Lake, 1871; Dickinson Moore, 1872; James E. Lake, 1873-74; Edwin K. Bacon, 1875; John S. Price, 1876-77; C. Rollin Smith, 1878-79; C. Wesley Turrell, 1880; Thomas C. Parker, 1881; and the present pastor, C. S. Lawrence, appointed March 14, 1882, and reappointed by Conference for this year.

A new church building is now being erected upon this charge at Middletown, or North Port Norris, on

the road to Halesville, for the accommodation of those residing in that vicinity.

Port Norris Baptist Church.—A large proportion of the old residents of Port Norris before the building of the railroad were of the Baptist faith, and were included in the field of the Dividing Creek Church. Feeling the need of a place for meetings and for Sunday-school, they erected a small school-house in the fall of 1856. The pastor would preach for them about once a month. After 1870 preaching was had every Sunday afternoon. A Sunday-school also had been maintained since the building of the school-house. A lot was secured for a meeting house in 1873. In 1880 the present house of worship was erected, and completed in the following winter. It is a neat and well-arranged building, fifty-five feet long, with cupola and a bell weighing three hundred pounds, and it will seat three hundred and twenty-five persons. On the completion of the house a church was constituted April 16, 1881, with sixty-three members, all of whom were dismissed for that purpose from the Dividing Creek Church. Rev. Matthew M. Finch, the pastor of the mother-church, at once became the pastor of this interest also, and continued as such until July 1, 1883, when he resigned, owing to the wide extent of his field. Rev. A. W. Hodder preached as a supply on the next Sunday, and in September of this year became the pastor of the church. It now numbers eighty-eight members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BRUNYATE.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of John Brunyate, and the son of Peter and Christiana Brunyate, and was born May 29, 1831, at West Haddlesey, Yorkshire, England. His father, whose occupations were those of a farmer, married the daughter of William Bervers, a hotel-keeper and farmer at Killington, Yorkshire, England.

Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, Ann Mary, who married Thomas Holmes, of Haddlesey, England, and died in 1862, and Elizabeth B. Their son John is a cattle-raiser at Port Natal, Africa; Peter is a minister of the Methodist Church and a merchant in Derbyshire, England; Wesley is a clergyman of distinction in the Methodist Church, residing in Halifax, England; Fletcher is an iron merchant in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Samuel is a merchant at Skipton, England; and Edwin R. is a clergyman of the Methodist Church, residing at Seaville, N. J., who first removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, joining that Conference in 1872 or 1873, and married Miss Eliza, daughter of Rev. James England, of the same Conference. He emigrated to the United States in 1881, with his family, and became a member of the New Jersey Conference.

William, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born at West Haddlesey, Yorkshire, England, May 29, 1831, and attended the school in his native village until ten years of age, when he became a pupil of the Methodist training-school at Wakefield, England, and remained four and a half years, when, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Routledge,



Wm Brunyate

a merchant, of Pontefract, England. At the expiration of his fifth year he became assistant at the grocery establishment of John Lee Smith & Co., of Hull, in the same county. In 1855 he entered the wholesale house of Adam Oldroyd, of Huddersfield, as an assistant, and remained two years, after which a year was spent at home. In 1859 he repaired again to Pontefract as manager of the branch house of John Wilton. Early during the year 1861, Mr. Brunyate determined to emigrate to America, and having spent a brief time in Philadelphia, engaged as an employé of the government at Washington, D. C., when he was assigned to the commissary department, and ordered to Acquia Creek, Va. He was for three years thus occupied in the various departments, after which he became identified with the water as a sailor or in the oyster business. He did not, however, meet with success in his commercial ventures, and in 1872 entered the employ of John A. English, the most extensive oyster dealer in Philadelphia, as a laborer. This gentleman, who was not slow to discover his thorough business training, nor to appreciate his energy and integrity, gave him charge of the shipping department, and subsequently

advanced him to the position of buyer, which he at present fills. He gradually regained his financial status, became a successful business man, and is now interested in a number of vessels, and extensively engaged in the oyster business, while still holding his position with Mr. English. In politics he is a Republican, though not an active partisan. He is an attendant upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also his family. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Knights of Birmingham, and Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Brungate was married to Miss Rebecca Fithian, born March 5, 1849, daughter of Rev. Samuel Lawrence, late of Lewiston, Pa., a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1795, and married, Jan. 2, 1825, to Sarah Dare Fithian, born May 10, 1807, and daughter of Samuel Fithian. Mr. and Mrs. Brungate have one daughter, Ella Dowdney, who is now in her sixth year.

CHARLES COMPTON.

The Compton family trace their descent from English ancestry. Ichabod, the grandfather of Charles, removed from Monmouth County, N. J., to Cumberland County, and settled in Downe (now Commercial) township. To his wife Anne were born children,—

E., born April 4, 1817; and Daniel B., born Mar. 19, 1822.

Mr. Compton followed a seafaring life and also engaged in farming and lumbering. His death occurred Jan. 19, 1823, aged fifty-one years. His son Charles spent his early years in Mauricetown, the scene of his birth, and enjoyed such advantages of instruction as the schools of the day afforded, after which he engaged in farming occupations in Commercial township. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Lore, of Maurice River township, whose birth occurred April 16, 1813. Mrs. Compton's great-grandfather was Hezekiah Lore, who died June 19, 1770, aged seventy-three years. David, his son, grandfather of Mrs. Compton, was born about the year 1749, and died Oct. 13, 1798, aged fifty-eight years. His son Jonathan was born in 1784, and died Oct. 31, 1853, having been the father of seven children. A view of the homestead, the residence of the family for six generations, and built by David Lore, is shown herewith. To Mr. and Mrs. Compton were born children,—Mary, on Sept. 9, 1838 (Mrs. Daniel Sharp, deceased); Emma, Nov. 1, 1840 (Mrs. Edward Compton); Milton, Jan. 9, 1843, who died in infancy; Rebecca, March 11, 1844; Milton (2d), June 1, 1846, who also died in infancy; Anna Ceola, Nov. 9, 1847; Charles C. and William (twins), March 23, 1851. Mr. Compton, though engaged in farming during his



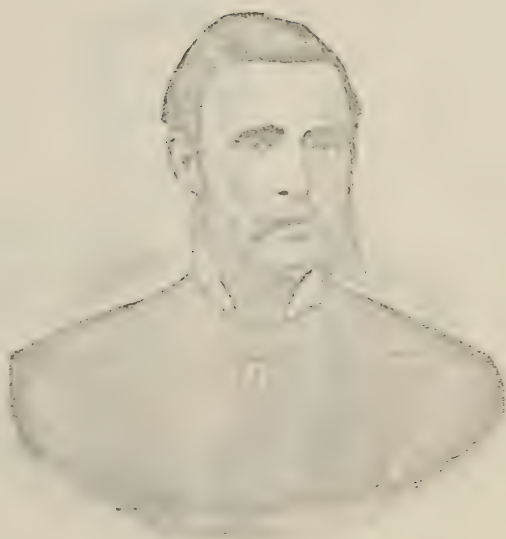
OLD HOMESTEAD OF HEZEKIAH LORE, AND HIS SON DAVID, BUILT 1750.
Commercial Township, Cumberland County, N. J.

William, James, Gilbert, Ichabod, John, Samuel, David, Betsey (Mrs. Peter Ladue), and Lucy (Mrs. Charles Bacon). Mr. Compton was both a farmer and an active business man. His son Ichabod was born Jan. 9, 1782, and spent his boyhood in Mauricetown and the vicinity. He passed through vicissitudes of a peculiar character in early life, having been captured during the war of 1812 and taken to Halifax, where he was imprisoned and detained until paroled. He married Mary Buzby, who was born in March, 1790, and had children,—Azul, born Feb. 26, 1808; Sarah, whose birth occurred Sept. 26, 1809; Charles, born Aug. 3, 1812; Joseph, born April 7, 1815; George

lifetime, was also interested in other business ventures, having been largely active in lumber dealing and in the cutting and transporting of wood. His judgment in matters of business was excellent, and contributed greatly to his success. His personal integrity and solidity of character gave him a commanding influence in his township, while his conservative opinions and ability as a financier caused him to be identified with the settlement of many estates. He was in early life much interested in public affairs, and for successive terms freeholder of Downe township. When frequently importuned to fill other positions he invariably declined. Mr. Compton was a supporter of



Charles Croft



J Burton Davidsson



B L. Haley



John Sharp

the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mauricetown. His death occurred Oct. 17, 1854, in the midst of a career of usefulness, in his forty-third year.

CAPT. J. BURTON DAVIDSON.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Joseph and Mary Davidson, and was born May 20, 1817, near Daysboro, Sussex Co., Del., where his father cultivated a farm. His advantages of education were limited to the instruction received at the common school of the vicinity, after which he rendered substantial assistance to his father upon the farm. A more independent career presented itself as a sailor, and the year 1833 found him filling the subordinate offices on board a vessel. From this position he steadily rose and became in 1874 master of a three-masted schooner. Later he acquired an interest in the bark "Eliza J. McManory," of which he was master. This he disposed of in 1880, and bought a portion of the schooner "Agnes R. Bacon," which was retained until 1889, when he became part owner of the schooner "William B. Wood," of which he is at present master, the last two vessels having been built and sailed by Capt. B. F. Haley. Capt. Davidson has during his seafaring life been exceptionally fortunate, never having met with an accident worthy of mention. He married Miss Allie H., daughter of Capt. Haley, above mentioned. Their only child is a daughter, Susie H.

CAPT. B. F. HALEY.

Capt. Haley is the son of Asa and Mary Haley, the former of whom was reared as a farmer, which pursuit was continued until his twentieth year, when, desiring a more exciting and active life, he became a mariner. He, in 1842, secured an interest in a small vessel, which was disposed of in 1847, with the intention of resuming his former occupation as a farmer, when he purchased a farm at "Ewing's Neck," and resided upon it for six years. He then sold this land, and bought a vessel named the "Sarah C. Engle," which was sailed by him for one year, when he built the schooner "Mary Haley," and sailed her until 1859. His retirement occurred the same year, and his death in 1880. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born June 10, 1831, and remained with his father upon the farm until his eighteenth year, but finding a seafaring life more congenial adopted it, and accepted an humble position on a vessel engaged in the coasting trade. In 1864 he had risen to the position of captain, and has since been interested in the construction and ownership of several vessels. He has just completed a finely-built and equipped schooner, christened the "Susie H. Davidson." His education

was limited to the rudiments taught at the common school near his home, and the science of navigation acquired more from experience than from study. Capt. Haley married Miss Susan E., daughter of Joseph Corson. Their children are Charles C., who died in 1873, and Allie H., who married Capt. J. Burton Davidson, whose only child is Susie H.

CAPT. JOHN SHARP.

Facts regarding the earlier representatives of the Sharp family will be found elsewhere in this volume. John Sharp, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Cumberland County, and there engaged in business pursuits. His son Imly married Abigail Haley, and had children, —John, Samuel, Charles, Alfred, Elizabeth, Abbie, and Caroline.

Imly Sharp was an enterprising business man, and engaged largely in the cutting and shipping of wood, which afforded employment to a great number of laborers. His son John was born Feb. 21, 1819, and died on the 5th of the same month, 1873, in his fifty-fourth year. His youth was spent at Haleyville and Silver Run, where for a brief period he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools. He was at the age of ten years deprived of the protection and care of his father, and, having thus early been made by the force of circumstances the architect of his own fortune, began a career of labor as a woodchopper. Soon after he engaged as cook on a sloop, and from this position steadily advanced until he became master of the vessel. From that date he continued to follow a sailor's life, and eventually became owner of several vessels. He studied and became proficient in the science of navigation, and was regarded as one of the most skillful navigators on the coast which he frequented, his point of destination usually being the Southern ports, or the islands of the West Indies. Some years prior to his death, Capt. Sharp purchased a farm near Mauricetown, and on retiring from the water spent the remainder of his life in agricultural employments. He, however, still continued to interest himself in the building and equipment of vessels, and engaged in this as in other business pursuits, having, in company with George Burdell, constructed the bridge at Mauricetown. He was favorably known as a gentleman of intelligence, of excellent business capacity, and of strict integrity. He was in no sense a politician, nor an aspirant for office, though evincing always as a Whig, and later as a Republican, a desire for the success of his party. Capt. Sharp was married, in 1839, to Vashy Corson, of Mauricetown, whose birth occurred June 5, 1817. Their children are Priscilla (Mrs. Henry Moore), Imly, Ann P. (Mrs. William Compton), Joseph C., Abigail H., Albert, Alice (Mrs. M. R. Spear), and Harriet (Mrs. John Mayhew), John R., and Alfred, all of whom are still living.

CHAPTER XCIV.

TOWNSHIP OF DEERFIELD.

Organization and Description.—This was one of the original six townships into which the county was divided by the act of the Legislature creating the county. It is bounded on the northeast by Pittsgrove, Salem Co., on the northwest by Upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., on the west by Hopewell township, and on the south by the city of Bridgeton. The First and Second Wards of the city of Bridgeton were a part of it until 1845, when they were set off as the township of Bridgeton. Its early settlement has been already given, and its history is interwoven with that of Bridgeton, the county-seat and chief place in the township.

Villages and Hamlets.—Deerfield, Cedar Grove, and Rosenhayn are the only villages in the township, and Finley's and Woodruff are post-offices at railroad stations. The population of the township is engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits.

Deerfield.—The village of Deerfield, or Deerfield Street, as the postoffice is called, is six miles north of Bridgeton, and is built upon both sides of the Bridgeton and Deerfield turnpike. The early inhabitants were Presbyterians, who came mostly from Fairfield and established the church of that denomination in the village, an account of which is elsewhere given. The village contains about fifty dwellings, and had a population in 1880 of one hundred and eighty-one. Besides the Presbyterian Church, it also contains a Methodist Church, built in 1868. A hotel has been kept in this place for many years, but is now empty. A postoffice was established here Jan. 1, 1803, with John Dare as postmaster. Edward O. Leake holds the office now, having been appointed July 13, 1851.

Cedar Grove is a village of about fifty inhabitants, situated at the mills now called by that name, on the east side of the Cohansey, four miles north of Bridgeton.

Rosenhayn is a small village in the southeastern end of the township, which was planned and laid out by Joseph W. Morton after the close of the Rebellion. Mr. Morton sold some of the lots, and a few houses were built, but he was not able to make it a rival of Vineland, which had secured a few years' start, and after which Rosenhayn was planned. The settlement contains fifteen or twenty houses, and about seventy-five inhabitants, engaged in agricultural pursuits. A postoffice was established Jan. 29, 1870, and Irving E. Burdick was appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is William J. Purves, who was appointed May 8, 1882.

Finley's Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, about three and a half miles from Bridgeton, was made a post-office Aug. 19, 1867, with Jess. Finley (after whom the station was first named) as postmaster.

The present incumbent is Charles Weber, appointed March 14, 1883.

Woodruff is a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about the same distance from Bridgeton and about a mile southeast of Finley's. A post-office was established there May 10, 1882, with John S. Woodruff as postmaster, who still holds the office.

Husted's Station, on the West Jersey Railroad, seven miles north of Bridgeton, and close to the Salem County line, is the station for Deerfield village and Centreton, Salem Co.

MILLS.

Cedar Grove Mills.—The pond which furnishes the water-power to the grist-mill at Cedar Grove is on the main stream of the Cohansey. The pond on which is the saw-mill is a branch of the Cohansey, which empties into it below the grist-mill pond. They were erected early in the last century, and in 1748 were owned by Jonathan Fithian. In 1752, Joseph Golden was the proprietor, and remained the owner until after 1757. Ephraim Seeley (2d) bought the property of John and Joseph Golden and died in 1774, and by his will left the grist-mill and saw-mill to his son Josiah. At that time a new grist-mill was partly completed, with two runs of stones. His son Josiah owned both of the mills until his death, in 1832, and left them to his heirs, by whom they were sold. William Null afterwards owned them, from whom the vicinity was long known as Null's Mill. The grist-mill became the property of Arthur Davis & Co., and finally of Robert Ware, the present owner. James Hand owned the saw-mill in 1862, and Benjamin M. Welsh in 1876, and afterwards sold it to Abijah Hand, who now operates it. The mill property at Cedar Grove is of great value, owing to its proximity to the well-settled portions of Hopewell and Deerfield townships.

George Davis' Grist-Mill.—This mill is situated on Loper's Run, about a mile south of Cedar Grove Mills. At the beginning of this century it was owned by Daniel Moore. Samuel Rommel owned it for a long while, and it was called after him. Upon the failure of Mr. Rommel and the sale of the mill property it passed into the possession of George Davis, the present owner. He had just completed a thorough repair of the building and machinery, and was ready to resume business on the next day, when, on the night of Oct. 29, 1883, it caught fire in some unknown way and was burned.

Harris' Grist-Mill.—The mill-pond on the upper part of the Cohansey, near the county line, about two miles northwest of Deerfield, had been erected before the Revolution, and at that time was owned by Joseph Sneathen. It remained in the Sneathen family for many years, and passed to its present owner, A. D. Harris, about a quarter of a century ago. He removed the mill from its old position near the pond to a new location about a quarter of a mile below, and dug a race-way to bring down the water.

Chosen Freeholders.—The members of the board of freeholders from this township have been as follows:

1718, Edward Lummas.	1815, Abijah Harris.
Matthew Parvin.	Garrison, Mail.
1745-50, Edward Lummas.	1816, Samuel Seely.
Henry Seely.	George Sander.
1751-54, Matthew Parvin.	1817-18, Samuel Seely.
Alexander Moore.	Dustin Riley.
1755-56, Alexander Moore.	1819, James Clark.
Daniel Ogden.	Thomas Woodruff.
1757, Alexander Moore.	1820, James Clark.
1758, Ephraim Seely.	Samuel Seely.
Daniel Ogden.	1821, Samuel Seely.
1759, Ephraim Seely.	Ephraim Beech.
1760-63, Alexander Moore.	1822, Smith Bowen.
Daniel Ogden.	George Sander.
1764, Alexander Moore.	1823-26, Samuel Seely.
Arthur Davis.	Enoch H. More.
1765-67, Alexander Moore.	1827-28, Ephraim Beech.
John Tate.	George Sander.
1768, Nath. Harris.	1829, George Sander.
1769-70, Nath. Harris.	William Bevan.
John Tate.	1830, Samuel Seely.
1771, ———.	William Bevan.
1772, Alexander Moore.	1831-33, James H. H. Jr.
Nathan Leck.	George Sander.
1773-74, Nath. Harris.	1834, James H. H. Jr.
Enos Seely.	Joel Moore, Jr.
1775, John Drake.	1835-36, Lewis Woodruff.
John Woodruff.	Samuel W. Seely.
1776, Nath. Harris.	1837, Samuel Seely.
Enos Seely.	Henry T. Ebbet.
1777-78, Enos Seely.	1838, Samuel W. Seely.
Benjamin Leck.	Daniel Ebbet.
1779-80, Mark Riley.	1839-40, Lewis Woodruff.
1781, John Leck.	Jeremiah Starr.
John Tate.	1841, Samuel W. Seely.
1782, John Tate.	Jeremiah Bevan.
1783-84, Daniel Ogden.	1842, Samuel W. Seely.
1785-88, David Moore.	Lewis Woodruff.
William Garrison.	1843, James M. Newell.
1789, William Garrison.	James P. Powers.
1790-91, William Garrison.	1844, Ephraim E. Shepley.
David Moore.	James M. Newell.
1792, Ephraim Seely.	1845, Daniel Barker.
1793-97, Ephraim Seely.	Samuel Barker.
David Moore.	1846, William Null.
1798, Ephraim Seely.	Lewis Woodruff.
Zachariah Lawrence died.	1847, William Null.
David Moore.	William Parvin.
1799, David Moore.	1848, William Null.
Enos Johnson.	Lewis Woodruff.
1800, Enos Johnson.	1849, Daniel Garrison.
Ben Bowen.	Lewis Woodruff.
1801, David Moore.	1850, Jeremiah J. Hatcher.
James Birch.	Lewis Woodruff.
1804, Ebenezer Seely.	1851, Jeremiah J. Hatcher.
Dr. John Garrison.	William Null.
1805-6, Ebenezer Seely.	1852, William Null.
Jonathan Moore.	Lewis Woodruff.
1807, Ebenezer Seely.	1853, John Hatcher.
Dr. Benjamin Champneys.	Alfred Davis.
1808, Ebenezer Seely.	1854, Lewis W. Tull.
1809, Ebenezer Seely.	Lewis Garrison.
Jonathan Moore.	1855, Lucius Moore.
1810, Jonathan Moore.	William Tull.
Dr. Azel Pierson.	1856, Lucius Moore.
1811-12, Dr. Ebenezer Elm.	Lewis Garrison.
Dr. Azel Pierson.	Enoch Garrison.
1813, Dr. Ebenezer Elm.	1858, Lewis Woodruff.
Samuel Seely.	Jeremiah Cull.
1814, Samuel Seely.	1859, Lewis Garrison.
David O. Garrison.	

1815, John S. Dowdell.	1873, Dr. Charles C. Phillips.
1816, Lewis Garrison.	Henry Ott.
Alfred Davis.	1871, Dr. Charles C. Phillips.
1862-64, Lewis Woodruff.	Samuel M. Fox.
Lewis Garrison.	1875, Samuel M. Fox.
1864, Charles Loring.	Henry Ott.
James H. H.	1876, Samuel M. Fox.
1865, James H. H.	John H. Avis.
Lewis Garrison.	1877, Michael Vandier.
1866-67, Dr. Charles C. Phillips.	John H. Avis.
Lewis Garrison.	1878, John H. Avis.
1868, Dr. Charles C. Phillips.	William G. Garrison.
Samuel M. Fox.	1879, John H. Avis.
1869-72, Dr. Charles C. Phillips.	1880-82, Charles Barker.
John S. Woodruff.	1883, William M. Ott.

CHURCHES.

Deerfield Presbyterian Church.—A number of Presbyterian families settled in Deerfield about the year 1732. These families came from New England and Long Island, by way of Fairfield. The names that appear among the earliest in the records of the church are Leake, Foster, Davis, More, Garrison. They formed themselves into a congregation and worshiped in a school-house that stood on the eastern side of the road opposite the old graveyard.

About 1737 was erected the original Deerfield Church, a log house, standing south of the present building. The place where it stood has long since been filled with graves. The log church stood until 1771, when the present building was erected. In the original humble temple men of great distinction at different times preached, as Edwards, Blai, Gilbert, Tennant, and Finley, and it is very probable that Whitfield did not pass Deerfield by, for it is known that he traveled through this region in the spring and fall of 1740, and preached at Pittegrove, Greenwich, and Salem. Thus was prepared the way for the installation of the first pastor. The Rev. Andrew Hunter was ordained and installed their pastor Sept. 1, 1746. He was also pastor of Greenwich Church, and the two constituted one church, but for convenience worshiped in two places. Mr. Hunter gave up Deerfield in 1769, and from this time these churches became two distinct organizations.

In 1764 came Rev. Simon Williams, of whose pastorate no record is preserved. He only stayed about two years. A single incident in his career is interesting and quite a *propos*. On one occasion he rode up to a certain house in his parish, and approaching the lady of the house, remarked, "Madame, I have selected your funeral text;" and in reply to her inquiry, "What is it?" he answered, "You will find it in Acts ix. 31: 'Then had the church rest.'" The Rev. R. Hamill Davis, in his very valuable and interesting history of the Deerfield Church, from which the principal facts in this sketch are obtained, observes, "The sin of which that woman was guilty has unsettled more pastors than all other causes combined."

The Rev. Enoch Green was installed pastor June 9, 1767. He was a man of superior learning and intellect. During his time the present church building, or rather the building of which it is the enlargement,

was erected in 1771. It might be noted here that in 1871, just a century from the laying of the corner-stone of the present church edifice, centennial exercises were held in the church, on which occasion Mr. Davis delivered his historical discourse, since published, and which we have alluded to. The occasion brought together from all directions a large concourse of people. Mr. Green was the first pastor who occupied a parsonage in Deerfield. In the old brick parsonage, which stood nearer the stream than the present building, upwards of one hundred years ago, he sustained a successful and somewhat celebrated classical school, where a considerable number of young men received a good education, some of whom attained positions of eminence.

He remained pastor of the church more than nine years. He died at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Dec. 2, 1776, and is buried beneath the church. The Rev. John Brainerd, brother to Rev. David Brainerd, and his successor as missionary to the Indians, took charge of the church in 1777. After a brief and very useful pastorate of four years he died, and was buried, like his predecessor, beneath the church.

In 1783, the church in the mean time being furnished with supplies, the Rev. Simeon Hyde was ordained and installed, but in six weeks he died. On June 20, 1786, Rev. William Pickles, an Englishman, an eloquent man, but of loose character and dangerous doctrines, was installed. He was dismissed in a summary and somewhat irregular method, but the Session was determined that he should never enter the pulpit again. For a long period following the dismissal of Pickles, in November, 1787, the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Robert Smith, Messrs. Law, Faintout, Foster, and Cowles, and perhaps others. It was not until the year 1810 that the church was incorporated, and the names of the first trustees appointed were Josiah Seeley, Samuel Thompson, Jeremiah Parvin, Jonathan Smith, and David O. Garrison. The Rev. John Davenport, a native of Freehold and a graduate of Princeton College, was installed pastor at Deerfield, Aug. 12, 1795. He was an able and excellent man. He was dismissed on account of feeble health, Oct. 16, 1805. The church was without a pastor until Oct. 20, 1808, when the Rev. Nathaniel Reeve was installed. Mr. Reeve was dismissed at his own request April 17, 1817, and the church remained without a pastor until the installation of the Rev. Francis S. Ballentine, June 22, 1819. He was dismissed from this charge at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, held June 8, 1824. It was during his ministry that the present parsonage building was erected. During his time also the first Sabbath-school was organized within the bounds of the congregation. The school at Deerfield was organized March 29, 1829, and the one at West Branch April 30th of the same year.

On the 27th of April, 1826, the Rev. Alexander

McFarland was ordained and installed pastor. After a pastorate of four years, Mr. McFarland was called to a professorship in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He is said to have been a fine scholar. After him the Rev. John Burt supplied the pulpit for four months. He went from Deerfield to edit *The Presbyterian*, and was afterwards settled at Blackwoodtown. He died a few years ago at Salem, which he had made his residence. The Rev. G. D. McQueen was installed pastor Nov. 9, 1841. He was pastor for five years. The last three ministers were natives of Scotland. The Rev. Benjamin Tyler, of a Greenwich family, was ordained and installed Oct. 18, 1837. On account of failing health Mr. Tyler was obliged to seek a dissolution of the pastoral relation, Feb. 19, 1842, and retired to his father's farm in Greenwich, where he died. His widow survives him, now residing in Bridgeton. The Rev. Jacob W. E. Kerr was installed pastor Aug. 16, 1842. The pastoral relation was dissolved at a meeting of the Presbytery, held at Bridgeton, May 1, 1855. During Mr. Kerr's pastorate ninety-seven were received into the church. Elder Ludlam Dare died Sept. 4, 1847. In December, 1847, Samuel Barker and Jeremiah Parvin were ordained as ruling elders, but that very month Mr. Barker died, and in February Mr. Parvin followed. In 1854, Mr. Elijah D. Riley died, after a faithful service of thirty-one years in the eldership. The Rev. Thomas W. Cattell was installed pastor Oct. 9, 1855. During his pastorate the church was enlarged to its present size. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies Aug. 25, 1858. The first service was held in the enlarged church March 9, 1859. Feb. 9, 1869, the pastoral relation was dissolved, and in August of that year Rev. R. Hamill Davis came as a supply. On Tuesday, June 1, 1861, he was ordained and installed pastor. After a long and successful pastorate, he was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Dinsmore, who was installed March 5, 1876. He died May 26, 1877, in the forty-fourth year of his age. His remains were taken to Phillipsburg, N. J. He was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Heberton, who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. D. Hunter, who resigned Sunday, the 4th of November, 1883, his resignation to take effect in two weeks. He has been pastor just three years.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodruff.—Early in the present century several Presbyterians in the vicinity of what is now known as Woodruff became Methodists and formed a class. The meetings were at first held in a school-house on the Deerfield road, one-fourth of a mile north from the present church. Preston Stratton was the first class-leader. This class, in its best days, had about twenty members. When Preston Stratton left his place was supplied by Joel Harris, but he also moved away, and the class went down, the members joining another class in Broad Neck. Preaching was resumed in 1823, and a new class, of which the late Judge Lewis Woodruff was the leader, was formed. It

1830 a house was built, to be used as a school-house as well as for preaching, and regular services were held in it. In 1835 this house was blown down in a severe storm of wind, but was rebuilt, and afterward moved away.

In 1840 a church building was erected, near where the present church stands. It was a plain wooden structure, twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size, and its cost was six hundred dollars. In this the society worshipped till the erection of the present church at Woodruff. The lot on which this stands includes five acres, and it was donated by Thomas G. Woodruff and the other heirs of the Woodruff estate. A portion of it is used as a cemetery.

The stones (in the ground, for the foundation of the church were donated by James Stiles, of Bridgeton. They were dug and carted, and the foundation was laid by J. A. Cann, J. S. Woodruff, R. S. Woodruff, Abel S. Garton, and others. The building committee consisted of J. A. Cann, J. S. Woodruff, David Adcock, Abel S. Garton, E. S. Woodruff, and George C. Garrison. The cornerstone was laid July 3, 1840, and the house was dedicated Jan. 20, 1849. It is a tasteful wooden structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The church property is valued at seven thousand dollars.

The old church building was sold, removed, and fitted up for a school-house.

This has never been a station, but at different times has been on different circuits or attached to stations. At present the same pastor serves this and a small charge at Rosenhayn.

Among the preachers who have served this society the names are remembered of Revs. John F. Crouch, Thomas Stewart, Edward Stout, William Williams, John McDougal, Thomas Christopher, George A. Reybold, Jonas Chew, Osborn Downs, Nathaniel Chew, James White, Samuel F. Wheeler, Albert Matthews, Matthias H. Stimp, Jacob Loundslager, George Jennings, William Rodgers, Samuel Parker, — Beegle, Joseph A. Cann, Charles F. Garrison, Albert Tidwell, G. Wesley Moore, F. S. Chubbuck, W. H. Burley, and T. N. Given.

The present membership is seventy. The church has no debt.

The trustees are Enoch Garrison, Robert S. Woodruff, John S. Woodruff, Abel S. Garton, and Samuel Stevens.

The class-leaders are Enoch Garrison, Charles Nichols, and George Carman.

At Rosenhayn is a branch of this society, consisting of about twenty, with Henry Dare as class-leader. It has been an appointment about ten years. Its place of meeting is a school-house.

Deerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.—Through the instrumentality of Sarah E. Cole, Ruth Danzenbaker, and a few others, Methodist preaching was first regularly had, in the hall at Deerfield, in 1867. A revival soon followed, the result of which was the for-

mation of a church, consisting of eleven members and seventy-two probationers. An acre of ground was presented to the society by Henry Danzenbaker for the site of a church, and an acre more was purchased. During 1868 a church was erected on this site, at a cost of four thousand dollars, which was dedicated Nov. 12, 1868.

The pastors of this church up to 1872 were also pastors of Pleasant Grove Church, and since that time they have had the services of a pastor in connection with the Nazareth Church at Watson's Corners, Salem Co. The pastors who have served this church are: 1868-69, J. A. Cann; 1870-71, Charles F. Garrison; 1873-74, Albert Matthews; 1875-76, Shnyler T. Requa; 1877, Peter Provost; 1878-80, William Margerum; 1881, J. E. Willey; 1882, Phineas G. Ruckman; 1883, W. A. Allen. The entire church property is valued at seven thousand dollars, and they have no debt.

Friendship Methodist Protestant Church. Four miles northeast from Bridgeton, was organized about 1832. Among the prominent early members were Uriah Brooks and wife, Lot Cornell and wife, Jonathan Garton and wife, Mrs. Dorcas Joslyn, Mrs. Mary Garton, and Mrs. Hannah Chew.

The society first worshipped during several years in a school-house, but about 1839 a church edifice was erected. It was a frame structure, twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size. About 1850 this was enlarged by the addition of a vestibule. In this house the society worshipped till 1881, when the erection of a new church on the same site was commenced. It was completed and dedicated in November, 1882. This is a tasteful wooden structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred. The seats are arranged in modern style, and it has an end gallery for the choir.

The following names are remembered of preachers who have served this society: Revs. William Smith, James Lane, Dr. Wallace, Thomas Calhoun, Henry Watson, John Watson, Alfred Pierce, T. T. Heist, Joseph Brockbank, George Fisher, and C. S. Powellson.

NATHAN LEAKE.—Nathan Leake, son of Reconciliation, married for his first wife a Miss Brick, and had two children. He was a man of property and consequence in his day, and lived in a house still standing in Deerfield.

Nathan Leake (2d) was born in 1770, married Ruth Garrison, moved to Millville, and resided there until his death, in 1836. He was, though not a man of more than ordinary capacity, an influential and respectable citizen and magistrate. He took the side of the Democrats in politics, and in 1815, '16, '20, '24 was elected a member of the Legislature. Quite a number of the Leakes have from time to time emigrated to the Western States, some of whom have attained to elevated positions there.

DAVID MOORE was born in Cumberland County, in the year 1747, and was the son of Samuel Moore, whose father, it is believed, was of the Scotch-Irish stock.

Samuel Moore had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Samuel, born in 1743, was in the army under Lord Amherst, in Canada, in the year 1760, came home in December of that year, was taken ill with the smallpox, and died; David; Israel, who was taken prisoner by the British in 1759, and died on board the prison-ship at New York; Elizabeth, who died in 1775; Hope, who married William Shute, and was the mother of David Shute, who taught several years in the Bridgeton Academy, and of Dr. Samuel Moore Shute, a lieutenant in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and afterwards a well-known physician in Bridgeton until his death in 1816.

David Moore married Lydia Richman about the year 1771. In the latter part of the year 1776 two companies of New Jersey State Artillery were organized, the western company commanded first by Samuel Huzz, and afterward by John Westcott, and in this Moore was a lieutenant. It was attached to the Continental army, and formed a part of the forces at the battle of the Brandywine, under Wayne at Paoli, and then at the battle of Germantown. At this last engagement he was wounded by a grape-shot and obliged to return to his family. He recovered and was at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778. This seems to have been the last of his service with that company, the subsequent condition of which is unknown. He was no doubt connected with the local militia, in which after the close of the war he held the rank of captain, and was then appointed by the Legislature of the State a colonel, holding that position and commonly known as Col. Moore during the remainder of his life.

Shortly before he entered the army he purchased a farm at Deerfield, where he resided, and about the year 1790 he had erected upon it a good house, at the time the best in the neighborhood, still standing on the north side of the main street of the village, and now owned by Lucius Moore, who is a descendant of Joseph Moore. In the years 1796 and 1797 he was elected a member of the Assembly, but in the division of parties which soon took place he took the side of the Democrats, and during the next three years was defeated. In 1801-2 he was placed at the head of the Democratic ticket as member of the Council, and succeeded, proving himself to be a man personally popular, for the contest between the rival parties was at this time severe, and the result doubtful. He was, in fact, elected on the first Democratic ticket that succeeded in the country. Before the election again occurred, in 1803, he died.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE FOX AND SAMUEL M. FOX.

Frederick Fox, the great-grandfather of Samuel M., emigrated from Germany and settled in Salem County. He served during the war of the Revolution, when he was a corporal, and on his return to civil life settled in Deerfield township, Cumberland Co. Among his children was a son Frederick, born in Salem County, March 15, 1768, who married Anna Mary B. Meglin, only daughter of George and Barbara Meglin, who emigrated from Württemberg, Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fox were Mary (Mrs. Abram Stull), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Hopner), John, Margaret (Mrs. J. B. Mounts), Catherine (Mrs. Lewis Woodruff), Frederick, George, Ann (Mrs. James Golder), Lydia (Mrs. William Keen), Susan (Mrs. William Keen), and Phoebe, of whom three survive. Mr. Fox died July 12, 1839, in his seventy-second year, and his wife in July, 1860.

His son George was born Aug. 18, 1804, in Deerfield township, where he still resides on land originally owned by his father. His advantages of education were confined to the winter months at the neighboring school, after which the farm became the scene of his more active labors. He was married on the 11th of October, 1828, to Miss Susannah Candell, of Lower Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., born July 14, 1808. Their children are Samuel: Adam, born in 1830, and married to Harriet A. Barnes, who has had fifteen children, of whom nine survive; George, born in 1832, deceased, and married to Elizabeth Garrison, who has three children; Margaret, deceased, born in 1833; Enoch, born in 1836, married to Margaret Brooks, who has three children; Anna Mary B., born in 1839, married to James Duffield, who has five children; Charles F., born in 1842, married to Harriet Filer, who has three children; and Emily J., born in 1851, married to Edward Seeley, who has five children. Soon after his marriage Mr. Fox settled upon the farm which is his present home, a portion of which he inherited, and the remaining shares of which he purchased. Though not an active politician, Mr. Fox has ever been an earnest partisan, and cast his first vote in favor of Andrew Jackson and the Democracy. He has been collector of the township, a member of its committee, and held other less important offices. He is a member and trustee of Friendship Protestant Methodist Church of Deerfield township, Mrs. Fox being also a member.

Their son, Samuel M., was born Feb. 21, 1829, in Deerfield, at the paternal home. His opportunities of education were such as the Friendship school, in the immediate neighborhood, afforded, after which he removed to the home of his grandmother, and remained until twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in teaching.

At a later period he removed to Camden, N. J.



George Hox



Samuel M. Fox



Wm Lloyd Garrison

and followed the trade of carpenter until his marriage on the 6th of December, 1855, to Ruth C., daughter of Enoch Garrison, of Deerfield. Their children are Margaret K. (Mrs. Daniel D. Coney), Albert K., Sarah G., Lydia G., and George. Mr. Fox has since that time devoted his attention to farming occupations, having in 1858 purchased a farm in Deerfield township, which is his present residence.

He, during his school-days, developed a taste for mathematics, and acquired a knowledge of surveying, in which science he has evinced both skill and accuracy. This has caused his services to be in demand both in Cumberland and the adjacent counties.

Mr. Fox is in politics a Democrat. He has represented his township for successive terms in the board of freeholders, has been assessor, collector, a member of the township committee, and justice of the peace. The family were at an early date supporters of the Lutheran Church, though Mr. Fox is a worshiper at the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Fox is a member.

JOEL GARRISON.

The Garrison family are of English descent. Daniel, the grandfather of Joel Garrison, was a resident of Deerfield township, and devoted his life to active farm labor. He married, Oct. 23, 1775, Miss Hannah Cornwall, of Deerfield, and had children,—Arthur, who was married to Hannah Cornwall; William, who married Rebecca Biggs; Aly, married to Susan Coomer; and a daughter, Susan, who became Mrs. Israel Joslin. The death of Mr. Garrison occurred Dec. 10, 1810. His son Arthur was born in Deerfield township, and married as above mentioned. He had two daughters,—Jemima, married to Lemuel Parvin, and Keturah, who became Mrs. Richard Langley. His sons were Joel, and Enoch who married Lydia Cornwall. Joel was born March 6, 1808, in Deerfield township, and remained at home during his early years, meanwhile enjoying such opportunities as the neighboring schools offered during the winter months. He aided in the cultivation of the farm, and when nearly twenty years of age was married to Sarah Hires, of Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Mrs. Garrison died Nov. 19, 1872, and he was again married on the 3d of November, 1875, to Miss Angeline Hutchinson, of Deerfield. Mr. Garrison rented the farm of his father until 1858, when he became owner of one by purchase, and continued upon it until 1861, when, having decided for a period to lead a life of retirement and rest, he removed to Bridgeton. Four years later he removed to the homestead farm, which he had purchased and now occupies. Mr. Garrison resumed his farming occupations, and has since purchased and improved two farms and erected a saw-mill on Muddy Run stream, Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. His political sympathies are

with the Democracy, though not actively interested in party contests. He is a member of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also the first Mrs. Garrison. In this church he has officiated as steward. Mr. Garrison indulged his taste for travel by making in 1879 a tour to Kansas, and the following year made a pleasure trip to California. Though now seventy-five years of age, he cannot recall during this time a day of ill health.

LEWIS WOODRUFF.

The family are of English descent, and were early represented in America by two brothers who settled in New York and New Jersey respectively. Ephraim, father of the subject of this biography, was a native of New Jersey, and resided until his death upon the farm now occupied by Robert Woodruff. He married



Lewis Woodruff

Susan Dunham, of East Jersey, and had children,—Lewis and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Woodruff's death occurred about the year 1832. His son Lewis was born Oct. 20, 1796, in Salem County, and spent his youth in acquiring a knowledge of farming pursuits. At the age of sixteen he, with his father, became a resident of Deerfield township, and on the decease of his parent came into possession of the estate. He married a daughter of Frederick Fox, and had one child,—Susan Doughaday. By a second marriage to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Sonder, of Bridgeton, were born children,—Robert, Catharine

(deceased), John, Lewis, Edward, Margaret, and Joseph. Mr. Woodruff married, a third time, Mrs. Rachel Lloyd, of Camden, and had one son, Thomas G., living at Atlantic City. Lewis Woodruff during his lifetime resided in the country, and devoted his energies to farming employments. He was energetic, ambitious, and led rather than followed public opinion. As a representative Democrat in his township and county he held the offices of freeholder, associate judge of the County Court, and member of the State Legislature, besides many other less important positions. He was a member of the Masonic order, and an active representative of the agricultural society of the county. This sketch and the accompanying portrait are contributed as a tribute of filial regard by his sons, John S., Edward S., and Joseph A. John S. was born Nov. 25, 1829, and married Elizabeth Hitchner, of Salem County. Their children are Sadie H., Harry L., and Warren C. Edward S. was born July 3, 1836, and married Hannah F., daughter of Rev. John F. Crouch, of the New Jersey Conference. Their children are Ida and Milton. Joseph A., who resides in Bridgeton, was born Dec. 19, 1832, and married Ruth, daughter of Zachariah Bitter, of Greenwich.

CHAPTER XCV.

TOWNSHIP OF DOWNE.

Incorporation.—Downe township was included in the bounds of Fairfield at the time the county was set off from Salem, and until 1772, when Governor Franklin set off the township by letters patent, recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, it was a part of the royal prerogative to create municipalities, but was seldom exercised in that day, and not at all at the present time in Great Britain. Governor Franklin, by virtue of his commission as Governor, exercised this power as a part of the royal prerogative which had been delegated to him in his commission, and accordingly set off the lower part of Fairfield as a township. This power was seldom exercised in this State, and what were the reasons which called for the exercise of such extraordinary powers is now unknown. The township was named by the Governor after his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Downes. By a clerical error the name was printed Downe in the act incorporating the inhabitants of the townships of the State, passed in 1798, although it is Downes in the record of the letters patent, and it has been so printed ever since. The bounds of the township as originally set off included the present township of Commercial, which was created from the eastern part of Downe in 1874.

Soil.—A large portion of the township along the bay shore and on each side of the small creeks put-

ting up into the fast land is salt marsh; a strip of probably a mile in width adjoining the marsh is good loam, while the interior is more sandy.

Settlement and Growth.—The early settlers came mostly from Fairfield, and settled on the strip of loamy soil along the marsh, as has been related under the early settlements.

Like Commercial, the great body of the male citizens of Downe are employed in a seafaring life, but in this township they are nearly all in the oyster trade, while in Commercial many of them are in the coasting service. The growth of the township has been steady but slow. With no manufactories within its limits, the greater portion of its soil a salt marsh, or so light as to be uninviting to the settler, with scant means of communication with places outside of its own limits, and with roads neglected and little attention paid to the thorough cultivation of the soil, as seems almost inevitably to be the result where nature bestows her gifts of food freely to those who have only to gather the crops, it is not to be wondered at that Downe township has not increased as have some other portions of the county.

Villages.—The township contains two villages, Dividing Creek at the eastern, and Newport at the western end. The population of the township in 1870 was sixteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Dividing Creek.—This village is situated on Dividing Creek, near where it divides into numerous branches, from which the name of the creek was derived, while that of the village was obtained from the creek. The greater part of the village is along the main street on the west side of the creek. It is sixteen miles south by southeast of Bridgeton, and about five miles northwest of Port Norris. It is a quiet village, of about three hundred inhabitants, mostly engaged in the oyster trade. A marine railway for the repair of oyster-boats, owned by John Burt, Mr. Howell, and George Sloan, was completed during the last summer.

The school-house which accommodated all the children of this neighborhood stood on the road leading from the village to Turkey Point, about half-way to the present Turkey Point school-house. It was a one-story house, and was an old building fifty years ago, about which time two districts were made, and the Turkey Point school-house built, and also one at Dividing Creek, on the lot where the present one is, but about half-way back to Union Street. This was a one-story building. It was occupied until 1875, when the present commodious house was built, and the old one moved back to Union Street and raised to two stories, making a hall above, while the township has the use of the lower floor for township purposes. A new school-house has been built at Turkey Point during this summer. About a mile west of Dividing Creek bridge at Dragston, as the neighborhood is called, there was an old school-house many years ago, which was used until 1866.

when a new one was built one-half mile west of the former one, a lot being bought for the purpose. The post-office was established April 1, 1810, and the first postmaster appointed was Asa Douglass. The present one is John Tubman, appointed Dec. 1, 1874.

Newport.—Newport lies on the south side of Autuxit Creek, and is about twelve miles from the county-seat. The ancient name of the place and of the whole vicinity is Autuxit, a better name than the present one. Its male inhabitants, as already said, are engaged almost entirely in some branch of the oyster trade, and are away from home the greater portion of each week. It contains a Methodist and a Baptist Church, and the inhabitants number about three hundred. A post-office was established here July 1, 1816, with William Chard, Esq., as postmaster. The present one is John Compton, who was appointed Nov. 10, 1880.

Fortescue is a place of summer resort, well known throughout all this region. It is situated on the easterly shore of Delaware Bay, on an island of fast land in the marsh, containing about ten acres. The name is derived from a former owner, John Fortescue, who sold to William Smith ten thousand acres of land, including the site of Fortescue, in June, 1776. It became a place of summer resort many years ago, and has always been popular among those who were acquainted with it. The present buildings are inconvenient and far from handsome, having been added to from time to time. A pier eleven hundred and twenty feet long was built in 1880 for a landing-place for a steamboat which was then intended to be run to this place from Philadelphia, but that plan faded away, and the boat ceased running after a few weeks.

Egg Island was surveyed by John Worledge and John Budd in the spring of 1694, and was taken up by Thomas Budd. At that time it contained three hundred acres. Since then the tides and storms have constantly decreased its size. In 1785 a survey of it by courses and distances gave the contents as sixty acres, and its distance from the main shore as about thirty-two rods. It has now entirely disappeared below the waters, no portion of it being visible except at very low tides. The main shore has also been encroached upon to such an extent that a new lighthouse was built a number of years ago, several hundred yards back from the shore, and the waters of the bay now flow over the site of the old one, the piling for which still stands in part.

Dividing Creek Bridge.—How early a bridge was built at Dividing Creek is unknown, but it was previous to 1763. It was built at the time when bridges were put up at the expense of the township in which they lay. By 1805 this bridge had become quite dilapidated, and in September of that year the freeholders ordered it to be rebuilt with a draw, and it was finished by the ensuing spring. It proved to be a poor affair, and had a great deal of repairs done to

it. In 1824 that bridge was replaced by another one with a draw, which lasted until 1841, when the freeholders built the bridge now spanning the creek. It is built on the truss plan, sixty feet long and sixteen feet wide. The draw was done away with. This is still a good bridge.

Newport (or Shaw's) Grist-Mill.—A pond and grist- and saw-mill were erected on Page's Run, a branch of Autuxit Creek, about one and a half miles above the hotel at Newport, at a very early date, it being known as early as 1763 as Ogden's mill, Samuel Ogden being the owner. It became the property of Esquire Henry Shaw as early as the beginning of this century, who continued to own it for about forty years. He let the saw-mill go down. After his death it became the property of Holmes Hand, but it has now passed into the possession of Harris O. Elmer.

Page's Grist-Mill.—Below Shaw's mill, on the same stream, just north of where the road from Cedarville to the Dividing Creek road crosses Page's Run, there was as early as 1776 a grist-mill owned by David Page, the stream being dammed at that point also. This mill was still in existence and owned by David Page as late as 1803, but was allowed to go down at least fifty years ago. After Mr. Hand obtained the property he again put up the dam and built a saw-mill where the old grist-mill had been years before. He made a failure after a few years. The saw-mill was run a few years longer, when that also went down.

About two miles north of Dividing Creek, just south of the railroad, there was a saw-mill toward the beginning of this century on Cedar Creek, a branch of Autuxit. This went down more than fifty years ago. About twelve or fifteen years ago a steam saw-mill was put up about fifty paces from the old one, which has since been removed to Cedarville, where it is now in operation.

Ladow's Saw-Mill.—This mill and pond, situated just north of the Baptist Church, on the western branch of Dividing Creek, has existed for many years, and was owned by Peter Ladow, who at his death left it to his son Furman, who carried it on until his death, about a year ago. It is now being rebuilt and enlarged, and improved machinery is being put in by his heirs, who still own it.

FREEHOLDERS.

The following have been members of the board of freeholders from the township of Downe:

1773. ———	1781. David Page.
1774-76. Joseph Newcomb.	William Campbell.
Jonathan Lore.	1781. Jonathan Sheppard.
1777. Jonathan Lore.	1783. David Page.
1778. Joseph Newcomb.	William Mason.
Jonathan Lore.	1786-87. David Page.
1779. ———	Gideon Heston.
1780. Henry Shaw.	1788. David Page.
1781. Jonathan Lore.	Samuel Dillou.
David Page.	1789-90. ———
1782. Thomas Campbell.	1791-92. David Page.
Jonathan Sheppard.	Samuel Dillou.

1793. Constant Long, Gabriel Glavin.	1830. Henry Shaw, Esq. Isaac Murphy.
1794-95. David Page, Samuel Dallas.	1831. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, Daniel Barby.
1797. Samuel Dallas, William Moore.	1832-33. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, John Ogden, Jr.
1798. William Chard, Dallas Lore.	1836. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, David Barby.
1799-1800. William Moore, Samuel Dallas.	1837. William Lore, William C. Lore.
1801. Dallas Lore.	1838-42. David Campbell, Dr. Joseph Butcher.
1802-03. George Elkinton, Henry Shaw, Esq.	1843-45. Charles Compton, Richard Lore.
1804-05. Henry Shaw, Esq. George Elkinton.	1846-49. Richard Lore, Dr. Joseph Butcher.
1806-07. Henry Shaw, Esq. Major Henderson.	1850-54. Dr. Joseph Butcher, Dr. William Bacon.
1808-09. George Elkinton, Henry Shaw, Esq.	1855-59. Dr. Joseph Butcher, David Campbell.
1810. Henry Shaw, Esq. Gibson Heaton.	1860-61. David Campbell, Dr. Charles Butcher.
1811. Henry Shaw, Esq. George Elkinton.	1862-63. Peter Camblos, Allen Sheppard.
1812. Henry Shaw, Esq. Major Henderson.	1864. John T. Howell, Allen Sheppard.
1813. Thomas Compton, Esq. Henry Shaw, Esq.	1865-67. Allen Sheppard, Richard Lore.
1814. Jonathan Sockwell, Thomas Compton, Esq.	1868. Allen Sheppard, David Lore.
1815-17. Thomas Compton, Esq. Henry Shaw, Esq.	1869. Daniel T. Howell, Haines Hand.
1818. Thomas Compton, Esq. Jonathan Sockwell.	1870. Daniel T. Howell, David Lore.
1819. Thomas Compton, Esq. Major Henderson.	1871-73. Daniel Lore, Dr. Charles Butcher.
1820-21. Thomas Compton, Esq. John Ogden, Jr.	1874. Daniel Lore, George S. Marts.
1822. John Ogden, Jr. Urban Lore.	1875-76. Isaac Lore, George W. Sloan.
1823. John Ogden, Jr. John Compton.	1877. Daniel Lore, George W. Sloan (part of the year).
1824. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, John Chaffin.	George S. Marts (remainder of year).
1825. Thomas Compton, Esq. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.	1878. Daniel Lore, William Lore.
1826. John H.B. Dr. Edmund Sheppard.	1879. Daniel Lore, George W. Sloan.
1827-28. Dr. Edmund Sheppard, Daniel Wells.	1880-82. Charles T. Campbell.
1829. Urban Lore, David Barby.	1883. Luther Bateman.

CHURCHES.

Dividing Creek Baptist Church.—About the year 1749 several families from Cohansey settled in this vicinity, among whom particular mention is made of Jonathan Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd, William Paulin, William Dallas, Temperance Shepherd, Ann Shepherd, and Patience Paulin. The settlement of these families in this neighborhood induced the pastors of Cohansey Church (which stood near Sheppard's mill, the graveyard still existing), Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, and after him Rev. Robert Kelsey, to visit and preach among them. In the month of July, 1769, Rev. Samuel Heaton and family came from Cape May, and located in the neighborhood. An independent church was deemed necessary in

this large and inviting field, and accordingly the above-named brethren and sisters, having solicited, and obtained dismission from Cohansey and Cape May Churches, were, in connection with John Terry, Sarah Terry, and Eve Sockwell, previously baptized, constituted and publicly recognized as a regular Baptist Church May 30, 1761. Their field of labor extended over a wide range of country, from Newport (known in those days as Autuxit) to Millville, Tuckahoe, West Creek, Port Elizabeth, and immediate neighborhoods.

The first meeting-house was erected on a lot donated by Seth Lore in 1761. Their first house was destroyed by fire in 1770, and rebuilt in 1771. The size of this new edifice was thirty by twenty-two feet. They continued to occupy this second sanctuary without interruption from 1771 to April 21, 1821, a period of fifty years, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. The third edifice was completed and dedicated in June, 1823. The size of the house was forty by thirty-four feet. In 1869 twenty feet were added to the length of the house, the old side galleries removed, and the entire building beautified. About the year 1850 they secured a lot in the village near the meeting-house, on which they erected the present parsonage. The Rev. Samuel Heaton, a constituent member, was chosen pastor, and held such oversight from 1761 until the time of his death, Sept. 26, 1777, at the age of sixty-six years. The Rev. Peter Peterson Vanhorn took the pastoral oversight of the church in 1779, remained four years, when he resigned and went to Salem, where he died, Sept. 10, 1789, in the seventy-first year of his age. Rev. William Lock commenced his labors in this capacity in the spring of 1785, but he was removed by death the following September. The Rev. John Garrison succeeded him. He was born about 1745, and baptized by Mr. Heaton, whose daughter he married. He was regular pastor from Sept. 8, 1787, until his death in 1790. The Rev. Garner A. Hunt was pastor from November, 1792, until the beginning of 1796. He became a Presbyterian, and took charge of a church in Upper Harmony, Warren Co., where he died Feb. 11, 1856, at the age of eighty-four years.

The Rev. John Rutter was pastor about two years. The Rev. David Stout became pastor in 1804, and his settlement terminated June, 1808. His successor was Rev. David Bateman, whose labors commenced in July, 1810, and were continued about two years. Mr. Bateman was a native of Cohansey, where he was born in 1777. He was among the brethren who met at Nottingham Square, near Trenton, July 27, 1830, and organized the New Jersey Baptist Association. He died Sept. 10, 1832, aged fifty-five years. His successor at Dividing Creek was the Rev. Thomas Brooks, who became pastor in April, 1816, and was such until June 20, 1856, a period of twenty years. He died Jan. 24, 1837, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Rev. William Bacon, M.D., was his successor. He

¹ Mr. Sloan was returned as elected by the board of election, but his election was contested, and the court decided that Mr. Marts was elected after Mr. Sloan had served part of the year.

was a native of Greenwich, and became supply first of the church at Pittsgrove in 1829, then in 1833 took charge of the Woodstown Church until 1838, when he removed to Dividing Creek. He died in 1890, aged sixty-six years. Rev. Daniel Kelsey, who was born, baptized, and licensed at Cohansey, was his successor. He commenced his pastorate at Dividing Creek in 1850, and relinquished it in December, 1853. The parsonage was built in 1851. The Rev. Uriah Kauffman succeeded Mr. Kelsey in June, 1854. After a brief pastorate of ten months he died, April 17, 1855, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The Rev. George Sleeper became pastor in June of the same year. In 1847 he took charge of the Medford Church, and from there he spent five years in Canton; thence in 1855 he came to Dividing Creek, and remained until 1859. The Rev. Henry W. Webber succeeded him in that year, and remained two years. In the autumn of 1861, Rev. Alexander H. Edwell succeeded him, and resigned in February, 1863. Rev. Benjamin Jones became pastor in August, 1863, and after a connection of less than two years resigned. In 1865, Rev. E. V. King became pastor, but did not continue more than one year. He returned to the Methodists. Rev. Lathrop W. Wheeler was pastor from 1866 to 1868. In 1869, Rev. James H. Hyatt became pastor, and remained a little over one year. The Rev. Ellis L. Stager became pastor Jan. 1, 1871, and was such to 1873, when Rev. Amos B. Still, in the same year, became pastor for a few months, and in December, 1873, Rev. H. B. Raybold took charge, and was there until July 3, 1877. Rev. Charles P. DeCamp became pastor Aug. 26, 1877, and resigned in the early part of 1879. The present pastor, Matthew M. Finch, succeeded April 1, 1879.

In March, 1855, the church dismissed fifty-one members to constitute the Newport Baptist Church. Besides the latter church this church is the mother of the church at Port Norris. The present membership of the Dividing Creek Church is one hundred and seventy-six.

Newport Baptist Church.—Those of the Baptist belief in this neighborhood were members of the Dividing Creek Church, the pastors of which preached here every two or three weeks in an old one-story school-house which stood where the present school-house is on the road to Fortescue. The school-house not being suitable, and the Baptists gaining strength, they bought the lot where their meeting-house now is, containing about one acre, of Seth Page, and in 1852 commenced the erection of a house of worship; this and the new Methodist Church both being raised the same day, but the Baptist house was not completed until two years later. As soon as completed fifty-five members of the Dividing Creek Church obtained letters of dismission, and March 28, 1855, they were constituted a regular Baptist Church by a council composed of delegates from five churches. They united with Dividing Creek Church in calling Rev.

George Sleeper as pastor of the two churches in June, 1855, and he remained until June, 1859, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry W. Webber the same year. When Mr. Webber left Dividing Creek Church he remained with this church a short time longer. They then depended on supplies, mostly by Mr. Webber and the pastors of Dividing Creek, until the two churches settled Rev. L. W. Wheeler as pastor of both of them, as was also his successor, Rev. J. H. Hyatt. From that time they had the same pastor as Dividing Creek until H. B. Raybold resigned the Newport charge, and Rev. William A. Durfee, of Cedarville Church, became their pastor also in May, 1876. He resigned in the spring of 1878, and they depended on supplies until April 1, 1879, when they settled Rev. Matthew M. Finch, in connection with Dividing Creek, who still remains their pastor. During the present year they have put a new roof on the church, and repaired and painted it throughout. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-one.

Newport Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist preaching at Newport, or Autuxit, as it was then called, is said to have been by a Capt. Webb, of the English navy, who landed here before 1800, and preached a sermon in a barn, and so commenced a society here. This society built a church in 1804, the same year in which a class was first formed in Bridgeton. This house is said, in some accounts, to have been burned in 1812, but that is probably a mistake. On the morning of Oct. 23, 1821, the Methodist meeting-house at this place was burned, it having recently been repaired at a cost of one thousand dollars. It is not probable that any church built after the fire in 1812, if there had been such a fire, would have needed so extensive repairs as that by 1821. The conclusion seems rather to be that the first house was not burned until 1821, an error of date having been made, perhaps by a transposition of the last two figures of the date, in the first publication concerning it, and followed by all subsequent writers. This church was included in a circuit which commenced at Pridgeton, and at that time took in Fairfield, or Swing's meeting-house, Newport, Halesville, Port Elizabeth, and Heislerville, and the intermediate places as classes were formed at them. As the churches became stronger they were made stations, and had regular appointments made for them. Among those who preached at Newport Church while it was a part of the circuit were John W. McDougall, Mr. Greenbank, George Raybold, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Sleeper, Thomas Stewart, John F. Crouch, George Jennings, Jacob Loudenslager, Abraham Gerheart, David Duffield, Joseph Gaskill, Joseph Atwood, Mr. Canfield, Noah Edwards, William Brooks, Abraham Streets, Joseph Summerill, Jonas Chew, Mr. Christopher (a second time), Samuel Johnson, John Herr, William Walton, and Henry Belting, the greater part of whom have gone home to reap the reward of faithful service.

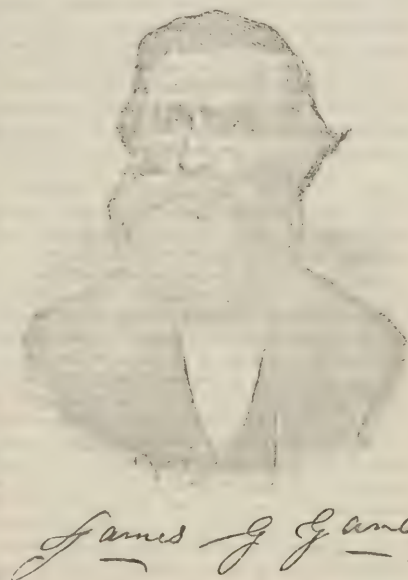
The second church was an old building which stood a little southeast of the present one, in which they worshiped until 1852, when the present meeting-house was built, the church buying an additional quarter acre of ground on which to erect the new church and a parsonage.

At the Conference in March, 1862, Newport and Dividing Creek were made stations, but both have been served by one pastor ever since, with the exception of a few years. The pastors who have served at Newport are: 1862, Joseph M. Pierson; 1863-64, Samuel C. Chattin; 1865-66, Noah Edwards; 1867-68, Caleb Malmesbury; 1869-70, John B. Westcott; 1871, William C. Chattin; 1872-73, Charles W. Livezey; 1874-76, John P. Connelly; 1877-78, Hamilton S. Norris; 1879-80, Furman Robbins; 1881, C. Wesley Turrell (six months), George Newton (six months); 1882, William A. Lilley; 1883, J. O. R. Corliss. During the pastorate of Mr. Malmesbury, in 1869, the society built their parsonage adjoining the church. They are now engaged in erecting a belfry in which to put a two hundred pound bell, at an expense of four hundred dollars. This and Dividing Creek charges number together two hundred and twenty members and twenty-one probationers.

Dividing Creek Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A society was formed here more than fifty years ago, but the exact date could not be learned. Their first house of worship was an old dwelling-house, formerly one Kimball's, and which was remodeled for their use more than fifty years ago, and which stood where is now the Baptist parsonage. They were supplied by the same circuit preachers as Newport, the preachers being here once in four weeks. The ground where their present house and graveyard now is was given to them by Noah Burt, and this house was erected in the summer of 1851 and dedicated in the following winter. The lumber was given to them, and carted by some of the members. Its seating capacity is about two hundred and fifty. It was made a station at the same time as Newport, and has been served by the same preachers, except as follows: 1872, Dickinson Moore; 1876-77, John Price.

leaving the coast engaged in the oyster business, which was continued for a period of eighteen years. In 1850 he became a popular landlord at Fortescue, N. J., and continued thus employed until 1872, when farming pursuits engaged his attention, and to which he still devotes



his energies. Mr. Gandy, on the 1st of January, 1859, married Miss Pleasant, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Smith. Their children are Oliver S. (who married Elsie, daughter of Hoenshead Peaterson), Abigail G. (who is the wife of Thomas Bow, and has one child, Elmer G.), Henry P., Charles G., and Samuel (who died in infancy).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES G. GANDY.

The parents of Mr. Gandy are Miles and Abigail Gandy, the former having been a sea-captain, ship-rigger and corker, who achieved a considerable degree of success in his calling.

His son, who was born Nov. 6, 1827, after a limited time spent at school, determined to follow the life of a sailor, and at the age of nineteen went before the mast. Here he remained for three years, and

CHAPTER XCVI.

TOWNSHIP OF FAIRFIELD.

Incorporation.—Fairfield was one of the original townships, the bounds of which were made definite by the act creating the county. By that act it included not only its present limits, but also what is now the townships of Downe and Commercial, and all that part of the city of Millville west of the Maurice River. It was reduced to its present limits by the creation of Downe township in 1772, and of Millville in 1802. It was originally created, but with no defi-

nite bounds, by an act of the Provincial Assembly passed in May, 1697, which enacted that

"the Tract of Land in Cohamsey, purchased by several people lately inhabitants of Fairfield in New England, before mentioned after the date hereof, erected into a Township, and be called Fairfield, which is hereby empowered to the same privileges as any other Townships in this Province are or have been, that are not Towns incorporate."

Settlement.—These settlers were those who came from Fairfield, Conn., and from Long Island, within a few years previous, and established the settlement at New England Town. No definite bounds were assigned to this township, but it is probable that it included all the settlements east of the Cohamsey. When a few years later, in 1701, officers were appointed for the different precincts of Salem County, the east side of the Cohamsey was called "Fairfield, and the lower side of Cohamsey." After 1718 the portion along the east side of Maurice River was included in the appointment of constables for Maurice River.

These settlers probably established a local township government such as they had been accustomed to in the towns of Connecticut and Long Island, but there are no records preserved of their town-meetings. Their enterprise and thrift made them prosperous, and the descendants of the first-comers peopled other portions of the county. This township has contributed to the county many of her leading men in former years, and has held a prominent place in the history of the county.

Soil.—The township contains a large quantity of salt marsh along the shore of the bay and skirting the various creeks, but bordering on that the soil is a sandy loam, well suited to the raising of fruits and produce, large quantities of which are annually raised. The eastern portion of the township is mostly covered with oak and pine in various stages of growth.

Villages.—The principal places, and the only post-offices in the township, are Cedarville and Fairton. The population of the township by the last census was three thousand two hundred and fifteen.

Cedarville is situated on both sides of Cedar Creek, about four miles from Fairton and eight from Bridgeton. It is mostly built along the main road, which passes through it from Bridgeton to the lower part of the county. The mill was probably the first building erected, and the others gradually grew up around it. It became a place of some local importance after the Revolution. A number of the leading citizens of the county lived there, and its relative importance in the county was much greater than now. It was called Cedar Creek until the establishment of the post-office, since which it has been called by its present name. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in oystering. Cedarville Landing is about one-third of a mile from the main street, and vessels of three hundred tons come up Cedar Creek to that point.

Cedarville has two of the handsomest school-houses in the county. The one on the south side of the mill-pond stands in the forks of Main and Franklin Streets,

adjoining the Baptist Church, on the same ground where formerly stood the old Friendship school-house. The present house is a large, well-arranged two-story house, containing four rooms, all of which are filled. It was built in 1872, and cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. The Central school-house, situated about three-fourths of a mile north of the mill-dam, at the corner of the main road and the road leading to James' Island, is also a fine two-story building, adapted to the purpose, and was built three or four years after the other one. Excellent schools are kept in these buildings. There is a small one-story school-house, old and poor, at the Factory, as the neighborhood of the old woolen-factory pond is called, which will hold about twenty-five scholars.

At the Landing is the vessel-building yard of Claypoole & Parsons. Years ago vessels were built here, but it ceased during the Rebellion, and was revived by the present firm about three years ago. They also have a marine railway for the repairing of vessels. The canning-works were first established as the "South Jersey Packing Company," but were sold out during the last summer, and were bought by the present owners, John E. Diamant and Charles Diamant. During the busy season they afford employment to a large number of people, and produce about two hundred and fifty thousand cans yearly. A steam saw- and planing-mill has been in operation several years, and is owned by Phoenix Cosier. The steam sand-wharf of William O. Garrison, along the line of the Cumberland and Maurice River Railroad, about a mile below the Cedarville Station, washes and prepares for glass-house use about thirty tons of sand a day. It was established in the spring of 1883, and such is the demand that it is run day and night part of the time.

A post-office was established here Jan. 1, 1806, and Amos Westcott was appointed postmaster. The present officer is C. Howard Bateman, who was appointed May 25, 1877. The population of Cedarville by the census of 1880 was one thousand and seventy-seven.

Fairton is the next largest village in the township. It is four miles from Bridgeton, and is situated on Mill Creek and Rattlesnake Run, which unite and run into the Cohamsey a few hundred yards below the village. The old name of the place, used as early as 1779, which could still be heard until within a few years past, was Bumbridge, a name which, according to Judge Elmer, was said to have originated from the circumstance of a constable, who was then often called a bum-bailiff, a corruption of bound-bailiff, or a bailiff bound with security, having fallen through the bridge over Rattlesnake Run while attempting to arrest a person. This caused the bridge to be repaired and gave it a name. The name of Fairton was not given it until the post-office was established. Mill Creek was called the North Branch of the Cohamsey when the first settlements were made in the vicinity. Like

the other towns and villages in the lower part of the county, a large part of the inhabitants of Fairton are engaged in oystering.

A fine school-house furnishes accommodations for one hundred and fifty scholars. It was built in 1869, and it is a two-story building, with the modern improvements, surmounted with a belfry containing a fine-toned bell. Its cost was about three thousand five hundred dollars.

The beef- and pork-packing house of Furman R. Willis is the principal industrial establishment in the village. In connection with James McNichols, the business was started with a capital of fifty dollars, in September, 1870. They first did an ordinary butchering business, selling their meats from house to house in the surrounding towns and country, but the same fall began putting up mince-meat for market. The first batch was a thirty-eight-pound bucket, but this branch of the business increased until they sold seven tons in one week. Mr. McNichols died in the fall of 1879, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Willis alone. A large business is now done in packing beef and pork, amounting to sixty thousand dollars a year, and employing thirteen hands. The goods packed are sold at wholesale and retail, mostly in the counties of Cumberland and Cape May.

The post-office was established Jan. 1, 1806, with James Clark as postmaster. He held the office until September, 1818, and was then succeeded by Lemuel Hoyt. The present postmaster is Theophilus Tomlinson, who has held the office since Sept. 24, 1861. The population of the village was four hundred and nine in 1880.

Centre Grove, in the extreme eastern end of the township, is a neighborhood of ten or twelve houses, within half a mile of the school-house, which is a good one-story building.

Rockville.—The neighborhood now called by this name was called Kill-pig-hole as early as 1732. In March, 1870, the inhabitants of the neighborhood held a meeting, and changed the name to the more euphonious one of Rockville.

Fairton Mills.—The mills at Fairton were probably erected soon after the arrival of the New England Town settlers. Samuel Pithian came to Fairfield between 1698 and 1700, and was a leading man among those settlers. He settled at the Cross-Roads, and died there between July and November, 1702. In his will, dated July 3, 1702, he devised to his son John "the Eight part of ye Saw Mill & Griss Mill Standing on ye forke Creek." The inventory of his property includes "ye Saw Mill & ye Dam & all materials 465." His son John died intestate soon after his father, when his estate was appraised, "An Eight part of a Saw Mill, 420," and "An Eight part of a Grisse Mill, 425." Who were the other owners is unknown, but it is probable that several of the principal settlers united to build these much-needed institutions, and were owners in common of the property. They soon

passed into the possession of John Ogden, who was probably one of the former part-owners, and were known as Ogden's mills for a century. He died Dec. 22, 1745, aged seventy-five years, and the mills passed to his son, Thomas Ogden. The saw-mill was taken away before this time. Previous to 1763 the site of the mill-dam was changed, and it was built on its present location, and at that time was owned by Joseph Ogden, who retained the property to his death, July 27, 1772, aged forty-eight years. At high water the tide formerly flowed up to the mill, but in 1759 David Ogden, son of John, put up the dam along where the present road crosses, so as to keep out the tide. This mill property afterwards passed into the hands of David Clark, who sold the same to John Trenchard in 1848. He removed the mill to its present position on the main road, at Fairton, and brought the water from the pond by a race to the mill. After his death it became the property of Theophilus Trenchard, who now owns it.

Cedarville Grist-Mill.—The New England Town settlers doubtless utilized the water-power of Cedar Creek soon after their arrival. The earliest record, however, now known concerning it is when it became the property of Henry Pierson, partly from William Dillis, March 10, 1753, and partly from John Barnes. Henry Pierson retained the ownership of this mill property, and carried on the grist-mill until the Revolution, about the beginning of which he sold it to John Daniels, by whom it was conveyed to Jesse Carey, May 12, 1779. Mr. Carey carried on the business until becoming involved, and the saw-mill above having first been sold from him, the grist-mill was sold by Sheriff David Potter to James Harris, April 7, 1792, and by him to John Trenchard, Nov. 20, 1794. Trenchard entered into partnership with Dayton Newcomb, and conveyed to him a two-thirds interest in the property, and on Jan. 28, 1800, they each sold their interests to Amos Pithian and Norton Lawrence, and Oct. 10, 1801, Lawrence quit-claimed his interest to Pithian. Mr. Pithian was one of the leading citizens of Fairfield, and the mills did a large business while owned by him. Upon the death of Mr. Pithian the grist-mill and pond was set off, one-quarter to each of his sons, Joseph and Joel, and one-half to his son Amos; but the title soon became united in Joseph and his sister Hannah, the wife of Dr. Charles Garrison, who sold the same to Lewis Rice and William Mounce, Jan. 24, 1833, and on May 30th Mounce quit-claimed his interest to Rice. Oct. 1, 1844, it was sold by Sheriff Levi B. Davis to the Salem Banking Company, a creditor of Rice, by whom it was conveyed to Adrian Bateman and Richard Curran, May 30, 1848. They sold to H. C. Trenchard, Dec. 5, 1865, and he conveyed to the present owner, Charles O. Newcomb, June 16, 1877. During the summer of 1883 Mr. Newcomb tore away the old mill and erected a large and well-arranged new one in its place, with the best of machinery, making it one of the best in the county.

Lummis' (formerly Ogden's) Saw-Mill.—This mill is situated on Cedar Creek, about a mile above the grist-mill pond. The early deeds of this property, previous to and during the time of the Revolution, call it the "Iron-Works tract," and the dam the "Iron-Works dam." Diligent inquiry has failed to give any more light as to the character of these iron-works, but there was probably a furnace for the smelting of the bog iron ore, deposits of which were found in that day in the swamps of Downe, and probably of Fairfield also. During the Revolution the furnace at Batsto, Burlington Co., in the interior of the pine region, beyond the incursions of the British, was engaged in the casting of cannon and other materials of war for the supply of the American army, and it may be that this furnace was used for a like patriotic purpose. The supply of ore having probably been exhausted, a saw-mill was erected here previous to 1789. The property had been sold by John Burt to John Daniels, Feb. 14, 1779, who owned the grist-mill on the same stream at Cedarville, by whom the saw-mill was probably built. Daniels retained the saw-mill until May 14, 1789, when he sold it to Jesse Carey, to whom he had previously conveyed the grist-mill. But Carey being involved in debt, it was at once levied upon by the sheriff, Eli Elmer, and sold June 29, 1789, to Alexander White. From him it passed to John Elmer and Dayton Newcomb, who conveyed the property to David Page, and in the division of his land in 1803, after his death, the saw-mill property was set off to his daughter, Ruth Hunt, who, with her husband, Garner A. Hunt, sold it to Richard Burt, and he to Amos Fithian, Jan. 30, 1807. When his property was divided in 1819 it was set off to his son Joel, and was sold from him by Sheriff Robert S. Buck, Feb. 10, 1810, and bought by his brother Joseph. It afterwards became the property of J. F. Ogden, and then of Richard P. Ogden, and was conveyed by his trustee to John O. Lummis, Sr., and others, who are the present owners.

Cedarville Woolen-Factory.—Feb. 10, 1810, Amos Fithian, who owned the grist-mill at Cedarville and the saw-mill above, together with the land lying between the same, conveyed to the Fairfield Manufacturing Company a small lot of land, with the right to erect a dam, and flow the swamp at the head of his grist-mill pond up to the saw-mill pond above. The pond was raised, and a building built for a woolen-factory, which was carried on for a number of years. It passed, into the possession of Dr. Ephraim Bateman and the late Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, and they in 1818 associated with themselves John E. Jeffers, who had been engaged in the business in New York State, but the next year the partnership was dissolved. Bateman and Elmer continued the business for some years, but the woolen business at Cedarville not proving remunerative, was discontinued. The building was after-

wards used for several purposes for short times, and, after being empty for several years, was taken down about twenty years ago and removed to Bridgeton, and is now the planing-mill of Norton L. Paulin. The pond and water-right passed again into the possession of the owners of the grist-mill property, and the pond is now drawn off.

Lummis' Grist-Mill.—This mill is also situated on Cedar Creek, about half a mile above the saw-mill. It was erected by David Pierson about 1790. A road was laid out from the Presbyterian meeting-house, now the Old Stone Church, by what is now Westcott's Station, to this mill in June, 1791, at which time it was called "David Pierson's new grist-mill." It soon passed to Isaac Preston, who sold, March 7, 1798, to William Conner and Jeremiah Nixon, and Nixon sold his half to Conner, March 26, 1804. Conner carried on the mill for many years, but he made a failure, and the mill property was sold by the sheriff and bought by Josiah Ray, April 11, 1822, who sold the same to Lewis Rice, Feb. 2, 1839. It shortly became the property of John O. Lummis, who has continued its owner to the present time.

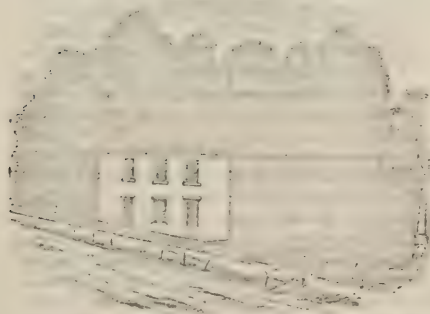
Freeholders.—The following is a list of chosen freeholders from Fairfield:

1748, Ebenezer Westcott.	1778-79, Thomas Harris.
Jeremiah Buck.	Thomas Ogden.
1749, David Westcott.	1780-81, Silas Newcomb.
Jeremiah Buck.	Charles Howell.
1751-54, Jeremiah Buck.	1782, John Bower.
Henry Parsons.	William Newcomb.
1752, David Westcott.	1783, Col. Samuel Ogden.
Abraham Smith.	1784, Charles Howell.
1753, Abraham Smith.	John Bower.
1754, Josiah Shepherd.	1785, Amos Harris.
Joseph Bowers.	Col. Samuel Ogden.
1755, Josiah Shepherd.	1786-88, Samuel Westcott.
1756, ————	Ephraim Newcomb.
1757, ————	1789, Ephraim Newcomb.
1758, Joseph Ogden.	1790, Ephraim Newcomb.
Stephen Clark.	Thomas Burch.
1759, Joseph Ogden.	1791, Thomas Burch.
Henry Westcott.	Dr. John T. Hampton.
1760, Thomas Ogden.	1792-97, Thomas Burch.
1761-62, Joseph Ogden.	James Harris.
Thomas Ogden.	1798, James Harris.
1763, Thomas Ogden.	Ephraim Buck.
Theophilus Elmer.	1799-1803, James Harris.
1764-65, Joseph Bateman.	Thomas Burch.
David Westcott.	1804, John Trenchard.
1766-67, Theophilus Elmer.	Ephraim Buck.
Thomas Ogden.	1805, James Bateman.
1768-69, David Westcott.	Moore Bateman.
Ephraim Harris.	1806, Ephraim Buck.
1770, Thomas Harris.	Thomas Burch.
Theophilus Elmer.	1807, Amos Fithian.
1771, ————	David Clark.
1772, Theophilus Elmer.	1808, David Clark.
Ephraim Harris.	Daniel Parvin.
1773, Isaac Preston.	1809-11, Thomas Burch.
1774, Silas Newcomb.	Shepard Westcott.
Abel Shaw.	1812-14, Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1775, Thomas Ogden.	John Ogden.
Isaac Preston.	1815-17, Daniel Parvin.
1776, Thomas Ogden.	Shepard Westcott.
Theophilus Elmer.	1818-20, Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.
1777, ————	John Trenchard, Jr.

1821. Amos Westcott.	1841-45. John Trenchard.
Moses Bateman.	David Whitaker.
1822. John Trenchard, Jr.	1846-47. John Trenchard.
1823. John Trenchard, Jr.	William Westcott.
Moses Bateman.	1848-50. Rufus Warr.
1824. John Trenchard, Jr.	George M. Swing.
Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.	1851. George M. Swing.
1825-26. Dr. Daniel C. Pierson.	William Westcott.
David Clark.	1852-54. George M. Swing.
1827. David Clark.	Benjamin F. Moore.
Leonard Lawrence.	1855-59. George M. Swing.
1828. Leonard Lawrence.	Dr. Benjamin R. Bateman.
Daniel L. Bart.	1861-64. Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
1829. Daniel L. Bart.	George S. Whitaker.
Daniel Parvin.	1865-67. Jehiel Westcott, Jr.
1830. Daniel L. Bart.	Robert T. Whitaker.
Norton O. Lawrence.	1868. Harris Ogden, Jr.
1831-32. Norton O. Lawrence.	John Whitaker.
David Clark.	1869-72. Harris Ogden, Jr.
1833. David Clark.	James M. Cobb.
David Whitaker.	1873-75. Josias M. Cobb.
1834-35. David Whitaker.	Dr. Ephraim Bateman.
Norton O. Lawrence.	1876. Josias M. Cobb.
1836-38. William Westcott.	Robert Howell.
John Trenchard.	1877. Josias M. Cobb.
1839. Leonard Lawrence.	George E. Elmer.
Joseph Dayton.	1878. Josias M. Cobb.
1840. Leonard Lawrence.	William H. Westcott.
William D. Barrett.	1879-81. Josias M. Cobb.
1841-42. William D. Barrett.	1882-83. Charles S. Husted.
Charles Wheaton.	

CHURCHES.

The Fairfield Presbyterian Church (Old Stone Church).—The organization of this church is believed to have been a few years previous to the erection of the township of Fairfield. The records are very meagre in regard to the early settlement of this region of country. The provincial law of 1697 enacts "that the tract of land in Cohamsey purchased by



OLD STONE CHURCH.

several people lately inhabitants of Fairfield, in New England, be from and after the date hereof erected into a township, and be called Fairfield." The original meeting-house was built of logs in the log cabin period, and was erected doubtless at the place then known as New England Cross-Roads, on the lot situate on the south bank of the Cohamsey, where the ancient graveyard still remains. The first minister was the Rev. Thomas Bridge, born at Hackney, England, in

1657, a graduate of Harvard, became a minister in England, and in consideration of his settling here he obtained from the West Jersey Society of England the right to locate a thousand acres of land wherever he should please to take up the same. He selected the lands known as the Indian Fields tract, which we have elsewhere described, and remained pastor of "Christ's" or "Cohansey Church" until about 1700. He died while pastor of the First Church of Boston, Sept. 26, 1715, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Ephraim Whitaker, of Southold, L. I., a descendant of one of the earliest settlers, in his admirable historical discourse on the occasion of the bi-centennial celebration of the Old Stone Church, Sept. 29, 1880, enterprisingly into a description of the origin and growth of the primitive church.

The records of the early church are all lost. The Presbytery of Philadelphia, with which it became united in 1708, was first established in 1705. Early in the former year, at the instance of Jedediah Andrews,—who came to Philadelphia in 1698, and became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there,—Joseph Smith, a graduate of Harvard, who had been licensed as a preacher, came to Cohamsey. Smith met the Presbytery in May, 1708, and was ordained and installed in May, 1709; but complaining of negligence in making up his support, he soon returned to New England.

In 1710, Samuel Exall came to Cohamsey, but he was soon deemed unsuitable. Howell Powell, who had been ordained in Wales, came in 1718, and was installed pastor, continuing until 1717, when he died. About this time or a little before the old log meeting-house was superseded by a comfortable frame building, shingled on the sides, as was then the fashion. This structure, by the way, remained until 1775, when it became so dilapidated as to be unsafe to preach in, and the benches were taken out and placed under a large oak-tree which stood hard by, and there in good weather the pastor preached.

Henry Hook, from Ireland, came to Cohamsey in 1718, and was installed pastor. For some trouble in the church he was suspended. He removed to Delaware in 1722.

Noyes Parrish, a graduate of Harvard, preached to the congregation from 1724 to 1729, when, having fallen under serious imputations, he withdrew to New England.

In 1729, Rev. Daniel Elmer came from Connecticut, and was ordained and installed pastor. He was a graduate of Yale College, and for some time taught a grammar school at West Springfield. He soon built himself a comfortable house, near the church, which was burned down shortly before his death, and the church records were thus unfortunately destroyed. He died Jan. 14, 1755. His descendants are very numerous and highly respectable.

William Ramsay, of Irish descent, who had graduated at Princeton in 1751, was induced to go to

Fairfield, and was licensed and ordained and settled there by the Abington Presbytery, to which he belonged. He was a man of ardent piety and eloquence, and succeeded in producing harmony, the church having been rent more or less, like all others of the denomination, by the prevailing schism. In 1758 the breach in the Presbyterian Church was healed, and the two hostile Synods united. In that year he married the eldest daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, his congregation including persons residing there and at the Indian Fields. Upon the occasion of his marriage his people purchased a parsonage, consisting of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Sayres' Neck, about a mile southwest of where the Old Stone Church now stands, and he here resided until his death, in 1771. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Hollinshead, who was quite a distinguished preacher, and who was installed pastor in 1773.

The troubles and privations produced by the Revolutionary war fell heavily on the congregation, and, to increase their difficulties, it became necessary to build a new meeting-house. The ground was purchased in 1775, and subscriptions obtained to commence the work, but it was not until May 1, 1780, that the first stone of the "Old Stone Church" was laid, and on June 14th it was raised and the roof put on. On Sept. 7, 1780, Mr. Hollinshead preached the first sermon in it, but a year passed before it was completed and everything in good working order. In 1783 the society was incorporated by a special act of Assembly, and in the same year Mr. Hollinshead left, having been chosen pastor of the principal church in Charleston, S. C., where he remained until his death, in 1817. A very signal revival of religion occurred in the winter of 1780-81. The next spring forty-eight new members were added, and the succeeding winter forty-six more, followed by a few others; in all, during these years, one hundred and fifteen.

In 1786 the parsonage was rented on shares. In 1788 the Rev. Ethan Osborn, then thirty years old, of Litchfield, Conn., having visited Philadelphia, was induced by the Rev. Dr. Sprout to extend his journey to Fairfield. He preached for them on trial for six months, as was the custom. Having received a unanimous call to be pastor, he accepted it, and was ordained and installed Dec. 3, 1789. He married in 1794, and commenced housekeeping at the parsonage, but in a few years purchased the homestead about a mile from his church, on the northeast side of the road leading to Cedarville, where he took up his residence in 1803, and continued to occupy it fifty-five years, transmitting it to his family. In 1807 it was resolved to sell the parsonage, and the salary was put at four hundred dollars. It was soon subsequently slightly increased. Judge Elmer says, "Mr. Osborn was a remarkable man, and obtained a character and influence not only in his congregation, but through-

out the county, which no one else can expect to emulate."

The total number of members in 1831 was three hundred and thirty-six, and the congregation had so increased that the Old Stone Church had become filled. Not a pew, and scarcely a sitting either on the floor or in the spacious galleries could be obtained by a new-comer. During his pastorate, which lasted fifty-five years, he admitted more than six hundred members to the communion of his church.

In 1836, having reached his seventy-eighth year, Rev. David McKee was installed as co-pastor, and continued in this relation about two years. In 1844, at the age of eighty-six, Mr. Osborn offered his resignation, and in April the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia (New School) dissolved this pastoral relation, and adopted a minute of peculiar interest. His last sermon was preached in 1850, in the Old Stone Church, just prior to the removal of the congregation to Fairton, being a solemn farewell to that place, hallowed by so many endearing associations, and to the people so long under his charge. From this time his faculties gradually decayed, but he survived eight years longer. He died of old age alone, with no disease, May 1, 1858. At the time of his decease he lacked only three months and twenty days to make his age one hundred years. The number of marriages that he solemnized and the number of funerals he attended during his prolonged ministerial career were enormous. When he offered his resignation in 1844 there was but one person living who was a member of the church when he became pastor; but few could remember his coming. The pastorate of "Father Osborn," as he was universally styled in his latter years, was like his general life, tranquil, and marked chiefly by revivals. The story of his most remarkable and worthy life and ministry is well told in the volume on "The Pastor of the Old Stone Church," by his immediate successor, the Rev. Beriah B. Hotchkiss, D.D.

The number of persons nurtured in this church who became distinguished in life, many of whose ancestors held high offices of trust therein, is remarkable. Brief sketches of a few such are given elsewhere.

The congregation worshiping in the Stone Church, which joined the New School party, removed in the spring of 1850 to Fairton, where a fine edifice, thirty-eight by fifty-two feet, was erected. John Trenchard and Theophilus Harris, the building committee, reported, March 29, 1850, the house was completed. The pastoral relation of Rev. B. B. Hotchkiss was dissolved, agreeably to his request, June 11th. The Rev. D. C. Meeker, having preached as supply, a call was extended to him, which he accepted, and he was installed Feb. 12, 1851. A new parsonage was completed in 1853. The Rev. James Boggs, having been employed as supply for nearly nine months, receiving and accepting a call, was ordained May 19, 1857. Mr. Boggs continued to labor on until the autumn of

1866. The congregation so increasing that the building became too small for them, it was resolved to enlarge the church, and Messrs. George E. Elmer and Theophilus Trenchard were appointed the building committee. In 1862 they reported the work completed. The church as enlarged seats about five hundred. The Rev. H. S. Johnson, on the withdrawal of Mr. Boggs, was obtained as stated supply, which arrangement continued for a little more than two years and a half. Messrs. George S. Whitecar, Samuel H. Williams, and Theophilus Tomlinson appeared in Session for the first time as ruling elders March 31, 1867. A chapel was erected that year at the rear end of the church, which is used for Sunday-school purposes. The whole cost of lot and building in Fairfield amounts to about five thousand dollars. The Rev. Mr. Johnson's labors closed May 9, 1869. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Beach Jones was invited to preach as supply on the following Sabbath, which invitation he accepted, and thus continued until laid aside by apoplexy, Sabbath morning, Oct. 4, 1874. His services had been very acceptable to them. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford Anderson, of Tuckerton, was invited to come and preach for a year. Having accepted, he took charge Feb. 15, 1875. He was installed pastor Nov. 12, 1875. In April, 1883, Rev. Mr. Anderson resigned his charge, and his resignation was presented by Rev. Henry Reeves on the first Sunday in May. Mr. Reeves has since been supply for the church, preaching regularly.

At present there are five elders and one hundred and forty members.

The Sunday-school has had the following superintendents: Joseph Dayton, Josiah Bennett, Theophilus Trenchard, James Campbell, Ephraim H. Whitecar, Levi J. Craig, and James H. Elmer. The school consists of one hundred and seventy members.

The First Presbyterian Church, Cedarville.—In 1818, when the Stone Church at New England Town was the only Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, and when nearly all the people of Cedarville attended worship there, there was a Sabbath-school organized and sustained in a school-house called "Friendship," situated on the south side of the dam in that place. This school was organized on the 13th of September, 1818, with one hundred and ninety scholars. The first officers were John (afterwards Rev.) Burr and Norton O. Lawrence. It was organized by and under the supervision of a committee of twelve gentlemen, of whom the Rev. Ethan Osborn was one. It was made the duty of the superintendent to make a report quarterly to the patrons of the school, and from these reports, which have been preserved, we learn that this early institution of the kind strictly adhered to the original idea that the Sabbath-school is for the study of the Bible. The distance to the mother-church was very great, and a considerable number of people were compelled to walk to the church, so an organization of a church at Cedarville was effected on the 23d of

October, 1838, when thirty-five came with certificates from the Old Stone Church and four from other churches. The Rev. George W. Janvier preached the sermon at the organization. On the 28th of November following, Asa Fish (who had been an elder of the old church), David Whitecar, and David Harris were ordained elders. Previous to the ordination of the elders, on November 10th a board of trustees, consisting of five persons, was chosen. The Rev. David McKee preached for a time for the new organization, but was not settled over it as pastor. The Rev. Richard Curran was ordained while they were worshiping in the school-house in August, 1839, and was regularly supplying them; he was not, however, called to the church to become pastor until March 30, 1842. The reason assigned was that the church was receiving aid from the Board of Home Missions, and they wished to become self-sustaining before they should call a pastor. The new house of worship was built about 1840, commenced in 1839, and was about thirty-seven by fifty feet in size, situated on the north side of the dam, where the church now stands; it was built of brick. Mr. Curran's pastorate lasted to the 11th of January, 1848, when it was dissolved by the West Jersey Presbytery. The Rev. Thomas C. Cattell was ordained and installed pastor within one week thereafter. His ministry was extended a little over three years, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by the West Jersey Presbytery, sitting at Bridgeton, September, 1851. During this pastorate there were frequent additions to the church, and the building was enlarged by the addition of twenty feet to its length.

The Rev. J. A. Annin, of Franklin, Ohio, commenced to labor among them on Sept. 19, 1852, and on the 18th of January, 1853, a call was extended to him to become the pastor of the church, which he accepted. The pastorate of Mr. Annin was the longest that has yet existed, extending over nearly fourteen years. At his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery on July 19, 1866.

On the 25th of August the Rev. William E. Jones, having accepted a call, commenced his labors in this church.

The Rev. James H. Clark followed Mr. Jones, having received a call on Aug. 24, 1870. His pastorate lasted until July 19, 1874. Sept. 7, 1874, Rev. James K. Wilson was invited to supply the pulpit for one year, and was afterwards installed, and remained pastor of the church until April 17, 1878. Nov. 23, 1878, a call was extended to Rev. George L. Smith, late pastor, who was installed April 25, 1879. His pastoral relation was dissolved July 28, 1883, and he preached his last sermon August 1st following.

Of the original petitioners for the new organization there are but three living. The Sabbath-school connected with this church was organized April 5, 1840. The names of the superintendents who have served

in this school are Dr. B. Rush Bateman, William Ogden, George W. Hires, David Whitaker, Jeremiah Hann, David Harris, Jasper Bateman, Dr. Robert M. Bateman, and A. F. Bateman. The church has a large and commodious parsonage. During the last summer the church has been further improved and beautified. The number of members is two hundred and twenty-two, and the number of Sunday-school scholars is one hundred and twenty-seven.

Second Presbyterian Church, Cedarville.—It was at the end of that period, from 1839-38, when the Presbyterian Church had been rent asunder by feuds and doctrinal discords, and when the churches once more began to have a foundation, that the Second Church was formed. A considerable portion of the people of Cedarville and vicinity, connected with the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Fairfield, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Ethan Osborn, concluded that the time had arrived to have a Presbyterian Church at Cedarville. The reason why a church there was judged necessary was that a greater portion of Mr. Osborn's congregation were considerably remote from the place of worship, which occasioned great inconvenience in attendance at the church. Although this church did not originate through the spirit of schism, yet the theological strife of this time within the Presbyterian Church did affect its ecclesiastical relations. But a little fanning was needed to cause the smoldering fire to burst into flame. The Rev. Mr. McKee, co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Osborn, preached a sermon which contained views in harmony with the majority of the General Assembly of 1837, and Mr. Osborn favored the minority of that Assembly. This, as is natural, caused two parties in the congregation. The congregation voted to be organized by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, retracting from a previous resolution to be organized by the West Jersey Presbytery. Accordingly, the Rev. Alexander Porter came down and preached, and acquainted himself with the situation. On the 6th of November, 1838, twenty-seven persons, with one general certificate of dismission from Rev. Ethan Osborn's church, were organized by the Rev. Robert W. Landis into a new church, to be known by the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church of Fairfield." Nathaniel Diamant was elected and ordained ruling elder. Their first minister, Rev. Alexander Porter, was employed for three months, whose term of service expired on March 24th the following year, 1839. The second elder was Isaac Harris, elected and ordained Aug. 10, 1839.

In the beginning of 1840, Rev. A. G. Moss began to preach to this church as stated supply, and continued till in July, 1843, over three years. A number of ministers preached to the church at stated intervals until Nov. 19, 1845, when Rev. Beriah B. Hotchkiss was installed, by a committee of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, as pastor of this church, in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of

Fairfield. Thus the mother and daughter were reunited under one pastorate. This relation existed for nearly five years. June 11, 1850, the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia dissolved the pastoral relation of Mr. Hotchkiss with the "First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Fairfield."

April 24, 1851, Rev. William R. Durnett, called to supply the pulpit for one year, appeared. The Rev. Charles F. Diver, pastor-elect, was installed Oct. 14, 1852. His pastoral relation was dissolved Dec. 24, 1850. Rev. J. F. Baird was stated supply from March 27, 1861, to March 2, 1862. Rev. B. Emerson was supply from spring of 1862 to Sept. 3, 1865. Rev. C. F. Diver was stated supply from Oct. 1, 1865, to March 11, 1867. Rev. Albert Worthington, of Vineland, was stated supply from March 31, 1867, to Sept. 4, 1870.

On Dec. 20, 1870, the Presbytery of West Jersey changed the name of this church from the Second Church of Fairfield to the Second Church of Cedarville, by which name it is now known. On Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870, Rev. L. H. Parsons was called as pastor, and was installed Dec. 21, 1870. The building of the parsonage was commenced in the fall of that year and finished that winter. Mr. Parsons left Nov. 20, 1871. Rev. William W. McNair was elected Jan. 26, 1872, and stayed to July 1, 1876. Rev. John E. Peters was stated supply until Jan. 20, 1877. Rev. C. W. Winnie, late pastor, commenced March 25, 1879. He resigned on account of failing health, and preached his last sermon Sept. 23, 1883. The church is now without a pastor. When the last report was made there were eighty-four members and ninety-five Sunday-school scholars.

Cedarville Baptist Church.—The first Baptists in this county settled in this township, at Back Neck, and the Cohansey Baptist Church was organized and had their first house of worship there. After the removal of that church to the north side of the Cohansey, many of its members lived in Back Neck. In 1714, Rev. Valentine Wightman, of Groton, Conn., preached in the Presbyterian meeting-house at Fairfield, and, as Morgan Edwards says, "forgetting his situation, he talked away as if he had been in a Baptist pulpit, and eight Presbyterians joined the society." In a foot-note he adds, "Since I have been informed but four joined the Baptists; the other four were baptized to ease a scrupulous conscience, and then returned to their own church."

Nathan Lorraine, who resided on the south side of Cedar Creek, at Cedarville, became a Baptist, and was probably one of the converts of Wightman. He built a meeting-house on his land, which stood on the same lot where now is the Baptist meeting-house. In this house, there is no doubt, the pastors of the Cohansey Church frequently preached. Mr. Lorraine by his will, dated Nov. 23, 1744, left to his daughter, Abigail Elmer, his property at Cedarville, "except one acre where the Baptist meeting-house now standeth, where the Baptist members that fiveth

on the south side of Cohansey Creek shall think fit to take it," and he also laid a penalty on all his children if they should contribute to the support of a Presbyterian minister. He was buried in the ground adjoining the meeting-house, where his tombstone formerly stood. His children became supporters or members of the Presbyterian Church, and disregarded the provisions of his will. Whether the Baptists used the meeting-house after his death is unknown, and they do not seem to have claimed it under the will of Lorraine. Daniel Elmer, Jr., the husband of Abigail, seems to have been in possession of it, and it is said to have been used by preachers of the New Light side after the split in the Presbyterian ranks, among others by Whitefield, in 1748. Timothy Elmer, son of Daniel, removed it during his lifetime: he died in 1780, to his property below the hotel at Cedarville, and converted it into a barn. The lot was sold under the Elmer title, about 1828, although some claim was made to it by the Baptists at that time.

In 1835, Rev. Michael Frederick, pastor of the Bridgeton Baptist Church, established a mission station at Cedarville, where he preached regularly every two weeks. In the fall of that year several persons living at Cedarville were baptized and united with his church. Feb. 21, 1836, he baptized thirteen persons at Cedarville, and in April, July, and September others were baptized there. In June, 1836, the question of church organization was agitated, and steps taken to effect it. A council having been called at Cedarville on Sept. 6, 1836, met in Butler Newcomb's woods, and thirty-one persons, members of the church at Bridgeton, were constituted a regular Baptist Church. Their meetings had been held in a Union meeting-house, preference only being given to the Reformed Methodists, but their success aroused the opposition of those of a different faith, and they were deprived of the use of the house. A temporary place of meeting was found in a shoemaker-shop. In March, 1837, they resolved to build, and the lot where Nathan Lorraine's meeting-house stood was bought, and thus finally became the property of the Baptists. A meeting-house thirty-two by forty feet with a gallery was built, and was formally opened June 15, 1838. The total cost of house and lot was \$1375.37.

Rev. W. B. Bingham was the first minister in charge of the church, but he only remained a short time. In the fall of 1838, Rev. Edward D. Fendall became the pastor, and finished a very successful pastorate in March, 1843. He was succeeded in the summer of that year by Rev. Henry Westcott, during whose short pastorate the church was much harassed by debt. After his departure the church obtained the services of Rev. Ephraim Sheppard, the pastor of the Millville Baptist Church, until he closed his labors with both churches in the fall of 1846. Rev. William Maul became pastor of both of these churches in January, 1847, and remained until May,

1853. In the early fall of that year Rev. John T. T. became pastor of Cedarville, and resigned Oct. 1, 1857.

During the year 1854 the church, after making no progress for several years, again commenced moving forward. Their burdensome debt was paid, and in 1855 they erected a parsonage at a cost of nine hundred dollars. Rev. E. D. Farr, M.D., became the next pastor, early in 1858, and resigned June 25, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel L. Cox, in January, 1861, who remained two years. Rev. Enoch M. Barker commenced his pastorate in October, 1863, and during the next year they moved their meeting-house a few yards to a more eligible site on the other part of their lot, fronting on the main street, and enlarged and greatly improved it. Mr. Barker resigned Oct. 1, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. George G. Craft, May 1, 1871, who remained until May, 1872. Rev. William A. Durfee became pastor Sept. 1, 1872. During 1873 the church erected the present handsome Gothic meeting-house, and the old building was placed at the rear of the new, and remodeled into a lecture- and Sunday-school-room, corresponding in style to the main edifice. The dedication of the building took place in February, 1874. Mr. Durfee closed his labors in 1877. Rev. William Swinden became pastor April 1, 1878, and remained until Sept. 1, 1879, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. William W. Bullock, April 1, 1880. Their large debt having been previously reduced to five thousand dollars by the liberal contribution of Ananias Mulford, one of their members, an effort was made, after the coming of Mr. Bullock, to pay it off, and with the assistance of Mr. Kimball, the noted church debt raiser, it was accomplished. The church is now in a prosperous state, and numbers one hundred and sixty-two members, with two Sunday-schools and one hundred and ninety scholars.

Fairton Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1790, Michael Swing, the pioneer of Methodism in Fairfield, removed from Pittsgrave, Salem Co., and settled on a farm which he purchased at New England Town. His father-in-law, John Murphy, who was a local preacher, accompanied him, and they two held meetings throughout the surrounding country in private houses. In 1791, Mr. Swing received license as a local preacher, and the same year a class was formed at New England Town. Rev. William Walton, in his "History of Methodism in Bridgeton," says the first meeting-house at New England Town was built in 1791; but this is a mistake, as the records of the church show that the subscription papers for this purpose were dated Jan. 5, 1819, and that it was built in that and the succeeding year. This house was built on a part of Mr. Swing's farm, on the road from Fairton to Back Neck, about a half-mile from the village, directly in front of the old graveyard of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, and where the first house of worship of the Presbyterians

in this county stood. The total amount of the subscriptions, which were made by persons of all denominations, and residing in different parts of the county, as recorded in the church records, was \$2958.15, and also donations of materials, labor, etc., amounting to \$294.86 additional. Mr. Swing was the treasurer and active manager, and the largest contributor towards the building, and it being located on his land the house was generally called Swing's meeting-house as long as it existed.

This church belonged to the Salem Circuit, as it was originally called, and then, upon its formation from Salem, to Cumberland Circuit. These circuits included the different preaching-places in their limits, and were generally served by two preachers, who were appointed by the Conference. These traveled the circuit from church to church, alternating their services every two weeks at each place. At a later date the circuits were generally composed of four preaching-places, two of which were served by each preacher every Sunday, preaching at one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and the next Sunday at the other two appointments in like manner, thus giving each of them a preaching service every Sunday.

The toils and privations of the circuit-riders were great, and the heroic manner in which they not only endured but zealously sought the service, notwithstanding its arduous work and exposures, is a convincing proof of the earnestness of their faith and their self-denying desire for the good of souls, and bore the legitimate fruit which self-denying labor by those thoroughly imbued with the importance of the great truths they promulgate will ever produce of a rich harvest of many souls.

Raybold, in his "Reminiscences of Methodism in West Jersey," says that R. Swain and R. Lyon were the preachers on this circuit in 1800, and that at one of his meetings at Fairfield, Lyon announced that on four weeks from that day he would be there again, "preach, pray, work a miracle, and have a revival." Mr. Swing wrote to Swain to try to be there at the same time, so as to keep Lyon in order. Both appeared, and an immense crowd, including almost the whole neighborhood, was present. After Swain preached, Lyon arose and proclaimed, "Lyon is here, and he will yet preach; the miracle is there," pointing in the midst of the audience. "Who ever saw the Presbyterian minister and his flock here before? Now I shall preach, and the Lord will do the rest; we shall see the revival." A great revival did follow his preaching, and the strange method he adopted to attract the audience was forgotten in the beneficence of the results.

Feb. 24, 1834, the church met, elected trustees, and became incorporated under the general laws of the State. In 1839 and 1849, Rev. John F. Crouch was the minister in charge on this circuit, and Rev. Thos. Stewart his assistant. At the Quarterly Conference on

Cumberland Circuit for 1840 it was resolved that Fairfield and Cedarville be thereafter known as stations, and at the Annual Conference in the spring of 1841 they were set off as such. Cedarville was connected with this church until it was made a separate station in 1861. In 1848 subscriptions were again made, and the meeting-house was repaired, painted, and improved. As the village of Fairton grew the inconvenience of the meeting-house became greater, and Sept. 30, 1865, a committee was appointed to examine concerning a site for a new church in the village. October 6th of the same year the committee were directed to buy the lot now occupied by the church from George M. Swing and Theophilus Tomlinson for three hundred and fifty dollars. July 16, 1866, the tearing down of the old building, "Swing's meeting-house," was commenced, and soon finished. The new church was completed and dedicated Jan. 26, 1867.

The church records contain no account of those who preached here while this was connected with the circuit. Since it was made a station, in 1841, the following have been the ministers here, in connection with Cedarville until 1861, and since that at Fairton alone: 1841, Abraham Owen; 1842, Matthias German; 1843, Jacob Loudenslager; 1844, Joseph Gaskill; 1845, George A. Raybold; 1846-47, Abraham Gearhart; 1848-49, Levi Herr; 1850-51, William Tunison; 1852-53, J. C. Summerill; 1854, Jacob Loudenslager; 1855-56, William Walton; 1857-58, Isaac Hugg; 1859, Furman Robbins; 1860, Richard Thorn; 1861, Henry B. Boegle; 1862, Joseph H. James; 1863-64, Thomas D. Sleeper; 1865, William C. Stockton; 1866-67, John H. Hutchinson; 1868-69, George H. Tullis; 1870-71, Socrates Townsend; 1872-74, William T. Abbott; 1875-77, John W. Hickman; 1878, Samuel S. Weatherby; 1879-80, Joseph E. Willey; 1881-82, James Rogers; 1883, Jacob T. Price.

The church also has a commodious parsonage adjoining the church. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-seven, and that of the Sunday-school two hundred. The trustees are Smith Davis, Ephraim Harris, William Sink, Eli Elmer, Israel Brown, Charles Taylor, and Joseph Woodruff.

Cedarville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The exact time of the introduction of Methodism into Cedarville is not known. A few Methodists were here a little before 1820, among whom was Dr. James B. Parvin, a local preacher.

The first sermon by a regular "itinerant" was preached in the house of one Tunis Egbert, some time after 1820. Until the year 1832 there was only occasional worship; during that year a wheelwright-shop was fitted up for that purpose. After the workmen were through with their work on Saturday morning the shavings were cleared away and rough boards were used as benches. It was in this shop that the society was organized. The wheelwright-

shop was used for divine worship about five years. In 1837 a small church was erected on a lot adjoining the graveyard. The society continued in this church for thirty-two years. On the 2d of January, 1869, the lecture-room of the present edifice was dedicated to the service of God. The audience-room, being left unfinished for a time, was not dedicated until the 8th of January, 1871.

The number of members at the organization of the society was about twenty. In 1837 the number was increased to fifty. The membership has steadily increased until it now (1883) numbers two hundred. The cost of the first church was about \$1509. The cost of the present edifice was \$10,000, and it was dedicated free from debt. For about nine years Cedarville was connected with what was known as Cumberland Circuit. In 1811 it was set off with Fairton as one charge, and remained so for about twenty years. In 1861 these two churches asked for and obtained a pastor each, and have supported one separately ever since. During the year 1873 the new parsonage was built under the direction of the pastor, Rev. B. C. Lippincott, at a cost of about \$2000.

The following is the list of the pastors of the church and their years of service: Rev. Edward Stout, 1832-33; Rev. Joseph Gaskill, 1834-35; Rev. John W. McDougall, 1834-35; Rev. William Williams, 1834-36; Rev. J. J. Sleeper and Brother Christopher, in 1837-38; Revs. John F. Crouch and Thomas G. Stewart, in 1839-40; Rev. Abraham Owen, in 1841, was the first pastor of Cedarville and Fairton.

Rev. Matthias German occupied the charge in 1842; Jacob Loudenslager, in 1843; Joseph Gaskill, in 1844; George A. Raybold, in 1845; Abraham Gearhart, in 1846-47; Levi Herr, in 1848-49; William Tunison, in 1850-51; J. C. Summerill, in 1852-53; Jacob Loudenslager, in 1854; William Walton, in 1855-56; Isaac Hugg, in 1857-58; Furman Robbins, in 1859; Richard Thorn, in 1860, and in 1861 he was the first pastor for Cedarville after separating from Fairton; D. L. Adams, in 1862; Joseph Ashbrook, in 1863-64; L. O. Manchester, in 1865-66; Henry G. Williams, in 1867; George L. Dobbins, in 1868-70; Benjamin C. Lippincott, in 1871-73; M. C. Stokes, in 1874-75; William S. Barnart, in 1876-77; Levi Larew, in 1878-80; John S. Price, in 1881-82, died at his charge in March, 1883. In March, 1883, its present pastor, Nelson A. Macnichol, was appointed. The charge has a large Sunday-school, under the efficient management of Capt. B. F. Simms.

MOSES BATEMAN was born in the township of Fairfield, July 19, 1769; was the son of Nehemiah Bateman, and probably a descendant of John Bateman, one of the original settlers from Long Island, who came from there at the close of the seventeenth century.

Moses Bateman, like most of the Fairfield people, was an ardent Whig, and when the contest with Great Britain began, before he had attained the age of

eighteen, he became a member of Capt. Pearson's company of militia, and then enlisted in the Continental army. He was married three times,—first, to Hannah Jones, July 29, 1783; second, to Hannah Hogbin, March 17, 1791; and, third, to Elizabeth Bateman, Dec. 23, 1803. He had nine children, all of whom are now deceased except Dr. Eli E. Bateman, who resides at Cedarville. His oldest son, Dr. Moses Bateman, was surgeon of the militia in service at Billingsport, and died there Nov. 7, 1814, in the thirtieth year of his age. The father had but little education, but was a man of sound judgment, and made a good use of his opportunities. For many years he occupied a farm opposite the parsonage of Mr. Osborn, of whom he was a warm friend and supporter, and like him was a Democrat in politics. His principal business was a farmer, in which he was very successful, accumulating a very handsome estate. He was for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for twenty years a justice of the peace, in which capacity he was much employed. He died Aug. 12, 1841.

HENRY BUCK, JR., was the son of Henry Buck, of the township of Wethersfield, Hartford Co., Conn. Henry Buck, Jr., and his father were both blacksmiths by trade. His father died previous to 1721. Henry, Jr., came to Cobansey previous to 1702, and settled in Back Neck, below New England Town. He soon formed a partnership with Richard Whitacar in the store business, trading in dry-goods, groceries, clothing, liquors, tools for farming, books, etc. They also owned a sloop, and traded with New York and Boston. The old store-book of the firm is still in possession of a member of the Whitacar family. They did a large business for that early day, it being probably the only store east of the Cobansey. Aug. 17, 1709, his father deeded him a dwelling and land near a place called Rocky Hill, in Hartford Co., Conn., which he sold, June 20, 1721, to James Gould, of Boston, mariner, who traded at Greenwich for a number of years, for three hundred and forty-seven pounds. Both he and his partner were among the most prominent inhabitants of Fairfield, and transacted a large amount of public business. In 1707 and 1708 he was overseer of roads for the south side of Cobansey. In 1709 he was appointed assessor. At December term, 1710, and March, 1710-11, he was foreman of the grand jury. In 1716 he was one of the chosen freeholders, and also constable. In 1718 he was again chosen freeholder, and in 1719 and 1720 assessor. In 1721 and 1722 he was a justice of the peace. These offices were of far greater importance in that day, and were filled by the best men in the community.

NATHANIEL C. BURT, D.D.—Nathaniel Clark Burt was born in Fairton, April 23, 1825. He was the son of Daniel L. and Sarah Clark Burt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, valedictorian of his class, in 1845, and at the Princeton Theological

Seminary in 1850; installed pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Baltimore, 1855, and of the Broadway Street Church, Cincinnati, in 1860, and retained this charge eight years. On account of ill health he traveled in 1866 through Europe, Egypt, and Syria. When the same cause impelled him to resign his pastoral charge in 1868, he was elected president of the Ohio Female College, and he well fulfilled the duties of the office two years, as long as failing health permitted. In the summer of 1870 he sailed with his family for Europe, and remained there, mainly in the southern part, until his death, which occurred in Rome, March 4, 1874. He made a free and excellent use of his pen as well as of his speech. He was the author of "Redemption's Dawn," "Hours Among the Gospels," "The Far East," and "The Land and its Story." He was scholarly, eloquent, and spiritual. He wrote much for periodicals, both secular and religious.

DANIEL ELMER, JR., was the son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, and came to Fairfield with his father when he was chosen pastor of the old Cohansy Presbyterian Church in 1728. He was born in Massachusetts in 1715, and was educated, principally by his father, so as to fit him for the profession of a surveyor, which he followed.

In 1748 the son married Abigail Lawrence, daughter of Nathan Lorraine, as he usually spelled his name, who came to Cedarville from Long Island, and was the owner of quite a large property. He took his residence at Cedarville, and lived in a house on the southeast side of the road leading to the Landing, about half a mile from the mill-pond. He had a good business as a surveyor, and held a deputation from the surveyor-general of West Jersey, then a valuable office on account of the facilities it afforded for purchasing land and for locating vacant tracts.

In 1757 he was appointed by the royal Governor and his Council clerk of the county, holding the office until his death in 1761. There being at that time no public building appropriated to the office, he performed its duties and kept the books and papers, except during the sittings of the courts, in his dwelling. As there was at this time no law requiring deeds or mortgages to be recorded, the records were comparatively few and unimportant.

His married life lasted only twenty-three years, his wife surviving him nearly ten years. They had five sons and five daughters. Most of those bearing the family name now residing in Fairfield are descendants of Theodorus Elmer, the youngest son of the Rev. Daniel and his first wife, Margaret Parsons. Those residing in Bridgeton are all descendants of Daniel, Jr. His eldest son, Daniel 3d, married Mary Shaw, lived at Cedarville, and died in 1775, at the age of thirty-four, leaving one son, Daniel 4th.

THEOPHILUS ELMER was the son of Rev. Daniel Elmer, and was born at New England Town in 1727, shortly after his father settled there, and resided there

as a farmer until his death. He was a magistrate and an influential member of society. In 1767 he was appointed by Governor Franklin sheriff of the county, the commission being in the name of the king, to hold the office for three years, or during his pleasure. In 1772 he was elected member of the Assembly, when to entitle him to a seat it was necessary that he should have one thousand acres of land, or be worth five hundred pounds, equal to thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars, of real and personal estate. In September, 1775, while still a member of Assembly he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress.

During the years 1777 and 1778, those trying years of the Revolution, he was a member of the Council of Safety, consisting of the Governor and twelve Councilors, who by temporary laws were invested with extraordinary powers almost equal to a dictator of ancient Rome.

Mr. Elmer acted as treasurer of the Council part of the time, and considerable sums of money were disbursed. During the year 1780, after he was a member of the Legislature, or of the committee, he was appointed a commissary in Cumberland County, with full power to obtain horses and provisions by purchase at the regulated price, or, if needful, by impressment.

In 1765, during the pastorate of Mr. Ramsay, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1775 was chosen a ruling elder, but declined to act. He was the principal manager in building the new stone church in 1780, now called the "Old Stone Church," the centennial celebration of which was held in September, 1880, at which the venerable ex-Judge L. Q. C. Elmer presided.

He was three times married,—first to Theodosia Sayre, daughter of a leading citizen of the county, in 1765 sheriff, who resided at the place for a long time called Sayre's Cross-Roads, now Roadstown. She died in 1765. They had two sons and two daughters, who all married and left children, many of whom from female branches of the names of Holmes, Diamant, Lummis, Harris, and others still reside in the county, but none bearing the family name. His second wife was Abigail Lawrence, widow of Timothy Lawrence, who was the brother of his mother. She died in 1775, and some time after he married Hannah Merseilles, a widow residing near Trenton, the mother of Eden Merseilles, who lived for several years in Bridgeton, and was one of the firm of Secley & Merseilles.

His will, on file at Trenton, is dated Feb. 22, 1783. He died Aug. 1, 1783.

TIMOTHY ELMER was born at Cedarville, in the year 1748, and was the son of Daniel Elmer, Jr., and grandson of Rev. Daniel Elmer. He died in 1780 at the early age of thirty-two, but during his short life was a man of considerable importance. His father died when he was about thirteen years old, and but

little is known of his early life. In 1772 he married Mary Dayton, and lived on a farm left to him by his father, on the main road a little below the Cedarville tavern, where Josab Sheppard now lives. He was an earnest Whig, and at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution was prompt to take up arms to resist the oppressive measures of the British government. When the militia was organized in 1776 he was appointed a captain, and in 1777 was a major.

In the fall of 1779 he was elected a member of the Assembly of New Jersey. He had three children,—Timothy, born in 1773, died in 1836. In the years 1805-7 he was sheriff, and in 1815 he was appointed surrogate of the county. Oliver, born in 1775, lived on the old homestead, and died in 1857; and Jane, born in 1777.

NORTON O. LAWRENCE was the son of Norton Lawrence, and was born in the township of Fairfield, in the year 1787. His great-grandfather, Nathan who spelled his name Lorraine, as some of his descendants did, came from Long Island at the commencement of the eighteenth century and settled at Cedarville, where he became the owner of a very considerable real estate.

Jonathan was the father of Norton, who was born in 1763, married Abigail Ogden, and had four children,—Norton O., Lorenzo, Leonard, and Lemuel. He was at first a farmer, and lived at a place called Herring Row, removing soon from there to Cedarville, where he carried on a considerable mercantile business in connection with Anos Fithian. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1805. His four sons are also deceased, the last survivor having been Dr. Leonard, who married Anna Osborn, the oldest child of Rev. Ethan Osborn, and carried on a considerable business at Cedarville for several years.

Norton O. Lawrence married Phoebe Buck, only child of Maj. Ephraim Buck, one of the original settlers of Cedarville Landing, and carried on business at that place, maintaining a country store and engaging extensively in building vessels, and sending wood and lumber to Philadelphia. They had nine children, of whom three, viz., Norton, Franklin, and Albert, are living. The wife and one of her sons were stricken and died with the cholera in September, 1834. He died in 1836.

Mr. Lawrence became early in life a member of Mr. Osborn's church, of whom he was a devoted friend, and was active in promoting all good works. In connection with Mr. (afterwards Rev.) John Burt, who emigrated from Scotland to his neighborhood in early life, he is said to have established the first Sabbath-school in the county. At one time he traveled considerably in the adjoining townships to establish schools, engaged early in the measures adopted for suppressing intemperance, and was an active member of the Bible Society.

JEREMIAH S. NIXON was born near Cedarville,

Sept. 20, 1794, on the family farm, Jones' Island, where all his Cumberland County Nixon ancestors lived and died. His father and grandfather, both named Jeremiah, were both elders of the "Old Stone Church." Mr. Nixon married, in 1816, Mary Shaw Thompson, who was born on the family farm adjoining the Nixon farm. In 1829, Mr. Nixon moved to Delaware, where he engaged largely in the timber business. In the mean time his two youngest children were born there. In 1839 he returned to New Jersey, and settled in Bridgeton. He resided here until 1845, when he moved to Dennisville, Cape May Co., and there became extensively engaged in the lumber trade and ship-building. He launched a number of vessels, some of large tonnage. He continued to reside in Dennisville until the death of his wife in 1861, when early in the following year he moved to Bridgeton, making his home with his daughter. Mr. Nixon was a man of more than average natural ability. He was remarkably energetic, possessing an indomitable will, which shrank from no obstacle. He was an ardent, uncompromising patriot. He was an excellent practical surveyor, having few superiors as such. He died May 1, 1878, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Nixon left seven children, four sons and three daughters.

JOHN OGDEN (3d) was born in the township of Fairfield, in the year 1755. He was the youngest son of David Ogden, born in 1707, who died in 1760, and grandson of John Ogden, born in 1671, who died in 1745. This grandfather is supposed to have been a son or grandson of John Ogden, who came from England to Connecticut about the year 1641.

This John Ogden was one of the persons to whom King Charles II. granted the charter of Connecticut in 1662. He lived for a time on Long Island, and about the year 1673 settled at Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, where, in connection with other persons, he purchased a tract of land from the Indians, for which a patent was granted by Governor Nichols, and he was Governor of the colony under the Dutch while they held New York. This "Elizabeth Town grant" was the occasion of much contention with the English Proprietors, and caused Ogden to be regarded as a "leading malcontent." He seems, however, to have been a true patriot, a leader of the people, and an earnest Christian. He was the acknowledged pioneer of the town, the oldest in the State, in whose house the first white child of the settlement was born. He died early in 1682, leaving many descendants, who have held distinguished places in the government of the State, among whom were Col. Aaron Ogden, Governor in 1813, and his son, Elias D. B. Ogden, judge of the Supreme Court.

John Ogden, the grandfather of John (3d), the subject of this notice, came to Fairfield among the early settlers about the year 1690.

John Ogden, who first settled at Cohamsey, owned

the mill on the branch of the Cohansey called by the early settlers the North Branch, afterwards "Mill Creek." He married Mary Diamant, and had six children. His oldest son, John (2d), left many descendants. One of them, named Jereidiah, had a son Isaac Ambrose, who studied theology with Rev. Jonathan Freeman, pastor of the Bridgeton Church, in 1806, became a preacher, first at Cape May and afterwards in Ohio, where he died.

The descendants of the Ogdens of this county in the male and female branches are very numerous. During the war of the Revolution they were active Whigs. One of them, named Benjamin, was taken prisoner, and died in 1778. Benjamin S., son of Thomas, a grandson of John (1st), was a captain in the United States army in the war of 1812. David, his second son, had eleven children. His youngest son, John (2d), lived while a young man with Jeremiah Nixon (grandfather of Jeremiah S. Nixon), who married his sister Hannah. He had two wives and eleven children. He was thirty years an elder of the Old Cohansey Presbyterian Church, and during all the latter years of his life lived at the place formerly called "Kill-Pig Hole," now Rockville. He died June 27, 1832.

WILLIAM RAMSAY was one of the Scotch-Irish people who settled in Pennsylvania and became the parents there of so many excellent citizens. His father was James Ramsay, a pious Presbyterian, who came from Ireland and settled in Lancaster County on a farm. William was born in 1732.

He graduated at the College of New Jersey in the year 1754, during the presidency of Rev. Aaron Burr.

Ramsay, who was of mature age when he finished his collegiate course, had embraced religion before he entered upon it, and pursued the study of theology, but under whose direction is not known, probably at the celebrated "Log College" at Neshaminy. He took the degree of A.M. in regular course at Princeton. In January, 1755, Rev. Daniel Elmer, pastor of the Cohansey Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, died.

In March, 1756, Ramsay having received a regular call to be their pastor, he was received by the Abington Presbytery, "New Side," May 11, 1756, and installed by the same Presbytery, Dec. 1, 1756. He married Sarah Seeley, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, in 1758, and had six children, five of them sons, who lived to mature age.

Mr. Ramsay was a man of ardent piety, an excellent pastor, and an eloquent preacher. In the midst of his usefulness he was struck down by disease, and died in 1771, at the early age of thirty-nine. Seldom has the death of a minister been more sincerely mourned.

JOHN TRENCHARD was born in the year 1738, probably in the township of Fairfield, on the farm where his father lived for several years, situate on the straight road from the Old Stone Church to Fairton. He was of a respectable English family, one of whom,

named George, settled at an early date in Salem County, where he purchased a considerable tract of land on Mounmouth River, now called Alloways Creek, and was a surveyor. In the years 1723-25 he was sheriff of the county, and died in 1728.

George Trenchard, Jr., had five sons and several daughters. The daughters married into several of the leading families of Salem, and have left numerous descendants. The sons were John, Curtis, James, George, and Thomas.

John Trenchard, son of George, was born in 1742. By his first wife, Theodosia Ogden, he had ten children. Of these three were sons,—John, Curtis, and Richard. He lived for a time at Cohansey Bridge, and about 1768, with his brother, bought the property at the northwest corner of Laurel and Jefferson Streets, which was soon afterwards owned by James Boyd. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and for several years afterwards, Mr. Boyd's widow resided and kept store there. Trenchard, about 1769, sold this property, and afterwards removed to Fairfield, where he died in 1823. His son Curtis (2d) was for several years a well-known constable of Fairfield.

John Trenchard, Jr., worked in early life as a blacksmith with Curtis Edwards, whose shop was situate on the old road from Bridgeton to Fairfield, near Rocap's Run. About 1801 he commenced going by water in vessels trading to Philadelphia and elsewhere, and continued in that employment four or five years, and then went into business at Fairton in keeping a store with Daniel P. Stratton. When Mr. Stratton removed to Bridgeton, in 1814, he continued the business, sometimes alone and sometimes with a partner, for twenty years, being engaged in building vessels and in cutting wood and lumber and shipping the same to Philadelphia, this being at that time a profitable business. He also sent produce to Bermuda. In the year 1843 he purchased of David Clark the mill property at Fairton. This mill Mr. Trenchard soon removed to where it now stands, near the straight road from Bridgeton to Fairton. By close attention to business and wise economy he amassed a very considerable estate, and he was during all his life highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. In early life he was Democratic, but he supported John Quincy Adams rather than Jackson and became a Whig. In the years 1827-28 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey.

He died in 1863. He was twice married. By his first wife, Eleanor Davis, to whom he was married in 1803, he had seven children, of whom James H. (deceased), Ethan, and Eleanor (deceased) survived him. By his second wife, Hannah L. Pierson, to whom he was married in 1816, he had children,—Dr. John, living in Philadelphia; Theophilus, now living in Bridgeton; Emily, wife of Hon. George S. Whiticar, of Fairton; Rufus, Nancy (deceased), Jane (deceased), and Henry Clay.

RICHARD WHITAKER, of London, came with Fenwick in the ship "Griffin." By tradition he is said to have first come to America in 1665 or 1666, after the great fire in London, and then returned to England. He was one of the leading spirits who came with Fenwick, and was one of his most earnest supporters in his numerous trials while trying to build up his colony. William Hancock, who had bought in England one thousand acres of Fenwick, appointed him his attorney July 6, 1675, to manage his land for him in New Jersey. The power of attorney is still preserved in the family. When the first government for the new colony was organized in the spring of 1676, Fenwick was chosen Governor, and fifteen magistrates, of whom Richard Whitaker was one, were chosen. They probably exercised legislative as well as judicial powers, and made the laws needed for the colony. He settled in Salem at first, but removed to the south side of Colansey between 1690 and 1709, where he took up a large tract of land near New England Town, and built a brick dwelling, which was taken down about twenty years ago. He and Henry Buck kept a general merchandise store near there, and had a sloop trading to New York and Boston. One of his descendants still has the old store-book of the firm. Besides the other public business mentioned under the notice of Henry Buck, Whitaker was a member of the grand jury April 12, 1709. No man exercised a greater influence at that day than did Richard Whitaker. He married on April 4, 1680, Elise Adkins, daughter of George Prevo, late of Alloway Creek, and had children,—Richard, Jr., and others. He and his wife were Friends, but most of his descendants are Presbyterians, resulting from his near location to the Old Fairfield Presbyterian Church. He probably died soon after 1709, as his name disappears from the court records after September term of that year.

REV. EPHER WHITAKER, who has been for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Southold, L. I., was born in Fairton. He is the son of Reuel, a descendant of Richard Whitaker. Richard Whitaker's descendants are very many in both South and North Jersey, in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States.

Epher Whitaker entered the office of the *Bridgeton Chronicle* as a journeyman printer, when the *West Jersey Observer* and *Washington Whig* were consolidated, and the name of the consolidated paper is due to his suggestion. Being of a very studious turn and piously inclined, he believed it to be his duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, and, as he says, was urged to do so by the venerable Gen. Elmer, then in his ninety-second year, and only six months before his death, in 1843. Mr. Whitaker graduated at Princeton Seminary, and has been one of the ablest and most useful ministers of the Presbyterian Church ever since. He is a writer of much repute, and has been especially noted for his historical researches. His exceedingly

valuable address at the bi-centennial celebration of the Old Stone Church, which has been published and extensively circulated, will ever endear his memory to the descendants of the early fathers.

The Rev. Dr. Whitaker is the father of the Rev. William Force Whitaker, who was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, first in his class and with the highest honors, in 1873, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1876. He is the first pastor of the St. Cloud Church, Orange, N. J. His mother, who was married March 12, 1810, still survives at the extreme old age of ninety-three, and is the oldest woman in the township of Fairfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD LANING.

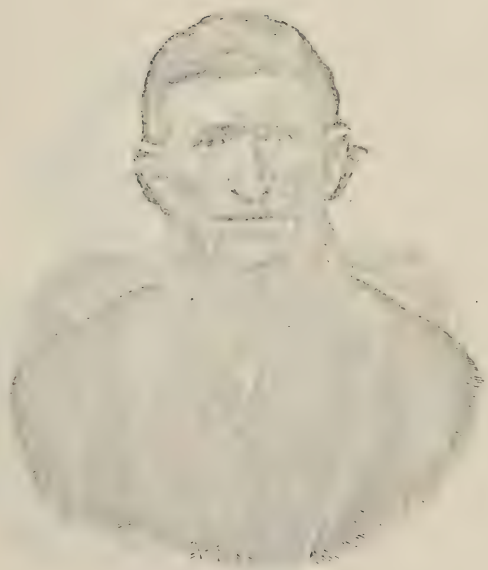
The family of Lanings are of Welsh origin, David Laning, the pioneer, having emigrated from Wales in 1705, and settled in Burlington County, N. J. He married about 1732, and had among his sons Samuel and John Laning. The latter, who is the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Burlington, N. J., Jan. 19, 1738, and married, about the year 1774, Miss Rhoda Izard. Soon after their marriage they removed to Cumberland County, and resided in the township of Greenwich, where Mr. Laning followed the trade of a chair-maker. In 1781 he purchased a large and productive farm, which afterwards became the property of the subject of this sketch. The children of John and Rhoda Laning were Samuel, born in 1776; Richard, whose birth occurred in 1777; and John, born in 1780.

Mrs. Laning having died Oct. 26, 1780, he married Ann Ewing, born Aug. 12, 1748. To this marriage were born children,—Anna, in 1786; Rhoda, in 1787; and George, in 1789. Mrs. Laning died June 27, 1824, aged seventy-six years, and her husband Jan. 14, 1826, in his eighty-ninth year, after maintaining throughout his long life an excellent character for integrity and probity. He was in religion a consistent member of the Friends' Meeting.

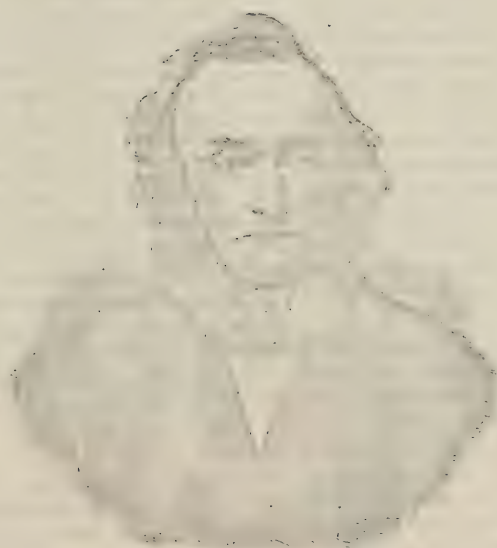
John, the third son of John and Rhoda Laning, was born Oct. 16, 1789, and married Judith, daughter of David Westcott, of Fairfield, to whom were born six children,—Mary Ann, Richard, David W., Julia A., Rhoda, and Phæbe. John inherited the Fairfield property, was an active business man, a member of the State Legislature, and sheriff of the county of Cumberland. His death occurred on the 11th of November, 1850, in the seventy-first year of his age. His son Richard was born Sept. 20, 1807, in Fairfield township. Soon after his birth his father removed to Maurice River township, where the son remained until his fifteenth year. He inherited the strength and powers of endurance of his ancestors, and early



Richard Lansing



Jehiel Westcott



ABEL S. DARE.

bore his part in the labors of the farm, of which, during the official career of Mr. Laning, his son Richard became sole manager.

He was on the 5th of May, 1835, married to Miss Violetta W., daughter of John Whitaker and granddaughter of Jeremiah Whitaker, of Fairfield township. Their children are John W., Samuel, Elizabeth W. (deceased), Julia Ann (deceased), Richard G., Rhoda W., Ebenezer W. (deceased), and William W. (also deceased). After his marriage Mr. Laning removed to a farm on Manantico Creek, Millville township, and remained four years, when a farm was purchased in Fairfield township which became his home. His father's death occurred in 1850, and a year later he became owner of the homestead both by inheritance and purchase. Here he remained, actively engaged in agricultural employments, until 1869, when he again removed to a farm near Fairton, in Fairfield township. In 1878, Mr. Laning and his family became residents of Bridgeton, where he died, Dec. 3, 1880, in his seventy-fourth year. He was highly esteemed for his genial qualities of heart no less than for his upright character and his sound business principles. Mr. Laning rarely participated in the exciting scenes of a political campaign. Though a strong party man, and an earnest exponent of the principles of Republicanism, he coveted not the honors of office, and found his chief pleasure in the quiet delights of his own fireside. He was a member of the County Agricultural Society, and actively interested in its growth. In religion he was a supporter of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton, of which Mrs. Laning, their son, John W., and daughter, Rhoda W., are members. John W. was married, Feb. 16, 1869, to Miss Emily H., daughter of Jehiel Westcott, of Fairfield township. Their children are Lizzie (Mrs. E. Coates Swing, of Fairton), Milton W., Enos, and Frank N. Samuel married Ann Eliza, daughter of Joab Sheppard, of Cedarville. Their children are Laura B., Julia A., Blanche B., and William W.

Richard married Charlotte, daughter of Smith Westcott, of Cedarville.

JEHIEL WESTCOTT.

The Westcott family are of English lineage. Ebenezer Westcott and Phoebe, his wife, resided in Fairfield township, and were the grandparents of the subject of this biography. Their children were Ebenezer, born in 1750; Philip, in 1751; Temperance, in 1753; Sarah, in 1756; David, in 1757; Jonathan, in 1759; Rhoda, in 1760; Henry, in 1762; Jehiel, in 1764; Sheppard, in 1766; Abraham, in 1768; Phoebe, in 1769; and Lydia, in 1771. Jehiel, of this number, was born Oct. 31, 1764, and died in 1812, his residence having been at Back Neck, where he followed farming employments. He married Mary, daughter of Elias Sheppard and his wife Susannah, and grand-

daughter of John and Mary Sheppard, on the 2d of December, 1770. Their children were Abraham, who was born in 1789, and died in infancy; Lydia, born in 1792; Ann, in 1795; Elias, in 1798; Jehiel, in 1800; Jane, in 1802; Elias (2d), in 1804; John Bunyan, in 1806; Mary, in 1810; and Susannah, in 1812. But four of this number attained adult years, namely, Jehiel, John B., Ann (who became Mrs. William Taylor), and Jane (Mrs. Ephraim Sheppard). Jehiel, the subject of this sketch, was born Aug. 14, 1800, upon the ancestral property in Fairfield township. He resided during the greater portion of his life at the place of his birth, and in his youth enjoyed but limited advantages of education. A strong mind and quick powers of perception, however, in a large measure supplied the wants of early training, and enabled its possessor to become one of the most useful citizens of his township. He continued to reside during his youth upon the home property, temporarily under the management of his step-father, of which he eventually became owner, having inherited a portion and purchased the remaining shares. This farm he cultivated until 1867, when Greenwich township became for three years his residence, after which he resided with his children alternately until his death, in November, 1873, at the house of his son, Jehiel Westcott, Jr. Mr. Westcott married Miss Phoebe Remington, daughter of Mark Remington, of Salem County. Their children were Henry S., Jane (Mrs. Robert Newton), Jehiel, Jr., Josiah, Enos, Mary (who died in youth), Sarah M. (Mrs. Ephraim Mulford), Emily (Mrs. John W. Laning), Phoebe R. (Mrs. Robert Sheppard), and Mark S. (who occupies the homestead). All of this number survive with the exception of Mary, Henry, and Enos, the latter having left a wife and two children. Mr. Westcott was a consistent and unswerving Democrat, who for fifty-two years voted without variation the ticket of his choice. He cared little for office, but was induced to accept one or more minor positions in the township. He had been from early manhood an active and earnest member of the Baptist Church of Roadstown, but prior to his death placed his name upon the membership roll of the Pearl Street Baptist Church of Bridgeton. His wife was also a member of both churches.

ABEL S. DARE.

The Dares were formerly residents of Dorset or Somerset Counties, in the south of England, and came to America about the year 1689. Their progenitor in South Jersey was Capt. William Dare, who purchased land at Back Neck in 1695. In the line of descent from him is David Dare, who was probably born in Roadstown, and followed the trade of tailor. He married and had children,—David, born in 1767; Mary, in 1768; Cynthia, in 1790; David, in 1791; Sarah, in 1793; Mary, in 1795; Lucy, in

1798; Phoebe, in 1799; Isaac, in 1802; Abel S., in 1802; Ruth, in 1804; and Amelia S., in 1809.

Abel S., of this number, was born in Roadstown, May 5, 1803, and was derived at an early age of a father's care, when he became an inmate of the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Garrison, where he remained until his majority was attained. Very few opportunities of education were available at this early period, and the youth of the neighborhood were as a rule made proficient in the labors of the husbandman. Mr. Dare at first rented a farm in Stow Creek, but eventually became so successful in his pursuits as to become the owner of four productive farms. He married Susan, daughter of Daniel Husted, who was born Nov. 19, 1804, and had one son, Ebenezer (born Nov. 5, 1829, who died in 1876, at the age of forty-six, on the homestead. Mrs. Dare having died Oct. 19, 1829, Mr. Dare married again Mrs. Jane Husted Westcott, born Feb. 9, 1796, half-sister of his first wife. Their children are Edgar (born Nov. 16, 1831), David (whose birth occurred Oct. 6, 1833), Smith (born Dec. 19, 1835), and Maria (born March 17, 1838). Edgar married Catharine Bechtel, and has four children,—David, married Addie, daughter of Richard Jagers; Smith is unmarried, and Maria is the wife of Norton L. Paulin, of Bridgeton, and has one daughter, Jennie D. About the year 1850, Mr. Dare purchased the farm in Fairfield township now occupied by his sons David and Smith, and continued farming occupations until his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1877, aged seventy-four years. He was in politics a Democrat, and held the offices of township committeeman and surveyor of highways, though not especially active in local contests. He was a devout member of the Baptist Church of Cedarville.

ROBERT F. SHEPPARD.

The ancestral record of the branch of the Sheppard family from which the subject of this sketch is descended is given in the sketch of Edward H. Sheppard, of Stow Creek, his brother. Robert F. was born Oct. 5, 1827, in Fairfield township, upon the farm where his boyhood was spent. At the age of fourteen years he embarked on a schooner and engaged with his brothers in the oyster trade, which occupation was continued for seven years. On his return he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Simon S. Swing, of Fairfield township, who was born in 1831. Their children are Ellen Louisa, born November, 1853, whose death occurred Dec. 26, 1856; Emily F., born June 30, 1855; Lewis F., born October, 1860, who died in May, 1865; and Sarah E., born April, 1865, whose death occurred April 12, 1866.

Mrs. Sheppard died Jan. 11, 1878. She maintained throughout her life a consistent Christian character, was a devoted wife and mother, an affectionate and kindly neighbor and friend, and a zealous member of

the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sheppard married a second time on the 24th of December, 1879, Miss Phoebe R., daughter of Jehiel Westcott, and had children,—Robert F. and Franklin R. (twins), born June 23, 1881, the former of whom died Aug. 25, 1881. Mr. Sheppard on his first marriage removed to a farm at Sayre's Neck, and six years later to Back Neck, in Fairfield township. In 1865 he purchased his present home, and has since that time been engaged in farming of a general character and the raising of produce, which business he has conducted with success. He has ever been in politics a staunch Republican and strong partisan, and though aiding materially by his influence and vote the success of the ticket in local contests, is not himself an aspirant for office. He has, however, been commissioner of appeals, and held other minor offices. He has been a member of the Cedarville Division, No. 36, Sons of Temperance, since eighteen years of age. He is also a member of Welcome Friends Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., of the same place. He has been for years a trustee and member of the Presbyterian Church of Cedarville, and is especially interested in Sunday-school work, having at various times acted as superintendent, and by his zeal and ability greatly advanced the Sunday-school cause in the township.

ISAAC W. MULFORD.

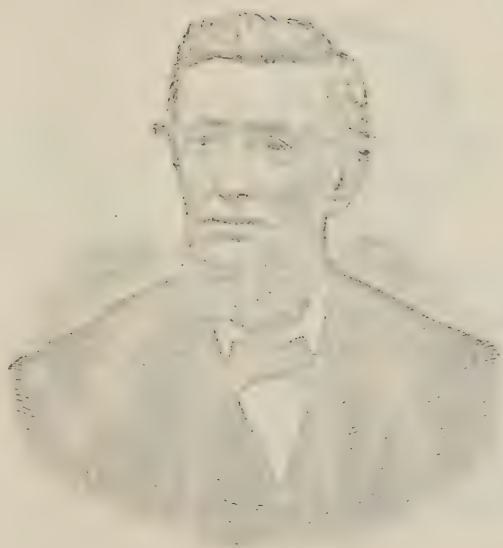
The Mulford family early emigrated to America from England, and after a brief sojourn on Long Island removed to Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, N. J. Branches of the family located elsewhere in the county, David, the grandfather of Isaac W., having been a farmer at Roadstown, where he resided until his death. He married Mary Sayres, of the same county, and had children,—Hannah, born in 1776; Ephraim, in 1778; Mary, in 1780; Thomas, in 1782; Nancy, in 1785; David, in 1787; Sarah, in 1790; William, in 1792; Rebecca, in 1794; John, in 1796; and Elizabeth, in 1799. The birth of Ephraim occurred in Roadstown, where his boyhood was passed. In 1819 he removed to a farm now the property of his son Isaac, where his death occurred in 1868, in his ninety-first year. He was united in marriage to Ruth, daughter of Isaac Wheaton, and had children,—Isaac W., Ananias S., William, and David. By a second marriage, with Rhoda, daughter of John Laning, were born Ruth Wheaton (Mrs. Rush Bateman), Alfred (of Bowtown), Ellen (Mrs. M. D. Dickinson), and John L. (deceased). Isaac W. was born on the 26th of July, 1805, in Greenwich township, where his early years were spent. At the age of eleven he removed with his father to Fairfield, which has since been his residence. Until thirty years of age he remained upon the homestead farm, and in December, 1837, was married to Sarah E., daughter of John Parvin, of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J., born in 1814. Their children are Eliza L., Charles E. (mar-



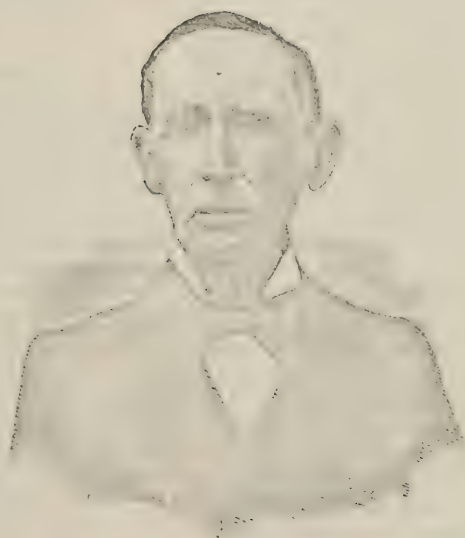
Robert L. Sheppard



Isaac W. Milford



Smith Davis



G. E. Chie-

ried to Mary Powe'l, who has three children,—Belle, Charles Ewing, and Lizzie P., John L., and Theophilus D. (married to Emma Tomlin, who has two children,—I. Ward and William T.). Mrs. Mulford's death occurred July 1, 1878, in her sixty-fourth year. Mr. Mulford has devoted his life to farming employments, and never deviated from his routine of home pursuits to engage in business of a public character or in the exciting conflicts of the political world. He was for years a Whig, and later became a Republican, but never an office-holder. The family are supporters of the Presbyterian faith, and worship at the church of that denomination in Cedarville.

SMITH DAVIS.

Smith Davis is the son of Joel Davis, who came to Deerfield township when a boy, and, remaining for a brief time, subsequently removed to Maurice River. Here on reaching man's estate he engaged in the business of cutting and shipping wood and cultivating the land on which this timber grew. He was married to Priscilla Coombs, of Maurice River township, and had children,—Mary (Mrs. Andrew Cassidy), Ruth (Mrs. Simon Woodruff), Esther (Mrs. Samuel Shaw), Sarah (Mrs. Philip Birch), Jane (Mrs. Elmer Douzenbaker), Joshua, John, Joel, Benjamin, David, Jesse, and Smith, of whom nine survive. Mr. Davis added farming to his other profitable occupations, and continued to reside in Maurice River until his removal to the residence of his son, Smith, in Fairfield township. His death occurred in Bridgeton, February, 1868, in his seventy-fourth year. Smith Davis was born Aug. 12, 1804, in Maurice River, where he remained until thirteen, when his removal to Fairfield occurred. Here, with the exception of a brief interval, the remaining portion of his life has been spent. He early developed a taste for agricultural employments, and was a tenant of his father until the latter's death, when one of his farms became the property of his son by inheritance. Here he has continued to cultivate the soil, and makes a specialty of produce for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He is also an extensive dealer in fat cattle, which are principally sold for home consumption. Mr. Davis is descended from Whig stock, but now votes the Democratic ticket, though not specially interested in the political issues of the day. The family are strongly attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, with the exception of the younger, all are members. Mr. Davis was married June 18, 1853, to Frances A., daughter of William Roecap, of Millville. Their children are William, born April 28, 1854, and married to Annie Phillips, of Cumberland County; Esther, born July 4, 1855 (Mrs. Howard Banford); Mary, born April 22, 1857 (Mrs. Alexander Williams); Joel, born Aug. 24, 1858, and married to Emeline T. Westcott; Edmund P., born April 3, 1860,

married Ella C. Banford; Leonard C., born July 15, 1862; John, born Sept. 9, 1866; Smith, born March 7, 1869; and Annie F., whose birth occurred May 21, 1872.

GEORGE E. AND JAMES E. ELMER.

The Elmers are of English lineage, and are, in America, descended from Edward Elmer, who, having emigrated in 1632, located in Cambridge, Mass. A branch of the family removed to New Jersey, from which Jonathan Elmer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, traced his descent. He was both a farmer and surveyor, and resided three miles from Fairton, in Fairfield township. He married Theodosia Bate-man, and had children,—Jonathan, born in 1779; Theodosia, in 1781; Jane, in 1782; Esther, in 1784; Sabrinah, in 1787; Martha, in 1790; Sabra, in 1792; and Ruth, in 1795. By a second union with Pamela —, of Cape May County, N. J., were born children,—Hannah, in 1799; Pamela, in 1801; and Ruth, in 1803. Jonathan, of this number, was born Dec. 12, 1779, in Fairfield township, near Fairton, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl, whose birth occurred Aug. 16, 1782. Their children were Eli, born in 1801; John, in 1803; Jonathan, in 1806; George E., in 1808; Owen, in 1810; Betsey, in 1813; Martha, in 1815; James E., in 1816; Ebenezer, in —; and Harris O., in 1820. Mr. Elmer's death occurred Oct. 25, 1862, in his eighty-third year. His son, George E., was born Aug. 17, 1808, in Fairfield township, where his early years were spent at the home of his father. The educational opportunities of that day were usually limited to three months of study during the winter, under masters employed by the families of the neighborhood, and Mr. Elmer was not an exception in the advantages of education he enjoyed. He early embarked in the cutting and selling of wood, and in 1835, having purchased a farm near Fairton, added the improvement of his land to other business interests in which he was engaged. He was married on the 14th of March, 1833, to Miss Deborah C. Ogden, of Fairfield township. Their children are Martha J. (Mrs. Isaac Sheppard), Theophilus H., George L., Ruth O. (Mrs. Nathaniel Gandy), Sarah E. (Mrs. John P. Jerrell), and three who are deceased. By a second marriage, to Mrs. Ruth Smith, was born a son, Daniel C.

Mr. Elmer has practically retired from the activities of business life, though he is still energetic, and lends a willing hand when emergencies arise requiring his aid. He is not in any sense a party man in politics, though Democratic principles receive his support. He has served as freeholder of the township, and also as collector. Both he and Mrs. Elmer are members of the Presbyterian Church at Fairton.

His brother, James E. Elmer, was born Nov. 15, 1816, on the homestead in Fairfield, where the years of his youth were spent. After limited opportunities

at the school of the neighborhood he began farming employments, and rendered invaluable assistance to his father in the cultivation of his land. He also engaged in the cutting and shipping of wood, which proved an extensive and lucrative business. When twenty-five years of age he purchased a farm, and has since that time continued to follow farming employments. Mr. Elmer was married, on the 21st of April, 1841, to Miss Lydia M., daughter of John M. Swing, of Fairton. Their children are Lydia (Mrs. Edwin Starin), born in 1842; James H., born in 1844; Isabella P. (Mrs. S. H. Williams), born in 1846; Emily (Mrs. James C. McNichols), born in 1848; John S., in 1850 (deceased); Sophronia, in 1857 (deceased); Ellen T. (Mrs. Charles O. Whitaker), born in 1859; Charles S., in 1862; and Willber B., in 1864. Mr. Elmer, in 1883, removed from the farm which for a period of forty-two years had been his home to the village of Fairton, where his brothers—George E., Harris O., and Owen—also reside. He has abandoned active labor, and now enjoys the rest and comfort to which his life of industry entitles him.

In politics he is a Democrat, though not an active politician. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church of Fairton, of which his wife is also a member.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENWICH.

Boundaries.—This township has the same bounds as when it was erected by the act setting off the county from Salem. It is bounded by Stow Creek on the north, Hopewell on the east, the Cohansey separates it from Fairfield on the southeast, Delaware Bay is on the southwest, and Salem County on the west. Previous to the separation from Salem County the whole of the north side of Cohansey was one township, or precinct, as they were then called, called the "North Side of Cohansey"; but sometimes it was called Greenwich Precinct, probably because that was the chief town. The township as a whole comprises the richest agricultural portion of the county.

Town of Greenwich.—The only town in it is of the same name, and stretches along the main street from the Cohansey to the Presbyterian Church at the Head of Greenwich, a distance of about one and a half miles.

Fenwick designed calling the town which he ordered laid out where Greenwich now is by the name of Cohansey, but the settlers called it Greenwich, probably after Greenwich, Conn., from which place or its neighborhood some of the settlers had come. The executors of Fenwick after they laid out the town sold lots, an account of which, with the names of many of the purchasers, has already been given. The sixteen-acre lot at the wharf, on the north side

of the street, they sold to Mark Reeve, Aug. 9, 1686, and he sold to Joseph Browne, Dec. 4, 1686, reserving free egress to twenty square feet of ground, where his wife was buried. Browne sold a lot of fifty by fifty five feet, for a Quaker meeting-house and graveyard, and sold the remainder to Thomas Chalkley, a Quaker minister, in 1738. He conveyed it to John Butler who kept a tavern there, and sold it to Thomas Mulford in 1752, and he to William Connor, Oct. 25, 1753, who conveyed it to John Sheppard, Dec. 16, 1760. It is still owned by one of his descendants. In 1739, Chalkley had a survey made for him for a half-acre adjoining it, including the wharf, and in 1743 for fifteen and a half acres additional, making up his sixteen acres.

Fairs.—The number of people at Cohansey, or Greenwich, increasing, the Assembly passed an act in May, 1695, for the holding of two fairs yearly "at the town of Greenwich, at Cohansey, *alias* Cascaria, River," the first to be held on April 24th and 25th, and the other on October 16th and 17th of each year, and enacted that it should be lawful for all persons to buy or sell all manner of lawful goods, and to be free from arrests on said days and for two days before and after the fair days, except it be for breach of the peace. These fairs were a public market, and were popular because of the freedom allowed to individuals and the lack of trammels upon the sales. These fairs were continued until 1765, when a law was passed abolishing them as unnecessary. Retail stores had become more plentiful, and there was not the same need of the fairs. Ebenezer Miller, who lived at Greenwich, and who was one of the members of the Assembly at that time, probably had the act passed.

In 1791 a memorial of the Proprietors, expressing their willingness to surrender the government of the province to the crown, expressed the desire that the port of Perth Amboy, in East Jersey, and the ports of Burlington and Cohansey, in West Jersey, might be established as ports of the provinces.

School Lot.—Zachariah Barrow owned a farm on the east side of the street, just where the street, after making a short turn to the eastward, again turns northward. By his will, executed in 1725, he devised it "for the benefit of a free school for the Township of Greenwich forever." In 1749, Ebenezer Miller had a survey laid on it to himself and two others, attorneys, constituted by the town of Greenwich, and they executed a conveyance for it to David Sheppard, subject to the payment of a yearly rent of £13, for the use of a free school to the inhabitants of the town of Greenwich within the bounds set forth in the deed. A dispute arising concerning this rent, a bill in chancery was filed, and it was adjudged that it be paid for the benefit of the public schools within the bounds described in the deed, which has ever since been done.

Trade.—Up to the beginning of this century Green-



James P. Elmer

wich was the most important business-place in the county. Trade was carried on directly with the West Indies and other places, but it could not maintain a rivalry with Philadelphia, which finally absorbed all of the foreign trade. The firm of Wood & Sheppard did such a large business as to have bonds printed payable to them.

Ferry.—In 1767 a law was passed for the establishment of a ferry across the river to Back Neck, and to lay out a road from the landing-place through the marsh to the fast land in Back Neck. The chosen freeholders of Greenwich and Fairfield made an agreement with John Sheppard, Jan. 8, 1768, who had bought the wharf property a few years before, where, in they leased the ferry rights to him for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, he agreeing to maintain the ferry in good order, keep good and sufficient boats, and maintain the roads, and he bound his property for the performance of these conditions.

In 1810 and 1820 efforts were made to have a draw-bridge built, but they did not succeed. For a number of years a horse-boat was used on the ferry, but as Bridgeton and other places grew in importance, Greenwich became less so, and travel across the ferry became so infrequent that its further keeping up was quite a burden. June 11, 1838, a new agreement was made by the freeholders of Greenwich and Fairfield, whereby they agreed to release John Sheppard, son of the John who made the original agreement, from his obligation to keep up the ferry for three hundred dollars, which Mr. Sheppard accepted and paid.

Of later years Greenwich has been only a quiet country town, with very little business, but surrounded with a rich agricultural region, the best in the county. It is best known in history as the place where the tea was burned, Dec. 22, 1774, as previously narrated.

Greenwich in 1893.—It contains two Friends' meeting-houses, a Presbyterian and a Baptist Church. A canning establishment, carried on by Job Bacon, constitutes the principal business establishment of the place. A post-office was established July 1, 1811. The first postmaster was George Bacon, who held the office a long term. The present incumbent is Priscilla H. Williams, appointed Aug. 17, 1870. The township contains a population of twelve hundred and forty-five by the census of 1880, and the village five hundred and thirteen.

Buena Vista, a landing on the Cohansey a mile below Greenwich, formerly did quite a large trade in the handling of grain, fertilizers, etc., but for nearly a score of years no business has been done there.

Springtown, in the northeastern part of the township, is a settlement of colored persons, scattered over a considerable tract of sandy land.

Sheppard's now Young's Grist-Mill.—This mill is of very ancient date. It was formerly owned by John Brick, and afterwards by Joseph Higbee, and was bought at sheriff's sale by John Sheppard, in the

beginning of this century. He rebuilt it, and from him it passed to his son, Benjamin Sheppard. He carried on the business for many years, and sold it a few years ago to Henry J. Young, the present owner.

FREEHOLDERS FROM GREENWICH.

1748. Thomas Walthman.	1809-11. Dr. William B. Ewing.
David Sheppard.	1812-13. Dr. William B. Ewing.
1749-51. John Bacon.	Joseph Harmer.
David Sheppard.	1814-26. George Bacon.
1752-57. David Sheppard.	Dr. William B. Ewing.
Philip Dennis.	1827-29. Dr. William B. Ewing.
1758. David Sheppard.	Thomas E. Hunt.
Thomas Ewing.	1830-32. Thomas E. Hunt.
1759. David Sheppard.	Charles E. Fithian.
1760-61. David Sheppard.	1831. Charles B. Fithian.
Thomas Ewing.	Dr. William B. Ewing.
1765-68. Francis Brewster.	1834-35. Charles B. Fithian.
Thomas Ewing.	Thomas E. Hunt.
1769-70. John Sheppard.	1836-38. Charles B. Fithian.
Thomas Ewing.	Clayton Ayres.
1771. ———.	1839-40. Clayton Ayres.
1772. John Sheppard.	Jacob Harris.
Providence Ludlum.	1841-42. Clayton Ayres.
1773. Benjamin Tyler.	Thomas E. Hunt.
Richard Wood.	1843-44. Thomas E. Hunt.
1774. Richard Wood.	Benjamin Sheppard.
1775-76. Richard Wood.	1845-47. Thomas E. Hunt.
Enos Woodruff.	John Bacon.
1777. Enos Woodruff.	1848-55. Charles B. Fithian.
Providence Ludlum.	Enoch Mulford.
1778-81. Providence Ludlum.	1856-58. Enoch Mulford.
Isaac Watson.	Thomas C. Sheppard.
1782-85. John Ewing.	1859-60. Benjamin Ayres.
Lutie Waring.	Ebenezer Hall.
1786. Providence Ludlum.	1861. Wilmon Bacon.
John Bacon.	Benjamin Ayres.
1787-95. Moseell Ewing.	1862-69. Job Bacon.
Richard Wood, Sr.	Benjamin Ayres.
1796. Abner Ewing.	1870-72. Job Bacon.
Isaac Smith.	Thomas E. Hunt.
1797-98. John Sheppard, Jr.	1873-75. John F. Keen.
Abner Ewing.	Thomas E. Hunt.
1799. Thomas Daniels.	1876. Thomas E. Hunt.
Abel Bacon.	David M. Sheppard.
1800-5. Thomas Daniels.	1877-78. Dr. Thomas E. Matthews.
Samuel Watson.	William M. Stewart.
1806-8. Thomas Daniels.	1879-81. Dr. Thomas E. Matthews.
Enos Ewing.	1882-83. Morris Bacon.
1809-11. Enos Ewing.	

CHURCHES.

Friends' Meeting at Greenwich.—The Friends' Meeting at Greenwich was established at an early period in the settlement of the colony. Mark Reeve, William Bacon, James Duncan, and others applied to Salem Monthly Meeting for assistance in building a meeting-house. Previous to that time meetings were held at private houses. By Deed-Book No. 5 of Salem County records, in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, we learn that Joseph Browne, of town of Greenwich, sold to Charles Bagley, yeoman, "Whereas, Mark Reeve, of Cesare River, yeoman, by a deed of Dec. 4, 1686, sold to said Joseph Browne 16 acres in Greenwich, now he sells to Charles Bagley a lot 50 feet on the street and 55 feet deep, for the only use, service, & purpose of a Meeting-House & graveyard for those people in scorn called Quakers," between "ye now dwelling-house of ye s^d Joseph Browne & his now name."

Members of Greenwich Meeting, with the assistance of Salem Monthly Meeting, built a meeting-house soon after. It stood where the present meeting-house is located, near the Cohansey, for the purpose of accommodating the Friends that resided on the south side of the river, in Fairfield township. Greenwich Meeting, in the forepart of the last century, increased largely in the number of its members, so much so that it was deemed necessary to build a larger house for their accommodation. There was a substantial brick house erected on or near where the old log house formerly stood. It was what is termed an "Indulged Meeting," or meeting for worship only, being under the care of Salem Meeting, and continued so until 1770, when this and the meeting at Alloways Creek were united and formed one Monthly Meeting, to be held alternately at each place. The influential persons and their families that were members of Greenwich Particular Meeting during the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century were the Reeves, Davises, Millers, Woods, Sheppards, Tests, Bricks, Dennises, Harners, Bacons, Stewarts, and several others. Several of those mentioned were conspicuous men in the generation in which they lived. At the time of the great division of the society in 1836 into the two parties called Orthodox and Hicksite, the former, being the most considerable in number, retained the old building, where they still worship. The other party built a small meeting-house near the Head of Greenwich. From death, emigration, and attaching themselves to other denominations the Friends in the neighborhood are now very few in number. The number of Friends that settled at Greenwich or elsewhere in the county was never very large. A Friends' meeting-house still remains at Port Elizabeth, built in 1800, but the society is now quite extinct.

Greenwich Presbyterian Church.—There is no record extant of the church or congregation of Greenwich until 1747. The church records previous to that time are supposed to have been burned in the fire which consumed the parsonage, about the year 1740. The church was without a pastor from 1740 to 1746. In the absence of church records previous to 1747, and for other data, we must rely entirely upon the venerable Dr. Enoch Fithian's admirable history of the church, who has bestowed the utmost pains in gathering information from all accessible sources.

A deed of gift is preserved from Jeremiah Bacon to Henry Joyce and Thomas Maskell, for "one acre of land for the people called Presbyterians, on the north side of Cohansey, to build and establish a meeting-house for the worship of God." It is said the church was formed in 1700 and supplied by Mr. Black. It is not known in what year Mr. Black left Greenwich. He was in Lewes, Del., in 1708, and probably never returned to Greenwich.

From the time of Mr. Black's removal to Lewes to the installation of Mr. Goold, in 1728, the pulpit of

the Greenwich Church was probably vacant, with the exception of occasional supplies. It is possible that the two congregations of Fairfield and Greenwich had the same pastor, in the person of Rev. Henry Hook ministering to each on alternate Sabbaths. He was censured by Presbytery for some misconduct, and removed in 1722 to Delaware.

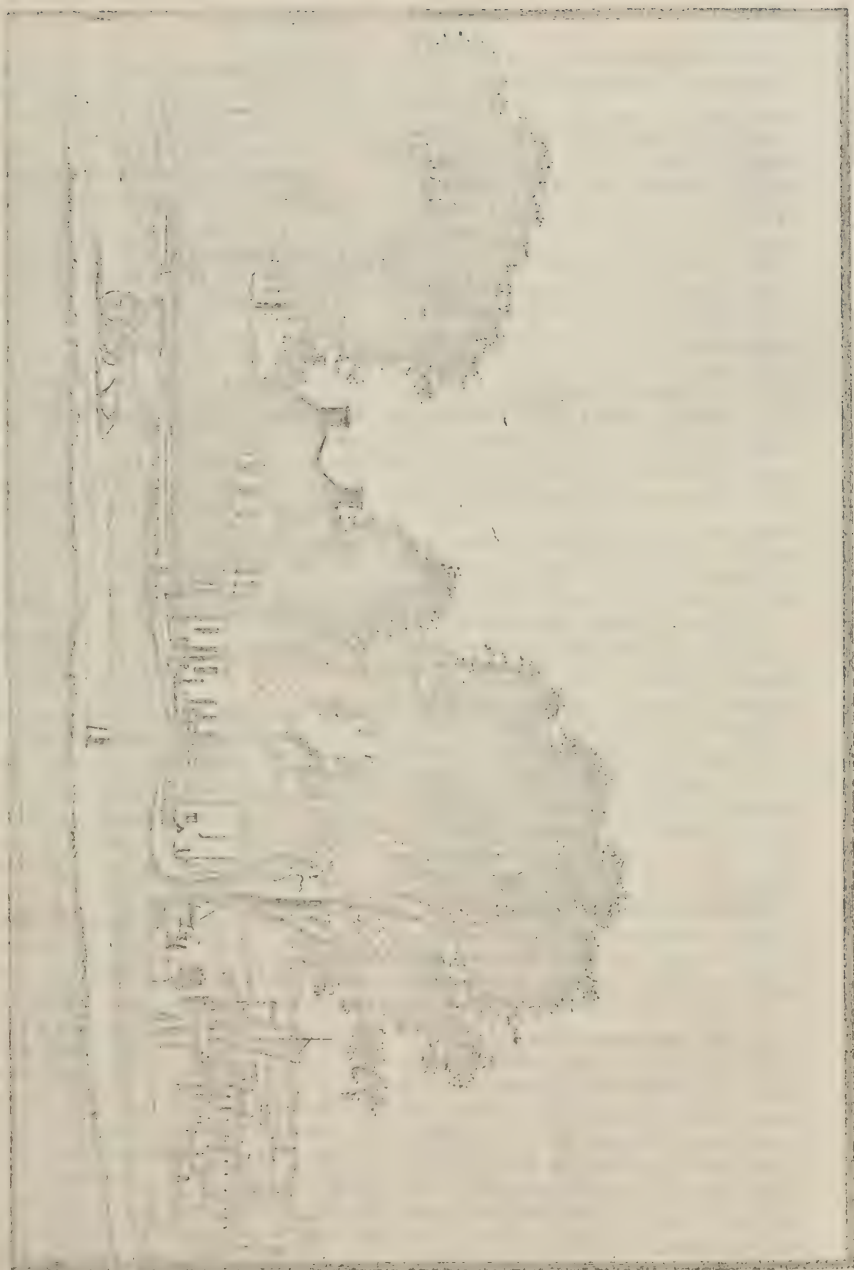
Rev. Ebenezer Goold was installed pastor of the Greenwich Church in 1728. He was a native of New England, and graduated at Yale College in 1728. The next year after the installation of Mr. Goold the congregation procured a piece of land, on which they built a parsonage. The deed for the land, of which there were six acres, was from Nicholas Gibbon and Leonard Gibbon to "Josiah Fithian, Thomas Maskell, and Noah Miller, in behalf the Presbyterian or Descending Presbyterian inhabitants of the north side of Cohansey," etc. The deed is dated Jan. 13, 1729-30. On this land the congregation built a house, in which their pastor, Mr. Goold, resided until it, together with the furniture it contained, was consumed by fire.

After Mr. Goold came to Greenwich he was married to Amie Brewster, a sister of Francis Brewster, one of the elders of the church, and a descendant of the Elder Brewster who landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth in 1620. She died in the year previous to that in which Mr. Goold resigned his pastoral charge, and was interred under the communion-table of the church, which had been recently erected. Near her grave still remains a marble slab, on which her death is recorded, July 16, 1739, aged thirty-six years.

The congregation so increased during the pastorate of Mr. Goold that it could not be conveniently accommodated in the wooden building, and in the spring of 1735 subscriptions were made for a new church edifice. The church was of brick, forty-four feet in length by thirty-four in breadth. It was used for public worship several years previous to its entire completion, which was not effected until some time in the year 1751. Tradition says the pulpit, which was hexagonal and of black walnut, and the sounding-board were made in Boston. When completed it was the largest and most imposing edifice in the county of Salem,—Cumberland at that time being a part of Salem County. Mr. Goold died at Granville, Mass., in 1778. Feb. 13, 1738, the graveyard was enlarged by the addition of one acre and a half to its southern end.

After the removal of Mr. Goold the church was without a pastor for six years. Its pulpit was occasionally supplied by some of the most eminent preachers in the church. The celebrated Whitefield visited Greenwich, and preached there with his accustomed eloquence, and on one occasion the number of people who assembled to hear him was so large that the church could not contain them, and the congregation assembled in the shade of an adjacent wood.

The Rev. Andrew Hunter, A.M., was ordained and



“VIEW OF THE CANAL.”
RENDERED BY PHILIP C. CHEPPARD.

installed pastor of the churches of Greenwich and Deerfield, Sept. 4, 1746. During his pastoral relation to the two churches he preached two Sabbaths in immediate succession at Greenwich, and on every third Sabbath at Deerfield. The elders of both churches acted as the officers of but one church.

The congregation purchased a farm for a parsonage of Joseph James, May 3, 1754. The farm contained one hundred and five acres of land. It was afterwards somewhat enlarged. The parsonage farm became one of the best farms, with the best buildings thereon of any farm in the congregation. It was sold in the year 1811 to Abijah Harris.

The Rev. Andrew Hunter was born in Ireland in or about the year 1715. He was an able scholar and divine, and was much beloved by the people of his charge, among whom his influence and usefulness was great. From the first he took an active and decided part in favor of his adopted country. No other person probably was more influential in enkindling the flame of patriotism, which burned with so much ardor in the bosoms of the citizens of Cumberland County, than the Rev. Andrew Hunter. At the close of Mr. Hunter's ministry the church and congregation had never been in a more prosperous state. Mr. Hunter died of dysentery July 28, 1775. His remains were interred in the middle aisle of the church, near the pulpit.

After the death of Mr. Hunter the church was without a pastor till the year 1782. The Rev. Isaac Keith was for a time supply.

The Rev. George Faintoute being called to take the pastoral charge of this congregation, accepted the invitation and commenced his ministerial services Aug. 18, 1781. He was eventually called as pastor, and was installed April 8, 1782. At his request his relation to the church and congregation was dissolved in 1788. He was installed pastor of the church at Jamaica, L. I., Dec. 15, 1789. During the interval between the removal of Mr. Faintoute and the installation of another pastor a congregation was formed at Bridgeton, which drew largely for the materials for its formation from the Greenwich Church. Dr. William Clarkson was called as pastor of both churches, each to pay a salary in proportion to the time they enjoyed his labors. Dr. Clarkson was installed pastor of both churches in November, 1794. Dr. Clarkson, who had resided on the parsonage farm, became dissatisfied with farming, and in the spring of 1798 removed to Bridgeton. Having been a practicing physician previous to his engaging in the study of theology, he resumed the practice of his former profession. This proved a most unfortunate step. He was dismissed upon his own application to the Presbytery in 1801, and became pastor of a church in Savannah, Ga., where a few years afterwards he died of yellow fever. He was a popular and excellent preacher.

In the year 1802 the Rev. Alexander Boyd preached

for one or two months for the congregation of Greenwich. The Bridgeton congregation did not concur in calling Mr. Boyd.

On the 4th day of July, 1804, the congregation unanimously agreed to call the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, of Newburgh, N. Y., to be pastor of the church and congregation. The congregation at Bridgeton concurred in the call of Mr. Freeman. He was installed pastor of both churches, in the church at Bridgeton, Oct. 16, 1805. After living a few years at the parsonage, Mr. Freeman was induced to change his residence to Bridgeton, and alter the time of public worship at Greenwich from the morning to the afternoon, and have public worship at Bridgeton morning and evening. This, with the pastor's change of residence, seemed to have been somewhat disastrous to the congregation of Greenwich for various reasons detailed by Dr. Fithian. A notice of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, one of the ablest men in the Presbyterian body, is given under the head of Bridgeton.

After the death of Mr. Freeman in 1822 the pulpits of the united congregations were supplied by the Presbytery.

After many vicissitudes, in April, 1824, the Rev. Samuel Lawrence supplied the pulpit until September, when, having been called, he was ordained pastor Nov. 10, 1824. A notice of Mr. Lawrence is also given under the head of Greenwich township.

The church edifice had become so much dilapidated it was resolved at a meeting of the congregation, held Feb. 14, 1835, to build a new church. Thomas E. Hunt, Philip Fithian, and Enoch Fithian were appointed a building committee. The congregation assembled in the old church on Sunday, April 12, 1835, to hear the last sermon and unite in the last song of praise within its venerated walls.

A lot of land containing twenty-four perches, adjoining the lot belonging to the congregation, east of the main street, was purchased, and on this lot the corner-stone of the new church was laid May 7, 1835. The church was built at an expense not exceeding five thousand dollars. On the morning of Dec. 23, 1845, the church sustained considerable damage by fire. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Lawrence applied to the Presbytery for dismission, which the congregation acquiesced in with affectionate regard for himself and family.

At a congregational meeting, Nov. 11, 1847, the Rev. Shepherd Kosciusko Kollock was unanimously called. He accepted, and was installed pastor Jan. 26, 1848. During the summer and autumn of 1852 a lecture-room was built in the lower part of the town of Greenwich. It was dedicated Jan. 30, 1853. In the spring of 1860 the church was enlarged and repaired, and the church lot was also enlarged by purchase. The church was reopened for public worship on Feb. 14, 1861. March 9th the Rev. Dr. Kollock, on account of impaired health, declared his intention of resigning. The pastoral relation of Dr. Kollock

was dissolved March 11, 1861. He was a fine scholar and was excelled by but few as a preacher. While pastor of the Greenwich Church he received from the college at Princeton the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1865, aged nearly seventy years.

Nov. 4, 1861, Rev. John S. Stewart was unanimously called. He accepted the call, and was ordained pastor of the church and congregation Feb. 11, 1862. The burial-ground in 1863 was made larger by purchase of half an acre of land of Reuben Hunt. In 1867 the pastor's salary was increased and an organ was purchased. Feb. 9, 1870, having accepted a call from Towanda, Mr. Stewart sent in his resignation. The Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation to the church Feb. 11, 1870. At a meeting of the congregation, Dec. 5, 1870, it was unanimously resolved to purchase a parsonage, situated a few rods south of the church on the main street.

March 14, 1870, the Rev. Henry E. Thomas, of Olney, Ill., was unanimously called to be pastor, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars and a parsonage. The call was accepted by him, and he was installed June 8th of the same year. He has been pastor for the past thirteen years. The congregation has, perhaps, never been larger than at the present time since so many of its members left it to form the congregation at Bridgeton. It consists of about ninety families.

Greenwich Baptist Church.—Rev. Henry Smalley, the pastor of the Cohamsey Church at Roadstown for about a half-century, was accustomed to hold a meeting for preaching in Greenwich, in the town school-house and in private houses. The number of members living in Greenwich having increased, weekly prayer-meetings were established and were regularly held from house to house.

In 1837 and 1838, Rev. E. D. Fendally, during the latter part of the pastorate of Mr. Smalley, having business connections in the place, had regular appointments for preaching in the town school-house, which resulted so favorably that the subject of building a meeting-house was agitated. Money was subscribed, but the mother-church at Roadstown opposed it, fearing lest a new church here might seriously cripple the home church. Preaching was regularly kept up by the succeeding pastors of the Cohamsey Church.

In the spring of 1843 meetings held at Roadstown, at Bacon's Neck, and at the town school-house, near the Head of Greenwich, resulted in large additions to the Baptists' ranks in this vicinity, while the opposition they met with during the meetings impressed upon them the need of a house of their own. In December, 1843, a subscription paper was started, and in two days and a half over two thousand dollars were pledged in the neighborhood. A society was organized, whose only object was to build a meeting-house, with twenty-three members, every one paying over

fifteen dollars and a member of a Baptist Church, being a member. They bought a lot, and early in 1844 the house was commenced, and was completed by October 21st, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, and on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1844, it was dedicated. From this time service was held every Sunday evening in the new building.

In the summer of 1849 a new organization was advocated, and Dec. 1, 1849, forty-nine members were dismissed from the Cohamsey Church, and with one from Cape May became the fifty constituent members. The church was constituted Jan. 16, 1850. Rev. J. R. Murphy became the first pastor, Feb. 1, 1850, and remained until Sept. 11, 1852, when he resigned, owing to the condition of his throat, which required him to cease his labors for some time. Rev. George Young succeeded him in December, 1852, but he ceased his labors Aug. 1, 1853. He was followed by Rev. H. C. Putnam, who became pastor Dec. 1, 1853, and continued as pastor until the third Sunday in August, 1857. Rev. William Maul began to supply them in February of the next year, and in April, 1858, became pastor of the church, and after a successful pastorate of nine years left them, April 1, 1867. During the latter year the church erected a commodious parsonage adjoining the meeting-house at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Rev. Andrew J. Hay became the next pastor, Oct. 1, 1867, and remained until May, 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel C. Dare, June 12, 1870. During the winter of 1870-71 the church experienced the greatest revival it has ever known in its history, as a result of which seventy-four persons were baptized. In 1874 a recess for the pulpit was added to the house, heaters put in, and other improvements made. In 1878 they paid off the last debt on their church property. After a very successful pastorate of a little over ten years Mr. Dare resigned, July 1, 1880. The next pastor, Rev. Thomas M. Eastwood, commenced serving the church Nov. 1, 1880, and closed his labors in September, 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Scott, the present pastor, in February, 1883. The present membership of the church is two hundred and forty-four, and of the Sunday-school one hundred and twenty-eight.

Greenwich Episcopal Church.—Nicholas and Leonard Gibbons, the first proprietors of a large portion of the land in this township, were Episcopalians, and built a church on land belonging to them. It was occasionally used for service by the rector of the church at Salem, after being consecrated in due form by Rev. Phineas Bond, a clergyman from New Castle, Del., and Rev. John Peatson, of Salem, in 1720, by the name of "St. Stephen's." The Gibbons arranged with the rector at Salem to serve this church, but the current of religious life did not run that way, and with the death or removal of its originators it dwindled away. Leonard Gibbons and his wife were

buried in the chancel. The building was of brick, and was removed nearly fifty years ago. A few tombstones could be seen a short time ago. The bodies of Gibbon and his wife were removed to the Presbyterian yard by some of his descendants.

MASKELL EWING was the oldest son of Thomas Ewing and his wife, Mary Maskell, and was born at Greenwich in 1721. His father was one of the Scotch-Irish emigrants who came from Londonderry to Long Island in 1718, and pretty soon from that place to Greenwich. The grandfather had fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Boyne Water, and received from King William a sword, which was afterwards brought to this country and worn by a grandson during the Revolutionary war. Persons more or less remotely connected with this family are numerous in different parts of the United States. The late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who was a member of President Taylor's cabinet, was a grandson of Thomas and Mary. His daughter is now the wife of Gen. Sherman.

Maskell Ewing received only such an education as the schools in his neighborhood could furnish, but he made good use of his opportunities, and was an intelligent, well-informed man.

Mr. Ewing was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. In 1761 he was appointed surrogate, and held the office until the Revolution. In 1769 he was appointed sheriff, executing the duties of that office the legal term of three years. He was a justice of the peace before the Revolution, but when that event occurred he declined holding any office under the new government, upon the ground that having sworn allegiance to the king he could not conscientiously take the oath of abjuration required by the new law, and rather than do so he preferred to pay a fine and give security for his good behavior as those laws required. After the acknowledgments of our independence by the treaty of peace he was appointed a judge of the pleas, holding the office until his death. Although more conscientious about the change of allegiance than others equally intelligent and honest, it need not be inferred that he was properly classed among the "disaffected." His children were earnest Whigs, one of them, Dr. Thomas, having joined in burning the tea, and afterwards served with distinction in the army.

SAMUEL FITHIAN, second son of William and Margaret Fithian, of East Hampton, L. I., was married March 6, 1679, to Priscilla, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bennet, of Southampton. His sons, Josiah and Samuel, settled in Greenwich, Salem Co., about the year 1705.

Josiah, second son of Samuel and Priscilla Fithian, was born May 6, 1685, and married Nov. 7, 1706, to Sarah, daughter of Philip Dennis, a minister of the Society of Friends.

He was married to Abigail, daughter of the first Thomas Maskell, of Greenwich. His only child, a

daughter, was married to Dr. Thomas Ewing, and was the mother of the late Dr. William B. Ewing. He died in the year 1752.

SAMUEL FITHIAN, son of Josiah and Sarah Fithian, was born Oct. 12, 1715, and married Sept. 3, 1741, to Phoebe, daughter of Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgetown, whose brother Ephraim married his sister. His commission as sheriff of Cumberland County, in the reign of George II., is dated Feb. 5, 1750. He was a justice, a judge, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775.

His wife died March 12, 1764. While a member of the Provincial Congress, or soon after his return from one of its sessions, he had an attack of paralysis, which terminated his active and useful life, Nov. 2, 1777.

JOEL FITHIAN, eldest son of Samuel and Phoebe Fithian, was born Sept. 29, 1748. He received the principal part of his education from Mr. McGalliard, an Irishman or Scotchman, who had been trained for the ministry. In the years 1776, 1777, and 1778 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County, being the first sheriff elected by the people, and serving during a period of his country's history when such service was attended with peril as well as difficulty. He was elected captain of a military company which was raised while the war of the Revolution was in progress, and composed of young men well qualified for the service, of which Isaac Mulford was lieutenant; John Worthington, ensign; and Josiah Seeley, John Woodruff, Levi Lenke, and Joel Miller, sergeants. This company was engaged in the battle of Princeton, and it is believed in that at Monmouth, as well as in several other encounters with the enemy. He was elected a representative in the Legislature of New Jersey in 1779 and 1791-93, and a member of the Legislative Council in 1798, but being a decided Federalist, when the Democrats gained the political ascendancy in 1800 his career as a civil office holder was ended.

PHILIP VICKERS FITHIAN was born Dec. 29, 1747, and was the oldest son of Joseph Fithian and his wife, Hannah Vickers. His father was a son of Josiah Fithian, and grandson of Samuel Fithian, who came from East Hampton, on Long Island, to New England Town, Fairfield, about the year 1698.

Philip V. Fithian having received a good preparatory education at a classical school taught by Rev. Enoch Green, at Deerfield, entered the college at Princeton, and graduated there in 1772, during the presidency of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon.

Mr. Fithian was licensed to preach Dec. 6, 1774. He does not appear to have been ordained, but he immediately commenced to preach in different places, and among others at Great Egg Harbor and elsewhere on the sea-shore. Shortly after he received his license, viz., on the night of December 22d, the tea was burned at Greenwich, a transaction in which

it has been always understood he took a part, with his classmate, Andrew Hunter, Jr., who, like himself, was a licensed preacher.

In the summer of 1776 he was appointed chaplain in the army, and was with the troops in the fall of that year, during the disastrous operations at Long Island and White Plains, upon one occasion taking part with his musket in an engagement with the army. On the 8th of October he died from an attack of dysentery. He left no descendants.

ANDREW HUNTER was born about the year 1715, in Ireland, and it is believed emigrated first to Virginia. He came to New Jersey in the year 1744, when he was taken on trial for the ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, by which he was licensed as a preacher May 28, 1745. This was after the division of the church into two parties, called the Old Light and New Light, the New Brunswick being the leading Presbytery on the New Light side, while the old Pre-bytery of Philadelphia was at the head of the Old Light party. He preached at Deerfield and Greenwich, both of which churches were without pastors and inclined to the New Side, especially at Greenwich, where Whitefield had preached to a large assembly with great effect in 1740.

These two churches united and called Mr. Hunter as their joint pastor, as it would seem, as one church worshipping in two different places nearly twelve miles apart. He resided at Greenwich, and was accustomed to preach two Sabbaths in succession there, and on the third Sabbath at Deerfield. In 1754 the Greenwich people purchased a fine parsonage farm adjoining the south line of the farm now owned by John S. Holmes, shortly after which Mr. Hunter took up his residence there, where he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1769 the connection with the Deerfield congregation was dissolved, and he confined his labors to the Greenwich people, who were scattered over a considerable distance, including part of Bridgeton, in his day usually designated as "Cohansey Bridge." He sometimes preached in the court-house at this place.

He died at the parsonage July 28, 1775.

ANDREW HUNTER, JR., was the son of a brother, who was at one time an officer in the British army, and was born in Virginia. He came to New Jersey while a youth and resided with his uncle; was a student at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1772. Having studied theology under the direction of his uncle, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and was then sent by that body as a missionary into destitute parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

He was at his uncle's in December, 1774, and took a part in burning the tea at Greenwich; and after the uncle's death he preached sometimes to his congregation. In the year 1778 he was appointed a chaplain in the American army, and about this time he married a lady of Cumberland County.

In 1784-85, Mr. Hunter resided in Bridgeton, and taught a classical school in part of the house then owned and occupied by Mrs. Seeley, widow of Col. Ephraim Seeley, now occupied by Mrs. Paulding, on Broad Street.

He was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in 1804 in Princeton College, occupying that position until 1808, when he resigned and took charge of an academy in Bordentown. He was soon appointed a chaplain in the United States navy and stationed at the navy-yard in Washington. He died in 1823.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich from 1824 to 1847, was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1795. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year 1823. The Bridgeton and Greenwich congregations becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Freeman, he was engaged as a stated supply of the united churches, and preached his first sermon in Bridgeton, Nov. 23, 1823. In the ensuing spring these churches separated, and Mr. Lawrence received a call as pastor of the Greenwich Church, and was ordained and installed in November, 1824.

In the year 1847, Mr. Lawrence resigned his pastorate of the Greenwich Church, and after acting for some time as a missionary under the direction of the Presbytery of West Jersey, he removed to Pennsylvania and took charge of the church of Perryville, in the Presbytery of Huntingdon, and continued their pastor until 1857; after which time he was employed by that Presbytery as an itinerant preacher until his death, Aug. 30, 1875.

MARK REEVE came with Fenwick's company in the "Griffin," as a servant of Edward Champneys, who married Fenwick's daughter Priscilla. It has been said that those who came to America without any estate, and relying entirely on their own exertions, frequently became possessed of greater influence and property than those whose circumstances at first were more prosperous. This was exemplified in Mark Reeve. His mental endowments and native force gave him an influential position in the colony, and he became possessed of large tracts of land. After the expiration of his term of service with Edward Champneys, he purchased a plantation in Mannington, on the south side of Fenwick's Creek, on which he resided until after the death of Fenwick. He soon took a prominent position in the public affairs of the colony, and was a member of the Assembly that met at Burlington in May and September, 1683, and in November, 1685. The executors of Fenwick conveyed to him, Aug. 9, 1686, a sixteen-acre lot at Greenwich, beginning at the second landing on the northeast side of the main street, and running up the street sixty-four perches to a stake. He built a house upon this property, and conveyed it to Joseph Browne, late of Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1686, reserving a right of way to a piece of ground containing twenty

-square feet, where his wife was buried. This is the property well known as the Sheppard wharf property at Greenwich, it having been in the John Sheppard family since Dec. 16, 1760, and it is now owned by one of his lineal descendants, Philip G. Sheppard. A view of this property is among the illustrations of this work.

Mark Reeve's first wife, whose name is not known, was buried on this property, as above mentioned. He married as his second wife Ann Hunt, a widow, of Pennsylvania, on Dec. 3, 1686, the day before he sold to Browne. He had become the owner of a large tract of land in Back Neck, on the other side of the Cohansey, opposite Greenwich, on which he built a house, and to which he removed from Greenwich. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and in 1698 he and James Duncan applied to Salem Monthly Meeting and obtained assistance in building a meeting-house at Greenwich, on a part of the lot he formerly owned, and which has ever since been used by the Friends for religious purposes. He died in November or December, 1694, leaving his widow, Ann, and children,—Charles, Mark, and Joseph, the latter by his second wife, among whom he divided his landed estate. His descendants were among the leading citizens of that community, retaining their estates there until about 1820 to 1830, when the last of them sold their property and removed from that neighborhood.

JOHN SHEPPARD, the third of that name resident in the county, was born at Greenwich 1st month 29, 1707. This family is one of the oldest and now one of the most numerous in the county, the tradition being that four of the name from Ireland, originally Baptists, then written Shepherd, came to Fairfield about the year 1690, two of whom were brothers, and the other two also brothers, and cousins of the others. Their names were Thomas, David, John, and James. Thomas purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Sirewsbury Neck in 1698. A "Shepherd," whose first name is not stated, was a member of the Assembly from this county, then a part of Salem, in 1709. Thomas had two sons, Moses and David, and perhaps others. Moses, born about 1700, married in 1722 Mary Dennis, a Friend. He lived on the two hundred and fifty acres which he inherited as "son and heir" of his father, and was a member of the Old Cohansey Baptist Church. He was elected a member of Assembly from Salem County in 1741, previous to which time, and as early as 1754, he removed to the north side of the Cohansey. In 1752 he made his will, which was proved Jan. 19, 1752.

The children of Moses were Rachel, born in 1723, married — Remington, and had a son Moses; Nathan, born 1726, by the will of his father became the owner of the two hundred and fifty acres, and would have inherited it as oldest son and heir, which in 1753 he sold to John Reeve, he became a Friend;

John (2d) born 1730; Sarah, born 1732, married Providence Lullum, and died 1782; Moses (3d) born 1737, was a merchant in Philadelphia, then lived at Cheltenham, and was a Friend, died in 1820; Mary, born 1741.

John Shepherd (2d) was received by the Monthly Meeting of Friends as a member in 1754, and in 1756 he married Priscilla, daughter of Richard Woodsen. In 1766 he purchased the house built by Mark Reeve in 1686 at Greenwich Landing, since greatly enlarged and improved, with the sixteen-acre lot on which it was situate, and established himself in business there, soon becoming a rich and prosperous merchant. In 1772 he was elected a member of the Assembly from the county of Cumberland.

John Sheppard (3d) succeeded his father in the business at the Landing. He was much respected by his neighbors, and in 1798 was elected a member of the Legislature as John Sheppard, Jr., but, having taken the side of the Federalists, he did not again succeed. He married Mary, daughter of Mark Miller, son of Ebenezer Miller, the surveyor, a woman greatly beloved by all who knew her. He died in 1855, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

RICHARD WOOD was born at Greenwich in the year 1755. He was the third of that name who lived in that vicinity. Their ancestor, also named Richard, emigrated to America from Bristol, England, in 1682, as one of the friends or followers of William Penn. Two of his children, Richard and Walter, came to South Jersey about the year 1720, and purchased a large tract of land on what was then called Gravelly Run, now Stow Creek. Richard married Priscilla Bacon, and they had thirteen children, many of whom died in infancy. He lived on the place where George W. Sheppard, one of his descendants, now lives, and died there in 1759. He was buried in a family burial-ground on the place, which is still maintained and kept in good order.

Richard Wood (2d) was born in 1723, and learned the trade of a cooper, which for a time he followed in the town of Greenwich, and was a man much respected and of good business capacity.

Richard Wood, the cooper, had two wives. His first wife was Hannah Davis, of Welsh descent. His second wife was the widow of Job Bacon. During the latter years of his life he had a sufficient property to enable him to retire from business, and was one of the judges of the Cumberland Court of Common Pleas. He purchased and lived in the house on the east side of the main street of Greenwich, originally built by Nicholas Gibbon in 1739.

Richard Wood (3d), was a man of superior intellect, well educated in the branches of learning taught at a good school maintained by the Friends in his native place, and for a few years was himself the teacher. His son entered into mercantile business at the Landing, as a partner in the firm of Sheppard, Daniel & Wood, a very prosperous concern. The firm, how-

ever, did not last very long. Sheppard having bought out his two partners, who stipulated not to set up a rival business for three years. During this interval Wood built the store-house, still standing, at the southwest corner of Main and Willow Streets, and carried on a successful business there several years. About the same time he erected the dwelling-house on the opposite corner of Willow Street, now owned and occupied by his son, Dr. George B. Wood, and cultivated one of the best farms adjoining thereto in that neighborhood. He thus accumulated a large fortune, which, like that of most landed proprietors, became considerably reduced a few years after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1812-15, but remained ample to the close of his life, in 1822.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. THOMAS E. HUNT.

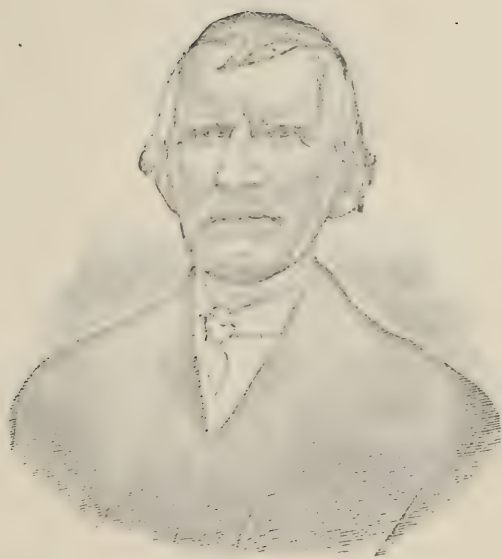
The Hunt family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Robert Hunt, the earliest representative in the county, having come from the north of Ireland, and settled in Shiloh, Cumberland Co., where he was an industrious farmer. He married Rebecca Ayars, daughter of a reputable farmer in Shiloh, and had one son, Bartholomew. Mr. Hunt, on the death of his wife, removed to North Carolina, while his son grew to manhood, acquired the trade of carpenter, married a Mrs. Wood, of Irish birth, and had children,—James B., John, William, Reuben, Esther, and Elizabeth. John married and left two sons, Richard and John, who settled in Springfield, Ohio. William became a physician, and settled in Salem County. Elizabeth married James Johnson, and lived until her death in Roadstown. Esther married Seelye Fithian, and lived and died upon the homestead.

James B. was born in Stow Creek township, and became in connection with his trade of cooper a farmer and merchant. He married Sarah, fifth daughter of Maskell Ewing, and grandfather of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, late United States senator. Their children were Thomas E., Reuben, William F., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hunt served during the war of the Revolution, was present at the battle of Trenton, and was during his later life a judge of the County Court, and a citizen of much influence. He died Aug. 5, 1824, in his seventy-first year. His son, Thomas Ewing, was born March 2, 1783, in Greenwich, his lifetime residence. His early advantages, though limited, were improved, after which he engaged in teaching, and ultimately purchased a farm at Stathems Neck, which was for many years his home. Later he became owner of the farm now the residence of his son, Thomas E. Hunt. He was four times married,—first to Margaret Johnson, who died Dec. 23, 1816; second, to Eliza Parvin, who

died June 6, 1822; third, to Mary H. Shipley, whose death occurred Nov. 3, 1823, and a fourth time to Miss Sarah, daughter of Arthur Clark. She was born Nov. 10, 1801, and died Dec. 16, 1873. Their children were Charles E. (deceased), Thomas E., and Mary C. Thomas E. was married Dec. 16, 1863, to Cornelia M., daughter of Samuel C. Fithian, who has had three children, Sarah E., and a son and daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Hunt having died, he married again on the 23d of January, 1879, Miss Margaret E., daughter of Henry E. Thomas, of Philadelphia. Their children are James B. and Frederick T. Mr. Hunt removed to the farm in Greenwich where the later years of his life were spent. He was an active politician and an earnest champion of the Old-Line Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he became equally enthusiastic in the advocacy of its principles. He was for a period of years a member of the board of freeholders, and held other township offices. He also represented his district in the Legislature of the State. His religious belief was in sympathy with the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member and an elder. Mr. Hunt possessed great business capacity, combined with strict integrity, which gave him a commanding influence in the community. He was benevolent and kindly in his instincts, with a purity of character and a genial manner which made all men his friends, and caused his death to be generally regretted. His official career was marked not only by sound judgment on all public questions, but by the most scrupulous honor. His moral character no less than his signal abilities commanded the deference of his associates, irrespective of party. His death occurred Jan. 19, 1859.

HON. REUBEN HUNT.

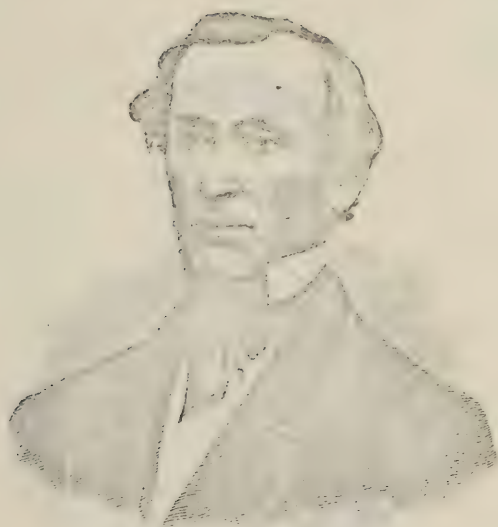
The subject of this sketch is the son of James B. Hunt, whose ancestry having been given in the sketch of his son, Thomas E., need not be repeated here. Reuben Hunt was born Feb. 9, 1785, in Greenwich, in the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Eliza E. Kellogg. His youth was spent here, first in attendance upon such advantages of education as were at command, and later upon the farm, where he gave a willing hand to the cultivation of the land his father owned. On the death of the latter, in 1824, he became the occupant of the homestead, which continued to be his home during his lifetime. He was married to Mrs. Phoebe Watson, daughter of Thomas Noble, of Greenwich, who was of English birth. Their children are Mary M., James, who died at the age of twenty-two, and Eliza E. Mary M. (deceased) married Jonathan Y. Leaming, of Greenwich, and left four children,—James, who died in 1866; Rebecca, who married Robert M. Rocaap, of Bridgeton; Reuben, who married Esola Compton, and served with credit



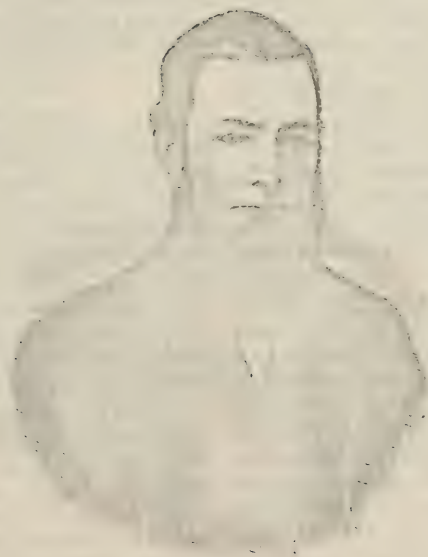
Thomas E. Hunt



Reuben Hunt



Samuel Watson



J. P. Watson

during the late war; and Frank H., who married Clara Capron, and is a farmer. Eliza E. Hunt married Reuben Kellogg, and has one child, Ruth E., who married Charles E. Wallis, of Maryland, and has children,—Margaret D. and Reuben H. K. Mr. Hunt was a staunch Whig in his political principles, and easily espoused the platform of the Republican party on its organization. He filled the offices of justice of the peace and commissioner, and was in 1822 elected freeholder of his township. He also represented his constituents in the State Legislature. Mr. Hunt was a man of much activity and energy, and participated in all measures which redounded to the general welfare, though naturally modest and unobtrusive in his demeanor. He was upright, honest, and earnest in defense of the right. His judgment and fidelity were frequently called into requisition in the execution of important trusts. The death of Mr. Hunt occurred July 27, 1865, and that of Mrs. Hunt Oct. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL WATSON.

The name of Samuel has been perpetuated in the Watson family for generations, and was borne by the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who probably resided upon the farm in the township of Greenwich now occupied by Jonathan Leaming. Among his children was Samuel, who married Miss Hannah Skellinger, of Cape May, N. J., and had two sons, Samuel and David. The death of Mr. Watson occurred in 1815. His son Samuel was born in 1790, and having inherited the taste for agricultural employments peculiar to his ancestors, became a farmer on the paternal lands, which were equally divided between his brother David and himself.

Samuel married Ruth, daughter of Job Sheppard, of Hopewell township, and had children,—David, Samuel (deceased), Samuel 2d, Job S., and Hannah S. (Mrs. Job English, of Greenwich). Mr. Watson died Oct. 27, 1831, in his forty-first year. His wife, who subsequently became Mrs. Bacon, died April 2, 1883, in her eighty-seventh year, having been for forty years an active member of the Baptist Church of Greenwich. Their son Samuel was born May 6, 1824, in Greenwich township; and having been left fatherless at an early age, he was required in a measure to depend upon his own resources for success in life. He acquired a knowledge of farming, and having already formed habits of self-reliance and industry, began bravely the battle of life. At the age of twenty-seven he rented a farm, and was, in December, 1852, married to Phoebe, daughter of William and Mary Bacon, to whom was born a daughter, Mary B. Mr. Watson then removed to the Bacon homestead, which was for fourteen years his residence. In 1865 he purchased the farm where he at present resides, and where he is still actively engaged in farming pursuits. He was in his political principles formerly a Whig, and at a later date a Republican, but has

never been a strict partisan, nor ambitious for official preferment. He is a Baptist in his religious faith, and a member of the church of that denomination at Roadstown, as are also his wife and daughter.

HOWELL P. WATSON.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Watson was Isaac, whose son, Howell P., resided in Greenwich township, where he followed agricultural employments. By his marriage to Sarah Ludden he had children,—Howell P., George, William, Lydia (Mrs. Fithian), Elizabeth (Mrs. Miller), and Ann (Mrs. Probasco). Mr. Watson passed his life in Greenwich township, where his death occurred at his home. His son, Howell P., was born Nov. 8, 1793, and continued the occupation of his father on the land now the property of his son, Howell P. He was married on the 11th of March, 1828, to Tabitha B. Mulford, whose birth occurred Nov. 23, 1798. Their children were Sarah (Mrs. Alpheus Brooks), born in 1817; Elizabeth (Mrs. William Nice, wife of a Baptist clergyman), born in 1821; Howell P.; and one who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Watson occurred Feb. 11, 1826, in his thirty-third year, while his wife still survives, and enjoys in her advanced age robust health. Their son, Howell P., whose life is here briefly sketched, was born Dec. 25, 1824, on the homestead farm, his youth having been spent at Roadstown, with his grandfather, Isaac Mulford. Both the neighboring school and the farm absorbed his time and energies until sixteen years of age, when the home of his step-father, Henry L. Smalley, of Bowentown, became his residence, and the employments of the farm still engaged his attention, with intervals devoted to study. At the age of twenty-one, having inherited his portion of his father's farm, he purchased the remaining shares, and began vigorously an independent career of farming. He was married, April 9, 1851, to Lydia A., daughter of John Probasco, of Greenwich. Their children are Francis H., born April 6, 1858; Louisa B., whose birth occurred Oct. 21, 1863; and two who died in youth. Mr. Watson has, since his accession to the paternal farm, been wholly occupied in its management, and had neither time nor inclination for a life of political excitement, though he casts his vote on successive elections, and is in sympathy with Republican measures. He supports with his means and influence the Baptist Church of Roadstown, of which Mrs. Watson is a member.

GABRIEL D. HALL.

The Hall family are of English extraction, though no record of the arrival and settlement of its progenitors in America has been preserved. Ebenezer Hall was a resident of Greenwich township, and died at Bacon's Neck in 1805. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Salem County, and had

children.—Ann (Mrs. John Bacon, deceased) and Gabriel D.; though by a previous marriage he had one daughter.

Gabriel D. was born March 27, 1802, at Bacon's Neck. After a period spent at the Friends' school, and later at popular places of instruction at Haddonfield, N. J., and in Philadelphia, he returned to his home, and engaged in the cultivation of the farm in connection with his step-father. On attaining his majority his patrimony embraced the farm which is his present home, where he has since resided. Having followed the routine line of farm labor until 1849, he removed to Greenwich village, and was for fourteen years one of its residents. In 1863 he returned again to the farm, which has since been his home. He was married on the 19th of March, 1823, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Lucy Wheaton, and had children,—Ebenezer, born in 1825; Mary W., born in 1826; Isaac W., whose birth occurred in 1828; Ann B., born in 1829; Gabriel D., in 1832; George, in 1835; Gabriel D. (2d), in 1838, of whom Ann B. (Mrs. Charles L. Watson) is now living. Mrs. Hall died Aug. 31, 1849, in her forty-fifth year. Mr. Hall was again, in 1850, married to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Harris, of Roadstown, whose birth occurred Sept. 10, 1813. Their children are Edward F., born Nov. 9, 1850; John M., born March 23, 1852; and Charles B., whose birth occurred Nov. 24, 1857. Of this number John M. survives and cultivates the farm. He was married, in 1877, to Jenny O., daughter of John C. Fenderson, of Cape May, N. J., born March 29, 1857, and has three children,—Anna M., May F., and Charles F. Mr. Hall was a staunch Old-Line Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he indorsed the articles of its platform, and emphasized his belief in its principles with his vote. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Baptist Church of Greenwich, of which he is a deacon.

CAPT. CHARLES MILLER.

John Miller, grandfather of Capt. Charles Miller, emigrated from Germany, and located in Cumberland County, N. J., probably in Greenwich township. He married, and had children,—Martin, George, John, Ann (who became Mrs. Riley), Samuel, Lott, Mary Ann, and Philip (who died in youth). The death of Mr. Miller occurred in Greenwich township, where his son John was born, and where his life was spent, either as a farmer or as the popular landlord of the village hotel of Greenwich. He also for a period followed the fortunes of the water, and was owner and master of a packet running from his home to Philadelphia. He married Rebecca Van Winkle, of Greenwich, and had children,—Edwin F., Charles, John (who died in youth), Samuel (deceased), and Rebecca W. Mr. Miller was a man of much activity and energy, and led a busy life until his death, which occurred in

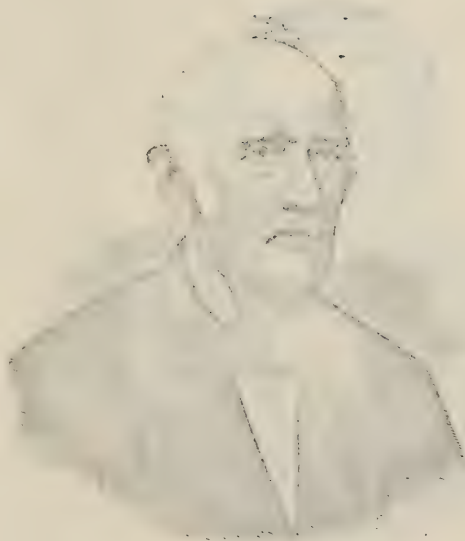
1846. His son Charles was born Nov. 26, 1827, in Greenwich township, where, with the exception of a very brief interval, his life has been spent. The public school and later the Friends' school in Greenwich, afforded him a limited education, and at nineteen the farm offered a field of labor, which soon engaged all his energies. At twenty he determined upon the life of a waterman, and embarked on a schooner engaged in the coasting trade.

Capt. Miller was thus employed for several years, after which he returned to Greenwich and became interested in the grain trade. Three years later he resumed his craft as a boatman, and until his retirement was master of a vessel trading along the coast. He was, Jan. 10, 1854, married to Miss Harriet N., daughter of Samuel C. Fithian, of Greenwich. Their children are Anna P., Rebecca, Addie M., Samuel F., and Edwin F., of whom Samuel F. is the only survivor.

Capt. Miller in politics inclines to the principles of the Democracy, though neither his tastes nor habits of life have encouraged an active political life. He has abandoned business pursuits other than those incidental to the management of his private interests, and leads a life of retirement. Both he and Mrs. Miller are members of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, the captain being one of its board of trustees.

DANIEL M. SHEPPARD.

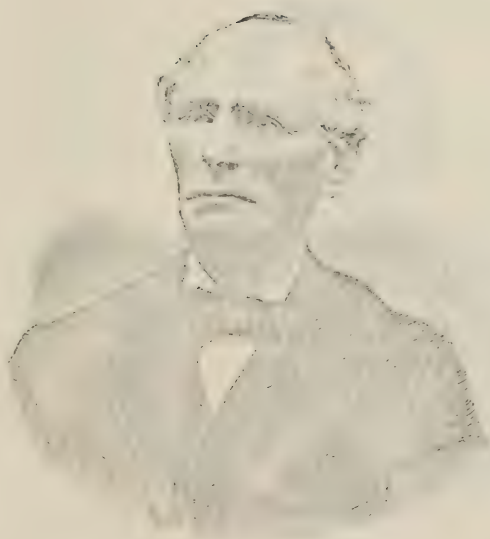
Enoch Sheppard, who was born in 1710 and died July 24, 1769, in his fifty-ninth year, was probably the son of Enoch, who died in 1718, and the grandson of John, one of the four brothers who settled in Cumberland County. Enoch had two wives; the first, named Rachel, born in 1713, and who died in 1756 in her forty-third year, was the mother of all his children. His second wife was Mrs. Martha, widow of John Swinney. Enoch Sheppard lived and died at Bowentown, Hopewell township, on the farm now belonging to the heirs of ex-Sheriff Jonathan Fithian, which land he willed to his son Furman. He had five daughters—Lucy (Mrs. Smith), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Dare, and by a second union Mrs. James Robinson), Dorothy (Mrs. Brooks), Rachel (Mrs. Bacon), and Dorcas—and one son, Furman. The latter, who is the grandfather of Daniel M., was born July 6, 1756. He was twice married,—first, on the 15th of September, to Mary —, and again on the 20th of December, 1780, to Hannah Maskell, who was born Oct. 26, 1759, and died April, 1853. Furman died Dec. 21, 1832, in Bridgeton. He was chosen freeholder for Hopewell in 1805, and held other offices in the township. He was an ensign in the State troops, and served during the war of the Revolution. After its close he was for many years a captain in the Cumberland militia, and subsequently major in the Cumberland Battalion. His children by



Gabriel D Hall



Charles Miller



D. M. Sheppard



Benj. F. Maud

the first marriage were Enoch and Mary, and by the second union Rachel, Sarah, Daniel M., Robert, Edmund, Thomas C., Samuel F., Eliza E., and William. Edmund was a physician, who lived and practiced at Newport, Cumberland Co., for many years, was elected chosen freeholder, and a member of the Legislature in 1825. In 1837 he removed to Eufaula, Ala., where his death occurred in 1874. Thomas C., father of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 15, 1793, and married Sarah S., daughter of Isaac Mulford. Their four children were Edward, Isaac M., Daniel M., and Lewis Henry. Isaac M. and Lewis Henry died in infancy, and Sarah S., who was born April 2, 1797, died June 6, 1826. Edward Sheppard was born March 25, 1817, and resided for many years in Delaware, where he represented his district in the State Legislature. He removed in 1859 to the West, and died Sept. 9, 1879. Thomas C. Sheppard married for his second wife Mrs. Mary M. Porter, to whom were born two children,—Thomas Henry and Mary Emma. Daniel M. was born Aug. 7, 1821, and spent his youth at Bacon's Neck, in Greenwich township, where he enjoyed ordinary advantages of education. He first became a farmer, and subsequently engaged in teaching, after which, in 1855, he engaged in a general grain and mercantile business, in which he was eminently successful. He was married Oct. 25, 1866, to Fanny A., daughter of David Cook. They have one child, Sallie Mulford. Mr. Sheppard now resides in Greenwich, where he leads a life of comparative retirement.

BENJAMIN F. MAUL.

Tradition relates that two brothers of the Maul family came at an early date from England, one of whom settled in New Jersey. From him was descended Garrison Maul, who resided in Bridgeton, where he was extensively engaged in business operations. Mr. Maul cultivated a farm, was a prosperous merchant, and also engaged in the cutting and shipping of wood to Philadelphia, one of the most active business industries of that period. He married Phoebe, daughter of Mason Mulford, of Roadstown, and had children,—Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Garrison, now deceased), Mary (Mrs. Lewis M. Goodwin), Lucius (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Maria (Mrs. Charles Kain, deceased), Benjamin F., and William G. The survivors of this number are Mary, who resides in Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa., and has one daughter, Mrs. Huldah Jones; William G., of Omaha, Neb., who married Miss Ella Dare, and has one daughter, Mary; and Benjamin F., who is the subject of this sketch, and was born July 14, 1823, in Bridgeton. His early life was spent in Salem and Roadstown, where such advantages of education as the common schools afforded were enjoyed by him. In 1849 he engaged in farming occupations, having

rented a farm for a period of three years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Greenwich and became interested in the grain business, which was continued with success for twenty-five years, after which he led a life of comparative retirement. Mr. Maul was married December, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Bacon, of Bacon's Neck, Greenwich township. Their children are Lizzie and Annie H. (Mrs. Bolton Lott, of Bridgeton). Mr. Maul was in politics formerly a Republican, but has not recently confined himself within party lines, choosing rather to be independent in the exercise of his franchise, and giving his support to men of character for office, irrespective of party. Both he and his wife are supporters of the Baptist faith and members of the Cohansey Baptist Church of Roadstown.

JAMES DARE.

The subject of this sketch is the great-grandson of Benoni Dare, the son of William Dare (1st), who was sheriff of Salem County from 1703 to 1705 (see biographical sketch of William Dare). Benoni bought of the Gibbons, Sept. 10, 1730, a tract of land containing over three hundred acres, a part of their survey of five thousand five hundred acres. The land included in this purchase is in Stow Creek township, and lies on the northeasterly side of the road from Roadstown to Jericho, extending from Roadstown westward, taking in the farm now owned by Thomas Kernan. He was a farmer, and probably lived on this tract the most of his life. He also owned a large quantity of other lands, including a plantation in Greenwich township, to which he removed previous to 1760, and resided there until his death in 1770. He had two wives, the second of whom was Mrs. Clemmons Waithman, whom he married in May, 1760. His children were all by his first wife, and were as follows: Elkanah, who died in 1759, leaving a widow, two sons, Benoni and Elkanah, and six daughters; William, born May, 1735, married, and had two sons and eight daughters; Abiel, who left five children,—Abiel, Gabriel, Joseph, Gilman, and David; Reuben, to whom his father left his home-place in Greenwich, and who died in September, 1777, leaving children,—Margaret, Millicent, Samuel, and perhaps others; James, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Rachel.

James, son of Benoni, was a farmer, and lived in Greenwich township. He died Nov. 30, 1791, leaving a widow, Mary Ann, and two children, Hugh Blackwood and Benoni, the latter of whom removed to Pittsgrove township, Salem Co., and left descendants there.

Hugh Blackwood Dare was born in 1771. He was a farmer, and lived and died at Bacon's Neck, Greenwich township, Charles Bacon having afforded him a home on the death of his father, where he remained

nine years. He was married, in 1802, to Martha Angvine, and had one son, James, the subject of this sketch, who was left motherless when eighteen months old.

Mr. Dare died in 1831, in his sixtieth year, while residing with his son James, who was born July 24, 1803, in Greenwich township. His youth was altogether devoid of romance, and, when but a lad, circumstances made him the architect of his own fortunes. He began active life as a quill-boy in the shop of a country weaver, and having acquired the trade followed it until thirty-two years of age. He was married on the 9th of May, 1822, to Prudence Rulon, who

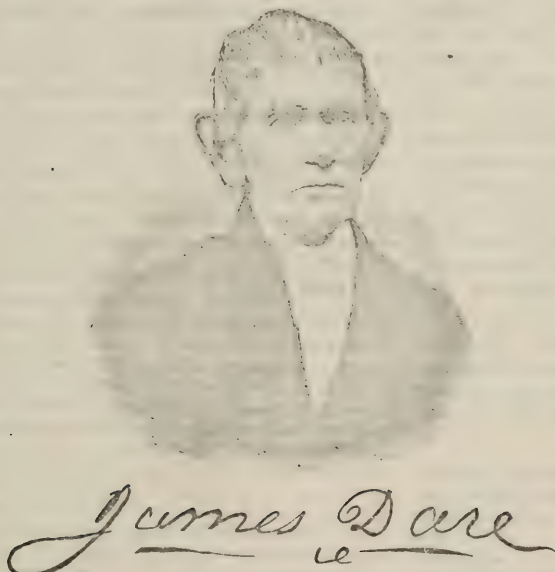
been identified with the excitements of political life. He cast his first Presidential ballot for John Quincy Adams, and has since the formation of the Republican party been one of its firm adherents. He was educated in the faith of the Quakers, and, in 1841, having connected himself with the Friends' Meeting has since been identified with them.

PHILIP G. SHEPPARD.

The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry to Thomas Sheppard, one of the four brothers who settled at Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683. He

was a large land-owner, and included in his possessions two hundred and fifty acres of land in Shrewsbury Neck (now Upper Back Neck), purchased in 1698. He was a member of the Fifth Assembly after the union of East and West Jersey, which met Nov. 21, 1709, and was dissolved Jan. 31, 1710, an office then requiring the holder to own one thousand acres of land. His death occurred in 1721, his wife, Ann, having survived him. He had children,—Moses, David, James, and Ann. James died leaving a son James (2d). Moses, son of Thomas, was born about the year 1700, and married Dec. 6, 1722, Mary Dennis. He resided upon two hundred and forty acres of land which was his patrimony. He was a member of the Old Cohamsey Baptist Church, as was also his brother, though his wife was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a member of the Fourteenth Assembly, which sat from Aug. 18 until Dec. 8, 1744. Mr. Sheppard died in January, 1753. His children were Rachel, born Sept. 29, 1723; Nathan,

born Nov. 13, 1726; John, born Dec. 28, 1730; Sarah, whose birth occurred Feb. 13, 1732; Moses, born July 23, 1737; and Mary, born Dec. 1, 1741. The sons changed their religious faith and united with the Society of Friends. John, son of Moses, married, in 1756, Priscilla, daughter of Richard Wood. He removed to Greenwich, and in 1760 purchased the brick house and property at the Landing, which has remained in the family until the present time, and a view of which is given on an adjacent page. He was a prosperous merchant, and in 1772 was elected a member of the last Assembly that met prior to the Revolution. He was also a member of the Assemblies of 1785, '86, '87, '88. His death occurred Jan. 12, 1805. His children were Rachel, born July 2, 1762; Mary, born Nov. 4, 1764; John (2d), born Jan. 29, 1767; Priscilla, born Nov. 25, 1769; Richard



died in 1828, leaving children,—Franklin, residing in Bridgeton, and married to Caroline Fogg, of Stow Creek, and Mark R., who is a farmer, and married to Mary Stewart. James Dare was married a second time, Oct. 6, 1831, to Sarah E., daughter of Andrew and Mary Smith, of Salem County. Their children are Prudence Ann (Mrs. James Butler); Richard S., married to Beulah Tyler, and a second time to Rachel Ann Marble; and Sarah T. (deceased), who was Mrs. Stephen Coleman. Mr. Dare, in 1835, gave his attention to farming employments, and in 1838 purchased the farm which is his present residence. His wife having died in 1849, he was again married, in 1853, to Hannah B. Harmer, of Salem County. His later life has been devoted to farming occupations, in which he has been successful, though now debarr'd by the advance of years from active labor. Mr. Dare has never

W., whose birth occurred in 1771; Sarah, born Aug. 22, 1775; and Moses, born Feb. 3, 1777. John (2d), grandfather of Philip G., married Mary, daughter of Mark Miller. He succeeded his father in the business at the Landing, which he greatly increased. He was also member of Assembly in 1798. Their children were Thomas R., born April 29, 1789; Mark M., born Jan. 12, 1791; Charles R., whose birth occurred Feb. 10, 1793; Benjamin, born March 14, 1795; Charles, born Feb. 24, 1798; Priscilla W., born May 15, 1800; John E., born Nov. 28, 1802; Mary Ann, born about 1807; Clarkson, born April 14, 1813.

Mr. Sheppard's death occurred June 1, 1855. Of these children, John E. inherited the homestead in Greenwich now occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. His life was passed in mercantile and farming pursuits at the paternal home, where his death occurred Jan. 12, 1882. He was a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, a gentleman of quiet tastes and of religious life, caring little for the excitements of a political or public career. He married for his first wife Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wood, of Greenwich, and had children,—George Wood and Elizabeth Wood, who died in infancy. By a second union with Margaret, daughter of Philip Garrett, of Philadelphia, on the 2d of January, 1849, were born children,—Philip G., subject of this sketch; Annie E., wife of James S. Lippincott, of Haddonfield; and Margaret. His son, Philip Garrett, was born April 12, 1842, in Greenwich. When sufficiently old he repaired to a school at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and on his return decided to pursue the healthful employments of a farmer. At a later period he embarked in the grain, coal, and fertilizing business on the wharf adjoining the homestead. This wharf is situated on the Cohansey River, fourteen miles below Bridgeton and six miles from the mouth of the river, which is at this point navigable for vessels of five hundred tons burden. Mr. Sheppard married in 1867, Miss Elizabeth W. Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1872. He was again married in April, 1882, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Sheppard, of Greenwich. Mr. Sheppard is still engaged in active business pursuits, as also in the cultivation of a farm, and is a successful peach-grower.

Though inclining toward the principles of the Republican party, he is not an active participant in politics. His brother, George W. Sheppard, was born in March, 1826, and educated at Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., and elsewhere. On the completion of his studies he engaged in farming occupations on the spot known as the Wood homestead, where for thirty years he was thus actively employed. In 1880 he removed to Greenwich, where he now resides.

He married Miss Ruth E., daughter of Moses Sheppard, of Greenwich, to whom were born five children. The only survivor of this number is John E., a practicing physician in Atlantic City.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TOWNSHIP OF HOPEWELL.

Boundaries and Description.—Hopewell township is one of the original townships created by the act setting off the county. It is bounded north by Upper Alloways Creek township, Salem County; east by the Cohansey River, separating it from Deerfield and Fairfield, and by the Third Ward of Bridgeton; south by the Cohansey, separating it from Fairfield on this side also; and west by Greenwich and Stow Creek. Its original limits included the Third Ward of Bridgeton, which was set off from it in 1848 as the township of Cohansey, and has been since incorporated into the city of Bridgeton. Its surface is slightly rolling, and is a fine agricultural soil, covered with well-tilled farms and neat and commodious residences. Nearly its entire surface is under cultivation. Lying adjacent to the city of Bridgeton, a good market is offered for the sale of produce and grain. Corn, wheat, hay, and oats are extensively grown in the township, while tomatoes, market produce, and fruits constitute no small items in the yearly returns. Along the southern end of the township, bordering on the Cohansey, the meadows have been reclaimed by banking out the tide, and large crops of hay and grain are produced on some of them, while others of them are used for grazing purposes only. The villages of Shiloh and Roadtown lie partly in this township and partly in Stow Creek, and the neighborhood called Bowentown and the post-office of Cohansey lie wholly within it. The population of the township in 1880 was seventeen hundred and sixty-four.

VILLAGES.

Shiloh.—The village of Shiloh lies in both Hopewell and Stow Creek townships, the road from Greenwich through Roadtown to Philadelphia passing directly through it. It is about four miles northwest of Bridgeton, in the centre of a rich agricultural community, and in 1880 had a population of two hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and forty-three of whom resided on the Hopewell side and one hundred and twenty-two in Stow Creek. It is situated on that part of Dr. James Wass' survey which he sold to Robert Ayers, Nov. 21, 1765, containing two thousand two hundred acres. A company of Baptists came from Swansea, Mass., to this region with Rev. Timothy Brooks in 1687, and settled in the neighborhood of Bowentown, as is related in the sketch of the Cohansey Baptist Church. They were followed by the above Robert Ayers, who first settled in Back Neck, on six hundred acres of land which he bought of Restore Lippincott, of Burlington County, but soon removed to the land he purchased of James Wass. He was probably a Seventh-Day Baptist when he came to this county in 1765, and sold off his tract to those of his own faith, who naturally settled in the

same neighborhood, the better to carry out their belief and to keep the seventh day as the Sabbath. The establishment of a church of the Sabbatarian order at what was then called Cohansey Corners in 1737, but which name was soon changed to the more melodious one of Shiloh, made a nucleus about which the settlers of this faith gathered, and ever since has caused a slow but steady growth of the village. The history of the village is the history of the church, very few except the adherents of this faith residing within its limits. The surrounding country for a distance of from one to one and a half miles in all directions is filled with highly-cultivated farms, nearly all belonging to those of this faith. To one unaccustomed to the sight it seems out of place to find the people at work on their farms and in their shops and houses on the first day of the week, but if such a person will look in upon this community on the seventh day, and observe the scrupulous regard they show for the Sabbath as they view it, he must feel that only a conscientious conviction of the truth of their belief can inspire them in upholding the banner of Sabbatarianism in the midst of surroundings which ever tend to change their adherents, especially the younger portion of them, to advocates of the keeping of the first day as the Sabbath.

The first settlers of Shiloh were an intelligent people, and Shiloh became noted for its schools. In 1818 an academy was opened under the charge of Professor E. P. Larkin, A.M., who gave it its first impetus. In 1840 it was chartered as Union Academy. In 1850 the old church edifice was given to them, and was fitted up for their purposes. In 1866 a new two-story handsome brick building, about fifty feet square, was erected at an expense of ten thousand dollars, the first floor for recitation-rooms and laboratory, and the second being a large and excellent hall. For many years it was very successful, and hundreds of the youth of this section of the State enjoyed its facilities under the principalship of Professor Larkin, Professor George S. M. Cottrell, and others. But it was allowed to go down, and after standing idle for some time the building was bought by the public school district during the last year, and it is now used for public school purposes.

This community is almost purely agricultural. A canning establishment, started a year ago, is prosperous. A post-office was established here July 24, 1841, Isaac D. Titsworth being the first incumbent; the present officer is Theodore F. Davis, appointed June 11, 1882.

Roadstown is likewise situated partly in Hopewell and partly in Stow Creek, divided by the road above mentioned. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and it was early settled by the descendants of the first settlers. Its former importance was much greater than at present. Up to the Revolution it ranked next to Greenwich, New England Town, and Cohansey Bridge in importance, and would have

been the equal of the last but for the county buildings located there. It was once called Kingstown, but that name was never generally used. During the Revolution and for some time previous and afterwards it was generally known as Sayre's Cross-Roads, from Ananias Sayre, the leading citizen of the place, who had been sheriff of the county two different terms. Since the beginning of this century it has been known by its present name. The post-office was established Jan. 1, 1803, with Thomas Harris as postmaster, and it is now held by Isaac H. Swing, appointed March 21, 1873. It contains a Baptist and a Methodist Church. The population is about two hundred.

Bowentown is the cross-roads of the old road from Bridgeton to Roadstown and the road from Lower Hopewell northward towards Philadelphia. It has been called by that name ever since the settlement of the Bowsens at this place about 1687. It is also a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. There are fifteen or twenty houses within a half-mile of the place, but only a half-dozen within one or two hundred yards.

Cohansey, formerly called New Boston, is the name of a post-office in the extreme northern portion of the township, established March 3, 1870, with Jonathan B. Evans as postmaster. The present incumbent, James D. Evans, was appointed March 3, 1877.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF HOPEWELL.

1748. Josiah Parvin.	1788. Nathan Sheppard.
Obadiah Robins.	John Golder.
1749. ———	1789. Nathan Sheppard.
1750-51. Josiah Parvin.	1790. Nathan Sheppard.
Obadiah Robins.	John Burgin.
1752-53. Josiah Parvin.	1791-93. John Burgin.
Isaac Mills.	El Elmer.
1754. Obadiah Robins.	1794-95. Nathan Sheppard.
Samuel Fielden.	El Elmer.
1755. Abraham Reeves.	1796. ———
Samuel Fielden.	El Elmer.
1756. ———	1797. Nathan Sheppard.
1757. Abraham Reeves.	El Elmer.
Enoch Sheppard.	1798. El Elmer.
1758-59. Benjamin Holmes.	David Potter.
Samuel Harris.	1799. David Potter.
1760. Samuel Harris.	Jonathan Bowen.
1761. Obadiah Robins.	1800. James Sheppard.
1762-67. Benjamin Mulford.	Seth Bowen.
John Miller.	1801-3. Jeremiah Brooks.
1768. Samuel Harris.	Seth Bowen.
Josiah Sheppard.	1804. Jeremiah Brooks.
1769. Samuel Harris.	Moses Platts.
1770. Samuel Harris.	1805. Furman Sheppard.
1771. ———	Moses Platts.
1772-73. John Reeves.	1806. George Burgin.
Ephraim Mills.	Jeremiah Brooks.
1774-76. Job Butcher.	1807. George Burgin.
Isaac Mulford.	Daniel Bishop.
1777-79. John Reeve.	1808. James Sheppard, Sr.
Thomas Brown.	Dr. Francis G. Brewster.
1780-82. Thomas Brown.	1809-10. Timothy Elmer.
John Burgin.	George Burgin.
1783. ———	1811. Timothy Elmer.
Thomas Brown.	Moses Platts.
1784-87. John Barry.	1812. John Sibley.
Thomas Brown.	Dr. Charles Clark.

1813. Isaac W. Crane.
Dr. Charles Clark.
1814. Dr. Charles Clark.
Timothy Elmer.
1815. Dr. Charles Clark.
Daniel Johnson.
1816. Dr. Charles Clark.
Hosea Smeaton.
1817. Dr. Charles Clark.
David Lupton.
1818-19. Dr. Charles Clark.
Smith Bowen.
1820-21. John Sibley.
Dan Suckins.
1822. Dan Suckins.
Abijah Harris.
1823. Jeremiah Davis.
Abijah Harris.
1824. David Lupton.
John Sibley.
1825. William Sheppard.
Dan Suckins.
1826. William Sheppard.
Smith Bowen.
1827. Levi B. Davis.
Abijah Harris.
1828. Levi B. Davis.
Dr. Isaac H. Hampton.
1829. Levi B. Davis.
David Sheppard.
1830-31. Daniel Theson.
David Sheppard.
1832-34. Levi B. Davis.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1835. Archibald Minch.
Lewis Melrose.
1836. Archibald Minch.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1837. Daniel M. Woodruff.
1837. Jeremiah Parvin.
1838. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Archibald Minch.
1839-40. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Levi B. Davis.
1841. Daniel M. Woodruff.
Jeremiah B. Davis.
1842. Henry L. Smalley.
Levi B. Davis.
1843. Levi B. Davis.
Daniel M. Woodruff.
1844. Joseph W. Woodruff.
Jeremiah Parvin.
1845-46. Jeremiah Parvin.
Henry L. Smalley.
1847. Jeremiah Parvin.
William Riley.
1848-50. Archibald Minch.
Jeremiah B. Davis.
1857-59. Archibald Minch.
Richard Minch.
1860. Joseph H. Ogden.
William B. Gaspey.
1861-67. Joseph H. Ogden.
Richard Minch.
1868. Joseph H. Ogden.
Henry W. Gaspey.
1869-72. Joseph H. Ogden.
Robert Wace.
1873. Lewis M. Hines.
Joseph A. Minch.
1874-76. Robert Wace.
Francis B. Minch.
1877. Francis B. Minch.
Frank H. Prosser.
1878. Francis B. Minch.
Michael M. Johnson.
1879-80. Frank B. Minch.
1881-83. Joseph S. Gaspey.

CHURCHES.

First Cohansey Baptist Church at Roadstown.
—This is the oldest church in the county, antedating the Fairfield Presbyterian Church several years.

Rev. Robert Kelsay, pastor of this church from 1756 to 1789, in a sketch of the church furnished Morgan Edwards, says that "about the year 1683 some Baptists from the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, settled in the neighborhood of Cohansey, particularly David Sheppard, Thomas Abbot, William Button, etc.; in 1685 arrived hither from Rhode Island government Obadiah Holmes and John Cornelius; in 1688 Kinner (Rinear) Vanlyst, John Child, and Thomas Lambstone (Lambson) were baptized by Rev. Elias Keach, of Pennepek. About this time Rev. Thomas Killingworth settled not far off, which increased the number of Baptists to nine souls, and probably to near as many more including the sisters; however, the above nine persons were formed into a church with the assistance of said Killingworth, whom they chose to be their minister. This was done in the spring of 1690." Researches show these nine were not all the Baptists here at that time. David Sheppard had brothers, John, Thomas, and James, settled near him in Back Neck, who were adherents of that faith, and probably members, as they are known to have been at a later time, and in the neighborhood were also John Gillman, John Lacey, and Alexander Smyth, all of whom

were adherents of the Baptist faith and probably members, and among those who formed this church. Mr. Kelsay, from the way he words his statement, evidently does not wish to be understood as naming all of them. Rev. Thomas Killingworth became their first pastor. His field extended not only throughout the lower part of this State, but into Chester County, Pa., where were Baptists under his charge. He was one of the presiding judges of Salem Court, and was one of the leading men in the community. At a court held at Salem, Dec. 24, 1706, of which he was the presiding judge, he signed the articles of the Toleration Act, for exempting dissenters from the penalty of certain laws, and took the oath as the act directs. At a court held April 13, 1708, on the application of himself and Jeremiah Nickson, they "obtained orders that the house of Jeremiah Nickson, in Penn's Neck, should be the place of Thomas Killingworth's ordinary preaching or religious worship." He lived in Salem, at the head of Broadway, on the property so long owned by the Keasbey family, where he died pastor of the church, in the spring of 1709, leaving a wife, Prudence, who also died in a few months, but no children. During his pastorate the church built and occupied a log meeting-house in Back Neck, on the south side of the Cohansey. The Baptist Church in Ireland from which this one originated, called "Cleagh Keating," was in a flourishing condition in 1767, and was still in existence in 1808, but it is now extinct.

About 1687 a company of Welsh Baptists, part of Rev. John Miles' company, who came from Swansea, Wales, in 1663, and settled at Swansea, Mass., came from there to Cohansey and settled in the neighborhood of Bowentown, where they built a meeting-house and were a regularly-organized church, with Rev. Timothy Brooks as pastor. They differed regarding predestination, singing of psalms, laying on of hands, and the like, and thus a separate organization was kept up by them for twenty-three years.

After Mr. Killingworth's death, through the efforts of Rev. Valentine Wightman, the two churches united on the principle of "bearance and forbearance," and Mr. Brooks became pastor of the united church. Each of the meeting-houses being inconvenient to the other part of the united church, a new site was selected in Lower Hopewell, about half-way between the two former houses and near the Cohansey, so that those residing on the south of the river could cross in boats, while those at Bowentown could go to meet them at the new location. Roger Maul gave them the land for their meeting-house and graveyard, by deed dated Dec. 28, 1713, where now is the old Baptist graveyard, about a quarter of a mile east of Sheppard's mill. This graveyard was afterwards enlarged by a gift of a piece of land from Nathan Sheppard, by deed of Feb. 6, 1779, and contains in all about an acre and a quarter of land. Here they erected a church, probably in 1714, where their services were

afterwards held. The place of crossing the Cohansey by those residing on the south side was from what is called the "Red-House Farm," now owned by Thomas B. Husted, to a landing in the marsh, but near the upland on the north side, a little farther up the river, where the remains of an old landing are still to be seen. This landing was about a mile south of the church, and from its general use for this purpose it became known as "Baptist Landing," a name which has ever since remained, although now gradually fading away with the disuse and disappearance of the old landing.

Rev. Timothy Brooks continued to minister to the church until 1716, when he passed away, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. According to Mr. Kelsay's letter to Morgan Edwards, Mr. Brooks "was not eminent for either parts or learning, yet he was a very useful preacher, meek in his carriage, of a sweet and loving temper, and always open to conviction, which gained him universal esteem, and made the Welsh ministers labor to instruct him in the ways of the Lord more perfectly."

His wife was Hannah Bowen, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was the ancestor of those of that name in this vicinity.

During a vacancy of nearly five years the church was supplied once a month by Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, pastor of the Cape May Church.

Rev. William Butcher, a young man from Chester County, Pa., seems to have been attracted to Cohansey by a young lady whom he subsequently married. He was invited to preach for them, and gave great satisfaction. Having secured his services he was ordained pastor of the church in 1721, but his life of usefulness was soon ended. He died Dec. 12, 1724, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

During a vacancy of nearly six years the church was again supplied once a month by Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, of Cape May, and at the end of that time, in 1730, he became the pastor of the church. Mr. Jenkins was a man of talents, and while at Cape May was one of the members of the Assembly from that county for many years. While in the Assembly a bill was introduced "to punish such as denied the doctrine of Trinity, the divinity of Christ, and the inspiration of the Scriptures." Mr. Jenkins stood boldly forth as the champion of soul liberty, declaring that, although he believed those doctrines as firmly as the warmest advocate of the ill-designed bill, he would never consent to oppose those who rejected them with law or with any other weapon than argument. As a result the bill was quashed, to the great disappointment of those who would have the scenes of persecution which raged in New England repeated in New Jersey. The church grew under his labors, and outposts at Pittsgrove, Alloways Creek, Dividing Creek, and Great Egg Harbor were established. Three young men, Abraham Garrison, Robert Kelsay, and Job Sheppard, were licensed to preach, and in 1741

a new meeting-house, thirty-six by thirty-two feet, was built on the lot where the old church stood. Mr. Jenkins died June 2, 1754.

Rev. Robert Kelsay, a licentiate of the church, who had been serving the branch at Pittsgrove, was immediately invited to become their pastor, but he declined. Having been at Pittsgrove about twelve years, he was attached to the people there, and moreover thought that Rev. Job Sheppard was the proper successor of Mr. Jenkins. But a fire having burned his dwelling-house at Pittsgrove in April, 1756, the call was renewed and accepted. May 18, 1756, he removed to Cohansey. The old records of the church having been burned in the loss of Mr. Kelsay's house, he commenced a new pastoral register. It is a large folio, begun in 1757, and contains a list of the members, one hundred and six, at that time. April 27, 1757, a farm of one hundred and seven acres was bought as a parsonage, situated at Bowentown, and was retained by the church until Sept. 6, 1785, when it was sold to David Bowen. It is the present excellent farm of John S. Holmes. During his pastorate a church was formed at Dividing Creek in 1761, Salem having been formed in 1755, just before he became pastor. His pastorate ended with his death, May 30, 1789, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Rev. William Rogers, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the honorary degree of D.D., supplied the church most of the time for the next year, during which twenty-three persons were baptized.

Rev. Henry Smalley took charge of the church July 3, 1790. He was born Oct. 23, 1765, and graduated at Princeton in 1786; was licensed to preach soon after, and Nov. 8, 1790, was ordained pastor of this church. In 1798 a subscription was started toward building a new house of worship. In December, 1799, a lot of three acres was purchased at Roadstown for one hundred and twenty dollars. Materials were gathered together, and the house erected and dedicated in 1802. It was forty-five by sixty-three feet, with side and end galleries. He received a yearly salary of \$333.33.

In 1812 steps were taken toward building a meeting-house at Bridgeton, which was finally accomplished by Jan. 1, 1817. In 1819 five were dismissed to form a church at Canton, Salem Co. In January, 1828, thirty-eight members were dismissed to form a church at Bridgeton, who had been occupying the house built by this church in 1812-16. Jan. 2, 1830, a Sunday-school was organized. Feb. 10, 1838, an assistant pastor, Rev. Peter Simonson, was elected, and he entered on his duties in October. March 31, 1838, a letter was read from the mother-church in Ireland asking an account of the rise and progress of this church, and Mr. Smalley was requested to reply. Accompanying the letter was a hymn-book, as a sort of love-token from the mother to her far-distant daughter. After a service of only a little over two

months the assistant pastor, Mr. Simonson, died, Jan. 9, 1839, and was followed, Feb. 11, 1839, by Mr. Smalley, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been pastor nearly forty-nine years, but six of which were without some baptisms, while the total number baptized by him was over five hundred.

Rev. Isaac Moore succeeded him in April, 1840, and closed his labors in March, 1843, having baptized eighty-one members. Rev. Edward D. Fendall became pastor April 9, 1843. In 1844 a brick edifice was erected in Greenwich for a preaching station, and it is now the house of worship of that church. He closed his labors in September, 1846. Rev. Jonathan G. Collum began his service Nov. 22, 1846, and ended July 28, 1850. Dec. 1, 1847, forty-nine members were dismissed to form a church at Greenwich. He was succeeded in October, 1850, by Rev. Joseph N. Folwell, who closed his pastorate in February, 1852, during which time the church edifice was remodeled. Rev. James M. Challis was the eleventh pastor, beginning in April, 1852, and remaining until April 1, 1869, and he was succeeded May 1, 1869, by Rev. Thomas G. Wright. In August, 1861, a lot for a parsonage adjoining the church was presented to them by Benjamin Mulford, and they at once erected the present neat and commodious parsonage upon it, which was first occupied in March, 1862. In 1864 the meeting-house was remodeled and enlarged and a baptistery put in. Mr. Wright ceased his pastorate in May, 1871; Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, D.D., succeeded him Aug. 1, 1871, and remained until April, 1874. Rev. W. F. Basten, the present pastor, began his labors July 5, 1874. During the succeeding winter a great revival was had, resulting in the baptism of sixty persons. In 1876 they erected a commodious chapel adjoining the church, at an expense of twelve hundred dollars, which was dedicated Sept. 26, 1876. The present membership is two hundred and ninety-two.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh.—In the year 1663 a large number of Welsh Baptist emigrants, known as the "Rev. John Miles' company," settled in Massachusetts, and named their location Swansea, after their native place in Wales. Meeting with persecution, a large number of their children and grandchildren, with some Baptists from Scotland, moved to South Jersey in the year 1687, and settled at Barratt's Run, Bowentown, and Shiloh. This colony from New England was known as the "Rev. Timothy Brooks' or the Bowen company, and kept up a separate society until 1710, when they united with the Old Cohansey Baptist Church. From 1695 to 1769, and subsequently, Jonathan Davis, a Seventh-Day Baptist, of Miles' company, son of the Rev. Jonathan Davis, having married Elizabeth Bowen, one of the "Miles company," visited his Welsh cousins at Bowentown and vicinity, and gained many converts to his persuasion. Their numbers were also increased by additions from Rhode Island,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and from Trenton, Bonhamtown, and Piscataway, N. J. About the year 1700, Jonathan Davis moved from Long Island and settled at Trenton, with his brother, Elnathan Davis, a noted land surveyor, and from there made frequent visits to his brethren at Shiloh.

Jonathan Davis, son of Elnathan Davis, the surveyor, married Esther, daughter of Isaac Ayars, Sr., of Shiloh, and located near by, and became a prominent preacher of the gospel. His uncle, Jonathan, of Trenton, however, was from the first recognized as the actual founder of the church.

On the 27th day of March, 1737, the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh was organized with articles of faith and agreement.

The following were the constituent members: John Swinney, Dr. Elijah Bowen, John Jarman, Caleb Barratt, Hugh Dunn, Jonathan Davis, Jr., Caleb Ayars, Jr., Joseph Swinney, Samuel Davis, Jaen Phillips, of Newton Square, Pa., Deborah Swinney, Deborah Bowen, Abigail Barratt, Amy Dunn, Esther Dunn, Deborah Swinney, Jr., Ann Davis, Anna Swinney.

Some of the constituent members had burial lots in other societies and were not interred at Shiloh. Among this class was Deborah Swinney, who was buried in the Old Cohansey Baptist ground, about six miles south of Shiloh. On a marble tombstone, still standing, are carved these words: "In memory of Deborah Swinney, who departed this life the 4th day of April, 1769, in the 77th year of her age. She was the first white female child born in Cohansey." The name Cohansey then included the greater part of Cumberland County.

At the constitution of the church Jonathan Davis, Jr., was chosen pastor; ruling elders and deacons were also elected officers of the church. About the year 1830 the office of ruling elder was discontinued.

On the 24th of March, 1738, Caleb Ayars, Sr., deeded to the church one acre of land near the village of Shiloh for a meeting-house lot and burying-ground, and a frame house for worship, thirty by forty feet, was erected the same year. The younger Jonathan Davis continued his labors till his death, Feb. 2, 1769, in the sixtieth year of his age.

His successor was Rev. Jonathan Davis, son of David Davis, of Welsh Tract, near Newark, Del. He married Margaret Bond, of Delaware, a descendant of the Sharpless family. Before settling in Shiloh he founded the Newark Academy, which has since grown into Delaware College. This Elder Davis was born July 7, 1734, ordained in Shiloh Church, Nov. 13, 1768, and continued his labors until his death, July 23, 1785. It was this man, so eminent for learning and piety, that gave to the village the name of Shiloh, in imitation "of the ark of God resting at Shiloh." Previous to that time the place was called Cohansey Corners. In 1771, during his pastorate, a brick meeting-house, thirty-six and a half by forty feet, was erected, and in 1824 a large

gallery on three sides was added. Rev. Jonathan Jarrison was his colleague for some years, and after Mr. Davis' death supplied the church until he moved to Cape May.

For about two years, Rev. Thomas Jones, a First-Day Baptist minister, supplied the church, and Deacon Philip Ayars, a prominent member of the church, administered the ordinance of baptism in the absence of a pastor.

Nov. 13, 1786, Nathan Ayars was called by the church and ordained to the gospel ministry, and remained pastor till his death in 1810. John Davis, youngest son of Jonathan Davis, of Delaware, was ordained in 1807, and continued his labors with the church until 1842, when he resigned on account of old age. During his pastorate there were large revivals and many were added to the church.

Rev. Azor Estee was the next pastor, who remained nearly three years. In 1844, Rev. Solomon Carpenter took the oversight of the church, but was soon transferred to the China mission. In 1845, Elder Samuel Davison took the pastoral charge, and was succeeded in 1848 by Rev. Giles M. Langworthy, whose sickness and premature death again left them without a pastor. Rev. Enoch Barnes supplied the pulpit during the summer of 1850. Elder George R. Wheeler, of Salem, supplied the church occasionally.

Rev. William M. Jones was called to take charge in the fall of 1850. During his ministry the present brick meeting-house, forty by sixty feet in size, was completed and dedicated, the old building donated to Union Academy and fitted up especially for the wants of that institution, then so prosperous under the principalship of Professor E. P. Larkin. In 1853, Mr. Jones resigned his charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Walter B. Gillette. After a very successful pastorate of nearly twenty years, during which the present academic building was erected, he resigned the pastorate.

In April, 1873, Rev. A. H. Lewis was elected pastor. A parsonage in the village was purchased and remodeled at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Mr. Lewis resigned May 4, 1876. He was an attractive speaker, and was very affable in his manners.

Rev. David H. Davis was settled in May, 1876, and left for the China mission Nov. 1, 1879.

Rev. Theodore L. Gardner took the pastoral charge of the church Dec. 1, 1879, and is still the popular and successful minister.

About the year 1827 a Sabbath-school was organized, and has continued uninterruptedly.

In 1811 the Marlboro Church, just over the line in Salem County, was organized from members of the Shiloh Church. Other small colonies have gone west and helped to organize churches of the denomination.

Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the winter of 1837-38 the Methodist Church at Alloways-

town, Salem Co., under charge of Rev. John W. McDougall, were having extra meetings, and nine persons from this neighborhood went up to attend them, became interested, and were converted. A class was formed at Harmony, and Mr. McDougall, assisted by Mr. Nelson, a local preacher from Allowaytown, preached in the Harmony school-house once a week. Measures were at once taken to build a meeting-house, and on Sept. 14, 1858, a contract was made with Walter S. Goff to build a house, thirty-six by fifty feet, before December 25th next, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. It became an appointment of Salem Circuit, composed of Allowaytown and Nazareth (Watson's Corner) Churches in Salem County, and Roadstown and this church in Cumberland. In 1859 the ministers on this circuit were John I. Carson and Willis Reeves; in 1860, Carson and William Barnhart. In 1861 it became a station. This church has always been connected with another church in the services of a pastor, the most of the time with Roadstown.

The ministers who have served the church since it was made a station are: 1861-62, William Stockton; 1863, Charles Kirkbride; 1864, David H. Schock; 1865-66, Samuel C. Chatten; 1867, L. O. Manchester; 1868, J. T. Woolston; 1869, Charles W. Carson; 1870, William Pittinger; 1871-73, John S. Gaskill; 1874-75, Nomer J. Wright; 1876-77, James Meyers; 1878-79, William A. Lilley; 1880, Levi Herr; 1881, C. M. Brittain (expelled in May); remainder of 1881, W. S. Ludlow; 1882, William E. Blackiston; 1883, John B. Whitton. This church is situated in the country, there being no village within several miles, and therefore has no chance to make a rapid growth, but it does well the work found for it to do, and gives the preaching of the word to those who otherwise would seldom hear it.

JONATHAN BOWEN was born in the township of Hopewell in the year 1737, and was the son of Jonathan Bowen, who died in 1782, at the age of sixty-eight years. He belonged to a numerous family, several of whom emigrated from Swansea, in Glamorgan-shire, Wales, to Massachusetts in 1662, with their pastor, the Rev. John Miles. Jonathan Bowen, the elder, was the son of Dan Bowen, who died in 1729, and he was the son of Samuel Bowen, who came to Cohasset from Swansea, Mass., and died about a month before his son Dan. Two others were named Richard and Ezekiah Bowen. They were Baptists, and as such obnoxious to the original Puritan settlers of New England.

Jonathan Bowen, the elder, resided at Bowentown, and built the house now owned by Mrs. McBride, one of his descendants. He had several children. One of them, named David, was appointed sheriff of the county by the royal Governor in 1775, but was superseded in 1776 by Joel Fithian, elected under the provisions of the new Constitution by the people. He

built the brick house occupied by John S. Holmes, and owned the farm.

The families of Bowen in the county became very numerous. Seth Bowen, son of Dr. Elijah, Sr., and cousin of Jonathan, the elder, was a lieutenant of artillery in the Revolutionary army.

Jonathan Bowen, Jr., appears to have been a man of great respectability and worth. He was elected a member of the convention that adopted the new Constitution of New Jersey in 1776, and also in the same year a member of Assembly. He was subsequently elected to the Assembly seven times, his last service being in 1800. About the commencement of the Revolution he removed to Bridgeton, and became the owner of the property on the west side of the Cohansey, from the Mason line twenty rods south of the bridge to the Ireland Mill property, his west line to Muddy Run, since called Jeddy's Pond, running along the top of the hill and north of that run, extending west of the Ireland Mill road. His dwelling-house, one of the first erected in the vicinity, long since taken down, stood a few rods northeast of the house lately occupied by E. Collin Woodruff. He built the stone house standing on the west side of Atlantic Street, about half-way between Commerce and Broad, and occupied it at his death in 1804.

He had several children,—two sons, Smith and Daniel, and two daughters, who both married Bacons. He left most of his Bridgeton property to his son Smith, born in 1763, who, with Ebenezer Seeley and James Lee, the owners of the land on the east side of the creek, built the dam, now called Tumbling-dam, about 1810, and then sold the property on the west side to Benjamin and David Reeves, who established the iron-works. During the war of 1812-15 he owned and occupied the hotel, now Davis'.

The valuable farm at Bowentown, containing more than two hundred acres, was left to his son Daniel, and became the property of his granddaughter, Mrs. McBride, and her sister, Mrs. Souder, now owned by Robert J. Buck.

JOHN BURGIN, born Nov. 30, 1735, was descended from a family of considerable importance in England, the castle of whose head the Earl of Dunbar called Burgin Castle, is situate in the county of Norfolk, a few miles from the town of Great Yarmouth. His coat of arms, a sword and key crossed, with the motto "*Sub Spis*," has been kept in the American branch of the family. The first emigrant to this country was named John Burgin, who in 1651 married Mary Winthrop Dudley, of Massachusetts, and came from that province to New Jersey.

John Burgin (34), had only the education afforded by the country schools of his day, and was by occupation a farmer. He married Elizabeth Abel, daughter of Col. George Abel, and resided most of his married life on a large and productive farm, situate on the east side of the main road from Roadstown to Philadelphia, about a mile north of Shiloh, a part of

which now belongs to B. F. Elmer, and is still known as the Burgin farm. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New Jersey, and, with the exception of one year, was re-elected every subsequent year during his life. He died in 1793, and judging from the inventory of his effects made by his executors, amounting to fourteen hundred and twenty-nine pounds, equal to three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, was prosperous in his business.

He had eight children, and was accustomed to say to his friends who complained of the burden of a large family that he considered every child born to him of the value of one hundred pounds.

ELNATHAN DAVIS was born at Shiloh in the year 1735, and was the son of Rev. Jonathan Davis, one of the original constituents and first pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at that place, and was a grandson of Elnathan Davis, who settled at Trenton about the close of the seventeenth century. The family came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1662, in company with Bowen, Bacon, Barratt, and others, some of whose descendants settled in this county.

The subject of this notice in May, 1757, married Susanna Bond, of a family originally Friends. He lived on a farm about half a mile southeast of Shiloh, lately owned by his grandson, Dickerson D. Shepard, and followed the business of a surveyor. He held the appointment of a deputy of the surveyor-general, was a man of remarkable sagacity, and, considering the imperfections of the instruments in use at the time, his surveys were made with great accuracy, and are easily followed by those who have succeeded him. He had the largest business of any contemporary surveyor.

About the year 1795 he was employed to survey two large tracts of land, comprising a considerable part of the best portion of Fairfield township, settled by New Englanders nearly a hundred years before, and now occupied and claimed by the descendants, for which suit had been brought by the English proprietors.

He died in 1802; had ten children, many of whose descendants are living in the county.

AZARIAH MORE, son of Jacob More, was born in Upper Hopewell township in 1739. He was a weaver by trade, and by strict attention to business secured a competency. During the Revolutionary war he was an ardent Whig, and early enlisted in the army. Azariah never married. He lived to a serene old age on the homestead he had worked to earn. The accounts that are recorded of him give him an excellent character. He was a justice of the peace, and was well known in his day and generation as a man of sound judgment. He was remarked for his kindness and benevolence. He died Sept. 6, 1818, in his eighty-third year, and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Greenwich. John, his brother, who died Feb. 22, 1800, was also in the army of the Revolution. He had sons,—Lewis (father of Elmer), Aza-

rial (father of Hon. Robert More), and the late Elder John More, grandfather of John More Tyler, of Company F, Third New Jersey Volunteers, who was killed in the war for the Union. Besides the latter there were three other great-grandsons of John More (1st) who volunteered in the service of the United States during the Rebellion, viz.: one from Ohio, one from Iowa, and one from Pennsylvania, the latter dying in the service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARCHIBALD MINCH.

Henry and Adam Minch, or Mensch, brothers, sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, between the years 1750 and 1755, and landed in Philadelphia. Henry settled near Lancaster, Pa., and Adam, together with Barbara Kerns, who sailed in the same vessel with him, had their services purchased by John Miller, of Pittsgrove, Salem Co. They were married about the year 1757, and in 1768 purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Cumberland County. Their children were Andrew, Susanna, Peter, and Benjamin. Benjamin Minch married Hannah Miller, granddaughter of John Miller, and had children,—Elizabeth, Mary (who died in youth), Margaret, Benjamin, Archibald, Phoebe, Michael, Benjamin (2d), Richard, and Adam.

Benjamin Minch spent his life in farming employments, and also conducted a saw-mill. His death occurred in 1832, on the homestead. His son Archibald was born Sept. 29, 1797, and when a lad attended the schools which were accessible from his home. Farming occupations presented many attractions to the youth of that period, who had been surrounded with all the accompaniments of country life, and Mr. Minch aided in the cultivation of the homestead farm until twenty-four years of age. He then became the owner of a tract of land in Hopewell township, of the same county, upon which he settled in 1821, and remained until his death, in 1882. He married, March 4, 1823, Ruth, daughter of Lewis Moore, of Hopewell, whose death occurred soon after. He married again, Nov. 17, 1825, Nancy, daughter of Peter Minch, brother of his father. Their children are Mary E., born Nov. 5, 1826; Robert, whose birth occurred Feb. 16, 1828, and his death Dec. 22, 1832; and Francis B., born Sept. 14, 1833.

Mr. Minch was a practical farmer, though the latter years of his life were spent in retirement from active labor. He was one of the charter members and the last survivor among the early stockholders of the Cumberland National Bank, organized in 1816. He maintained for years extensive business connections, and established a reputation for sagacity and correct judgment. His early Whig sympathies found expression in the indorsement of Republican prin-

ciples, and local campaigns were occasions of great interest to him. He was for successive terms freeholder of his township, and for twenty years its collector, as also for years a member of the township committee, and for fifty-one years collector of the Holmes Banking Company. In his religious views Mr. Minch was a supporter of the worship of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred on the homestead farm in Hopewell, May 7, 1882, in his eighty-fifth year.

LEWIS BACON.

The Bacon family was first represented in America by three brothers, who emigrated from England, one of whom was the ancestor of the grandfather of Mr. Bacon, who resided in Greenwich township, and married a Miss Smith, of Salem County. Their children were Abel, Daniel, William, and three daughters. His son William was born in Greenwich township, where his life was devoted to labor on the land now owned by his son Lewis. He was united in marriage to Mary Hand Bowen, of Bridgeton, and had children,—William, Mary, Lewis, Jane, Phoebe, Margaret, Sarah, and three who died in youth. Mr. Bacon adhered to the platform of the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he indorsed its principles, though not an active worker in its ranks. His death occurred at the homestead, on attaining the age of sixty-four years. His son Lewis was born Feb. 8, 1811, at the paternal home in Greenwich township, where he remained for a period of thirty years. He enjoyed during his boyhood the best advantages offered at the schools of the neighborhood, and early became associated with his father in the conduct of his farm. He was married in 1840 to Miss Sarah Watson Miller, daughter of Ebenezer Miller, of Greenwich township. Their children are two daughters,—Louisa, who is deceased, and Catherine, wife of William R. Knight. On his marriage Mr. Bacon removed to a farm in the same township, one and a half miles distant from the homestead, and remained for several years, after which he became a resident of Bowentown, his present home. He has devoted his energies wholly to the improvement of his landed property, and never actively interested himself in the political issues of the day, though in politics formerly a Whig, and later a Republican.

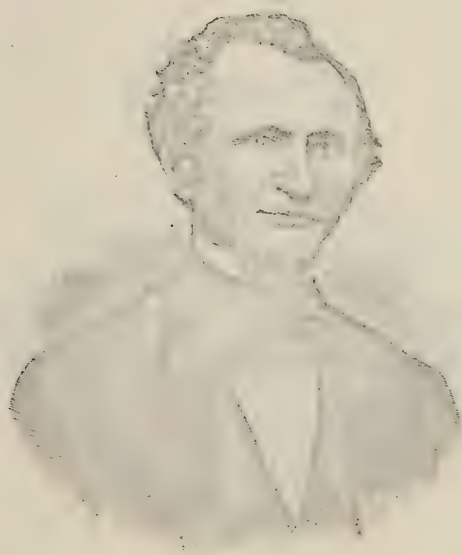
Mr. Bacon affiliates with the Baptist denomination, and is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church of Roadstown, Cumberland Co.

HON. ISAIAH W. RICHMAN.

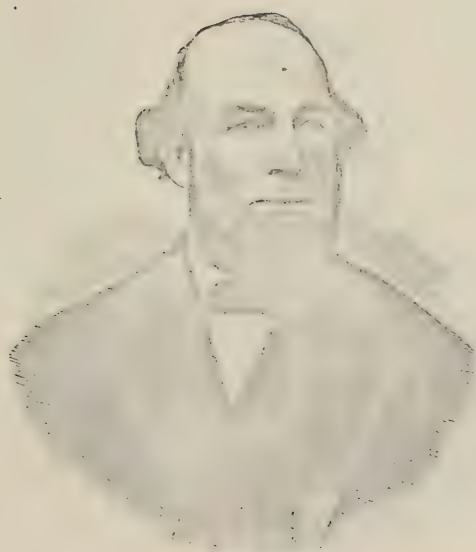
Henry Richman, the father of Isaiah, was an enterprising farmer in Pittsgrove township, and married Sarah Mulford, to whom were born children,—Harman, Elizabeth (Mrs. Garret Du Bois), Henry, Joseph,



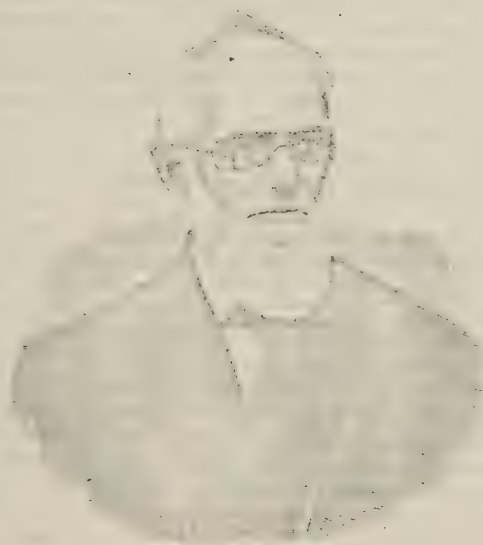
Archibald Minch



Lewis H. Bacon



David W. Richman



Lucrezio Sharp

and Isaiah. Mr. Richman died on the farm in Pittsgrove, in his fifty-ninth year.

His son Isaiah was born May 24, 1823, at the paternal home, where he remained but a brief time. His father having died when the son was but a year old, he removed with his mother to Philadelphia, and became an inmate of the home of his step-father, where he remained until ten years of age. He then returned to Pittsgrove, and until eighteen years of age resided with his brother Harmon. Having determined upon a more active and independent career he, in connection with Albert Van Meter, established at Sharpstown, in the same township, a store for the sale of general merchandise, which business was conducted for one year. He then sold, and soon after opened a similar store, which was successfully continued for a period of eight years, during which time he was appointed postmaster under the Presidency of Franklin Pierce. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Martha Peak, of Sharpstown, and had children,—Morris P., deceased; Charles, now cultivating the farm in Hopewell township formerly occupied by his father; and Lydia. Mrs. Richman having died, he married again Rebecca P., daughter of Ebenezer Wallen, a native of Cumberland County. After renting for a term of two years, Mr. Richman purchased a farm in Hopewell township, and cultivated it until 1882, when he removed to his present home near Bridgeton. He has as a Democrat held nearly all the township offices, and was, in 1853, elected to the State Legislature in a district which, though largely Republican, gave him an exceptional majority. His brother Harmon also served in the same capacity during the session of 1851. Mr. Richman during his term of service was a member of the Committees on Industrial Schools, Soldiers' Home, and others. He is a member of the executive committee of the County Agricultural Society, and treasurer of the Montecute Canning-Factory, of Hopewell township. He is in religion a supporter of the West Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton.

LORENZO SHARP.

In Cape May County, N. J., lived and died Isaac Sharp, who emigrated from England prior to the year 1750 and became a farmer. A numerous descent from this progenitor of the family are scattered over various points in the United States. One son, John Sharp, located in Downe township, Cumberland Co., where he purchased an extensive tract of land and engaged in farming and also in lumbering. His children were John, Enoch, Eli, Ephraim, Iuly, Margaret, Sarah, and Mary, all of whom are deceased, with the single exception of Ephraim, a vigorous old gentleman, who at eighty-three years still superintends the cultivation of his farm. John, of this number, was born May 2, 1752, in Downe township, where he was an enterprising farmer. He married Catherine Haley, of the same township, daughter of Jacob and

Elizabeth Haley, who were of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp had children,—Lorenzo, John Page, and William H. Mr. Sharp pursued with vigor his daily routine of labor until his death, in 1849, on the farm formerly occupied by his maternal grandfather. His wife died Feb. 4, 1881, having survived until her ninety-second year. Their son Lorenzo was born March 22, 1822, in Downe township, on the homestead near Mauricetown. His boyhood was fraught with the experiences peculiar to the sons of farmers, and the pleasures of youth, as he approached manhood, were exchanged for the daily routine of toil. This activity was, however, rewarded by possession of the farm on the decease of his father. He was married Feb. 7, 1844, to Miss Jane, daughter of Isaac Peterson, of Mauricetown. Their children are B. Franklin, a farmer, married to Miss Sallie Daniels, of Cumberland County; Elizabeth H. (Mrs. James N. Bateman, of Cedarville); John Howard, also a farmer, married to Julia Townsend, of Cape May County, N. J.; William W., a mechanic, married to Miss Anna Bates, of Erie, Pa.; Mary C. (Mrs. Edward S. Holmes, of Bridgeton); Alfred S., a blacksmith; Ella Louise (Mrs. David Hitchner, of Hopewell); and Jennie.

In 1870, Mr. Sharp purchased of David Tomlin a valuable farm near Bridgeton, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and which, by his energy and knowledge of agriculture, has been rendered very productive. This continued to be his residence until the fall of 1883, when he removed with his family to Bridgeton. In his political views, Mr. Sharp was formerly a Whig, and became, on the formation of the Republican party, one of its earnest supporters. He has served as a member of the township committee of his town-ship, and held other minor offices. The family have for generations espoused the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John, his father, having been a member of the church of that denomination at Haleyville, and held numerous important offices during his connection with it. Lorenzo, his son, became a member of this church in 1838, and soon after superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was later one of the stewards of the church at Mauricetown, and is now a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeton, and has been a steward since his identification with it.

ISRAEL WOODRUFF.

The ancestors of Mr. Woodruff are on the paternal side English, while French blood flows through the veins of the family on the maternal side. His father, David Woodruff, was born in 1748, in Cumberland County. Hopewell was his life-long residence, where he early followed his trade of tailor, and later became a farmer. He was four times married. By the first and second marriages there were no children. The third wife, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Zebulon

Woodruff, had a daughter, Phoebe, who became Mrs. William McNichols, deceased, of Salem County, and a son, Israel, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woodruff married a fourth time, Miss Eunice Davis, and had one son, Uriah D., deceased. Israel Woodruff was born Nov. 9, 1802, in Hopewell township. When three years of age his father removed to the farm at present occupied by his son, where his early years were spent. After limited advantages of education he devoted himself to farm labor, and his father being an invalid, the care and responsibility of its successful management devolved upon him. Before attaining the age of twenty the property became his by gift from his father. Mr. Woodruff was married, in 1822, to Rachel S., daughter of William Reeves, of Salem County. Their children are A. Smith, Isaac D., Elizabeth T. (Mrs. William English), and William R. The Woodruff family have always been strongly Whig in their proclivities, and Mr. Woodruff is now an exponent of the principles of the Republican party, though with no taste for office, which honor he has always declined. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, their daughter and sons are all members of the West Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

The progenitor of the Davis family in New Jersey was John, who emigrated from Wales to America, and settled on Long Island. He later removed to Salem County, where he resided until his death. In the direct line of descent was Jonathan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose son Elnathan settled in Trenton, and subsequently removed to Shiloh. He was appointed surveyor-general of South Jersey, and was a member of the commission of six designated to survey and construct the road from Greenwich to Woodbury. He married Susanna Boud, and had ten children,—Jonathan, Jacob, Ebenezer, Jedediah, Samuel B., Jeremiah, Elnathan, and three daughters. He died and was buried in Shiloh, December, 1802, in his sixty-seventh year. Ebenezer was born May 7, 1763, and married Margaret, daughter of James Tomlinson, formerly of Pennsylvania. Their children were John T., James, Mari, Jane, and Ebenezer. Mr. Davis was by profession a land surveyor, and resided upon a small farm in Hopewell township. His death occurred March 13, 1827. His son, John T., was born June 4, 1791, in the latter township, and after a limited time in school, at the early age of ten years learned to follow the plow. Since that time, with hardly an interval of rest, he labored assiduously upon the farm until his seventy-fifth year. In 1865 he removed to the village of Shiloh, and having abandoned active participation in the cares and employments of the farm, retired to the rest and comfort which his industry had won for him.

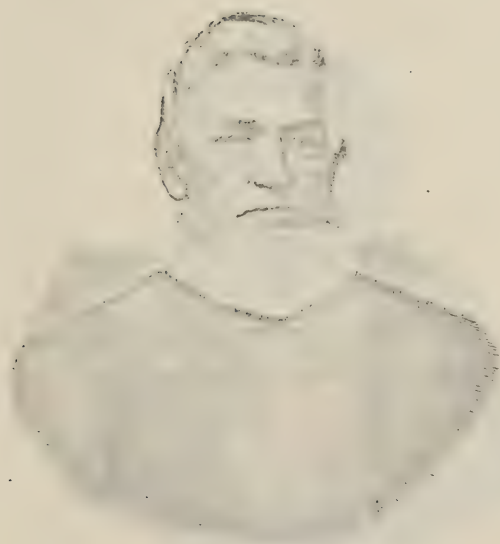
Mr. Davis, at the age of nineteen, became a teacher and followed this vocation successfully for four years. He was also an instructor in vocal music, and for thirty years chorister of the church.

He was married, March 12, 1812, to Beulah, daughter of Jonathan Davis, and had children,—Emeline, Ami, Louisa, Margaret, Elhannon W., Margaret T., and Amanda H. Mrs. Davis died April 20, 1865, and he married again Miss Melita Robinson, whose death occurred Feb. 17, 1875. On the death of his second wife he married Ann Maria West, his present wife. Mr. Davis is a Republican; having formerly been a Whig. He has held several minor offices, and also been an officer of militia. Both he and Mrs. Davis are members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Shiloh, of which he was for fourteen years a trustee and treasurer for the same period.

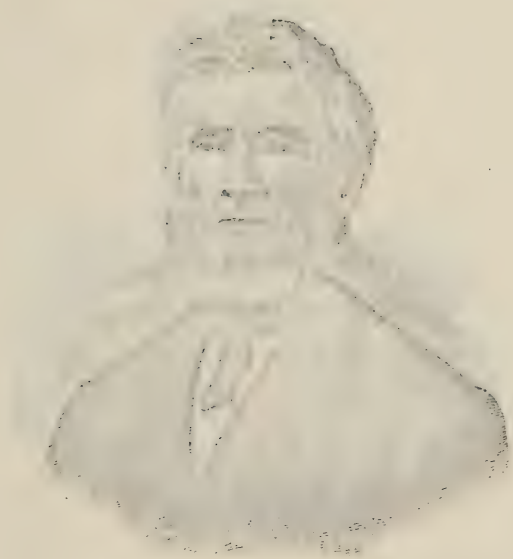
THEODORE F. DANZENBAKER.

Lewis Danzenbaker, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Germany, and settled in Freasburg, now in Salem County, on his emigration to America, in 1772 or 1773, where he pursued farming occupations. He had three sons—Lewis, Henry, and George—and three daughters. Lewis, the grandfather of Theodore F., was born in 1789, and died Feb. 13, 1855. He married Christiana, daughter of Michael and Susanna Minch Johnson, and had six children,—Michael, Daniel, Peter, Susanna, George, and Christiana. By a second marriage, to Mrs. Sarah Pierson Dare, widow of Charles Dare, he had one daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of John L. Bitters. Peter Danzenbaker was born June 15, 1815, in Hopewell township, and married May 21, 1837, Martha West. Their children are Charles, who died in youth, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was born in Hopewell township, April 1, 1847, and in his youth attended the Union Academy at Shiloh until sixteen years of age, when he became a pupil of the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated and received his diploma March 17, 1865. He then engaged as book-keeper with the cloth house of Oliver T. Terry, of Philadelphia, and two years later became salesman for Thomas Sheehan & Brother in the same business. His health not having proved robust he returned to his home and began the culture of strawberries and onions in Hopewell township. On the 26th of November, 1873, he married Miss Edith B., daughter of Asa and Rebecca Colson, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co., and at this time assumed the name of Theodore F. D. Baker, which change was made as a matter of convenience in business. Their children are Charles, born March 1, 1875; Joseph Sidney, whose birth occurred Feb. 28, 1877; and Edith, born Aug. 7, 1879.

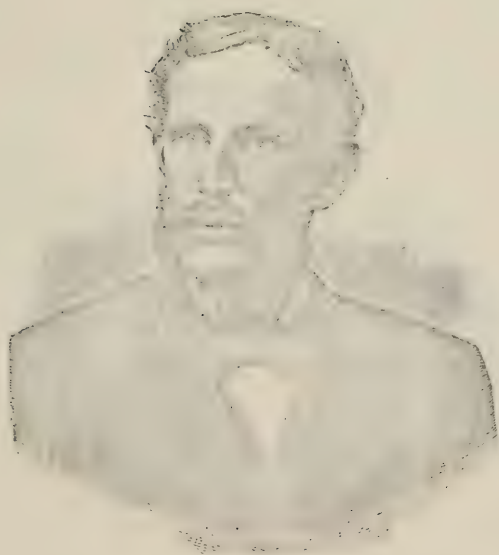
Mr. Baker, on the 25th of March, 1874, purchased his present farm in Hopewell township, and began



Israel Woodruff



John T. Davis



Thos. F. D. Parker



Jacob Heymer

the business of market gardening, making the growing of onion seeds and onion sets a specialty, a contract having been effected with Peter Henderson & Co., of New York, and David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. He has been signally successful in this undertaking, having grown upon twelve acres two thousand seven hundred bushels of onion sets per year, and received in a single year seven thousand five hundred dollars as the return of his labor in this specialty.

Mr. Baker, though formerly a Democrat in politics, now supports the Republican ticket, and manifests a keen interest in the local issues of the day. He has served for eight years as the clerk of Hopewell township. He is a member of the County Agricultural Society, and vice-president for Cumberland County of the State Horticultural Society. He is also a member of the Cohansey Lodge, No. 44, of Knights of Pythias, of Bridgeton. He supports the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Baker is a member.

JACOB HEPNER.

John Hepner, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Germany, and on his emigration to America settled in Shiloh, Cumberland Co., where he cultivated a farm. He married Mary Hitchner, and became the father of children,—Matthias, John, Jacob, Barbara, Margaret, Betsey, and Mary. He served during the war of 1812, in which he was wounded, and subsequently removed to the West, where his death occurred. His son Jacob was born Sept. 11, 1787, in Shiloh, though his life was principally spent in Deerfield, where he succeeded to the occupations of his father. He was on the 7th of June, 1794, married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Fox, and had children,—John, born in 1813; Mary, whose birth occurred in 1816; Frederick, born in 1819; Elizabeth, in 1821; Catharine, in 1825; Lydia Ann, in 1828; George, in 1831; Matthias, in 1833; David, in 1836; and Jacob, who is the subject of this biography. Mr. Hepner's death occurred in Deerfield township in 1876. Jacob, his son, was born Oct. 9, 1823, on the homestead in the latter township, where his youth was principally devoted to labor, with such limited advantages of education as were afforded by the neighboring schools. At the age of twenty-one he left home, and was employed in various capacities until twenty-seven years of age, when his present productive farm in Hopewell township was purchased, which has since been his home. In 1873, Mr. Hepner, in connection with his brother Matthias, erected a saw-mill in Jericho, where they are now actively engaged in the lumber business. Jacob Hepner was married, March 14, 1850, to Lucinda M., daughter of John Randolph, of Shiloh. In his political views he is a Democrat, though the close attention paid to his own business leaves no time for participation in political or public life. Mr. and Mrs. Hepner are members of the First Baptist Church of Bridgeton.

CHAPTER XCIX.

TOWNSHIP OF LANDIS AND BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

Incorporation.—This township was created by an act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1864, setting off the northeastern part of Millville township as a new township, which received its name in honor of Charles K. Landis, the founder of Vineland.

Soil.—The soil of the township is light and sandy for the most part, but under the labors of the enterprising people who have settled upon it it has been made to produce good crops of nearly all kinds, and especially of grapes, pears, and the small fruits generally.

Previous to 1860 there were very few inhabitants within the limits of this township. The small settlement at Willow Grove, in the northwestern part of the township, containing probably a hundred inhabitants or so, was the only village. Scattered farm-houses, mostly along the road from Millville to Philadelphia, now known as Malaga road, and on Main road, on the east of the railroad, probably added another hundred to the number within the present limits of the township. In addition to the farming which these inhabitants carried on, nearly all of them were also engaged a portion of their time in carting wood and lumber to Millville and other markets.

Vineland Tract.—Charles K. Landis, who had previously been interested in building up the settlement at Hammonton, Atlantic Co., bought from Richard D. Wood the most of the lands owned by him in the limits of this township, and afterwards made large purchases from other parties. The Vineland tract, as it is called, covers nearly all of this township, and also extends into the counties of Atlantic and Gloucester. It includes an area of over twenty-eight thousand acres, or nearly fifty square miles.

The history of the township and of the town of Vineland are so interwoven that they will be treated for the most part as one.

Town of Vineland.—Mr. Landis laid out the town on both sides of the railroad, six miles north of Millville, and about thirty-five miles south of Philadelphia. He laid out the town plat, about one mile square, in lots of six hundred by three hundred feet, the avenues and streets running east and west and north and south. The streets running east and west, commencing at the north side of the town plat, are Park Avenue, Peach, Pear, Plum, Wood, Landis Avenue, Elmer, Grape, Montrose, Almond, Quince, and Cherry Streets, and Chestnut Avenue. The streets running north and south were numbered up as high as Eighth, with East and West Avenues on the respective sides of the town plat. The Railroad Boulevard, two hundred feet wide, was laid out along

the railroad with a broad drive on either side of the track, and it extends from North Vineland to South Vineland. Landis Avenue is one hundred feet wide, and extends from the Maurice River on the west, through the centre of the tract, a distance of ten miles. Outside of the town plat the roads were laid out a half-mile apart. Aug. 8, 1861, Mr. Landis cut the first tree on the town plat, and drove the first stake, made from that tree, where Landis Avenue intersects the railroad. He fixed his office at the house of Andrew Sharp, at the corner of Park Avenue and Main road, which was then the only good house on the tract. A footpath was the only direct route from the railroad to Mr. Sharp's house, and the old Maul's Bridge Road was the only one for teams.

The land being almost entirely unoccupied, Mr. Landis was enabled to carry out his plans more completely. Several distinctive features were introduced, which have had much to do with the present beauty of the place, and with attracting settlers to it. His own words concerning the plan of the place are: "I decided that all the roads should be broad and straight and at right angles, making up for the want of the picturesque in the straight line and right angle by requiring trees for shade, in single or double rows, to be planted along all the roads. It was required that the purchaser should erect a habitation not nearer than twenty feet from the side of the street in the city plat, or seventy-five feet from the roadside in the country. The stipulation about setting houses back removed them from dust, and induced great attention to the ornamenting of front gardens with flowers and shrubbery. The next stipulation was that the roadsides should be seeded to grass within two years and kept seeded. Another important question was with regard to the sale of liquor. I believed that if the public sale of liquor was stopped, both in taverns and beer-saloons, the knife would reach the root of the evil. The local-option law in Vineland has been practically in operation since the beginning of the settlement, although the act of the Legislature empowering the people of Landis township to vote upon license or no license, was not passed until 1864." This latter act was the act setting off the township.

Early Purchasers and Pioneer Buildings.—The first purchaser in the tract was J. G. Colson. He bought ten acres of land on the West Railroad Boulevard, above Oak Road, Oct. 24, 1861. The next purchaser was George L. Post, who bought forty acres on the southeast corner of Main and Post roads, and in the following winter erected the first house on the tract, under the Landis title. A small shanty, known as "Packard's Hotel," was previously erected in the fall of 1861, on Capt. Post's premises. Mr. O. Packard built the house for Capt. Post, and Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Post, through the invitation of the builder, had the pleasure of helping to raise the first house of any account. The first house on Landis Avenue was built by James Stuart, east of Spring road. The

first house on Landis Avenue, west of the station, was built by Mr. Washburn. The first building on the town plat was erected by E. W. Fletcher, in the rear of where C. P. Davis' hotel was afterwards built, in February, 1862, and has since been purchased by the Vineland Historical Society, and placed upon their lot on Peach Street, to be preserved as the first beginning of the place. The visitors who came to look at the land during 1861 and the spring of 1862 were accommodated at Mr. Sharp's house, and it was often overcrowded.

By the act of March 7, 1864, setting off the township, most of the peculiar features of Mr. Landis' plan were enacted into a law. It gave to the township committee authority to divide the roads into suitable road districts and appoint overseers, and authorized the election of a town superintendent of public roads having charge of all the roads in the township, and required him to put out the work on them by contract, and to report at the annual town-meetings. The sides of the roads were required to be seeded, and shade-trees put out, as the committee ordered, and they were authorized to fix the building limit at twenty feet in the town, and seventy-five feet in the country districts. Fences were not required to be built, beer saloons were prohibited, and no hotel was to be licensed unless the majority of the people should vote for it at their annual town-meeting. Under these powers great benefit has been derived to the settlement. The avenues, which are one hundred feet wide, generally have two rows of trees on each side, and the other roads, fifty to sixty-six feet wide, have on each side a single row. The streets and roads of the entire tract have been graded and covered with gravel, and no finer or better roads can be found in any community, or more beautiful than are those of Vineland in the summer season, lined with beautiful shade-trees, and ornamented with handsome and well-kept lawns and flower-beds on both sides.

Early History.—Mr. Landis extensively advertised the new settlement, and settlers began to come in more rapidly. Not over a half-dozen settlers located on the tract in 1861, but quite a large number came in 1862. During this year Landis Avenue was cleared of stumps as far east as Spring road, and put in traveling condition; Main Avenue, leading to Millville, was straightened and widened, and other streets were opened. The first hotel was opened by C. P. Davis, where the Vineland House now stands. A school-house was erected, and a private school opened by Miss Lucille Richardson, with eleven scholars. The first religious meeting was held in Mabbett's barn, by Rev. M. C. Connaugh, of the Millville Presbyterian Church. The first child born in Vineland was William C. Richardson, born Jan. 16, 1863, and the first death was that of Ezekiel Davis, died March 31, 1863.

Growth.—From this time the incoming tide of set-

ties became stronger. Every train brought new arrivals, and improvements began in all directions. Lands were cleared and put under cultivation, and the demand for dwelling-houses was greater than could be supplied. In the one month of January, 1865, over one thousand acres of wild land were sold, and as the plans of Mr. Landis divided the land into small farms, averaging not over fifteen or twenty acres each, the above represents quite an addition to the population in the one month. During eight months of that year over five hundred buildings were erected. Many of the new-comers were among the best citizens of the land, and quite a number were wealthy. These were attracted to Vineland by its fame as a temperance town and the mildness of the climate as compared with that of New England and the Northwest. In 1866 more than twelve hundred buildings were erected.

About 1868 the tide of new settlers began to slacken as compared with the rush of the preceding years. Vineland began to settle down into a slower but steadier and more certain condition. Dependence no longer being put in new-comers, manufactures began to spring up, and though for a few years Vineland was in a condition of partial stagnation, she is now slowly but more surely advancing to the position and importance to which the enterprise and thrift of her inhabitants entitle her.

In 1873 Italian settlers began to arrive in Vineland, and mostly settled in the eastern part of the tract near the line of Atlantic County. Quite a large number of these industrious, law-abiding people have come to Vineland, some of the later ones locating northwest of the borough, between the Blackwater and Manaway Branches of Maurice River.

The Landis-Carruth Tragedy attracted great attention throughout the whole country. An opposition to the management of township affairs, as they were carried on by Mr. Landis and his friends, gradually grew up, and was voiced by the *Independent*, edited by Uri Carruth. Mr. Carruth carried the opposition to extremes, and indulged in a series of personal attacks on Mr. Landis, criticisms of his policy, and ridicule of his public and private acts. On March 19, 1875, Mr. Landis, after reading the issue of the *Independent*, containing an article which ridiculed Mrs. Landis as well as himself, went to the office of Mr. Carruth. There were no witnesses to the meeting in the office. In a few moments Mr. Carruth rushed into the printing department, followed by Mr. Landis, who fired at him, the bullet entering the back of Mr. Carruth's head. Mr. Landis gave himself up, and was committed to jail to await the result of the injury. Mr. Carruth recovering, Mr. Landis was admitted to bail. It was thought Mr. Carruth would entirely recover, but he died, before the expiration of a year, from abscesses which formed around the bullet. Mr. Landis was recommitted to jail, and was tried at the adjourned January term, 1876, of the Court of

Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland County, Judge Alfred Reed presiding. After a long and tedious trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the plea of temporary insanity. It was the most noted criminal trial in the history of the county.

Fruits.—The soil of Vineland seeming well adapted to the growth of grapes, pears, and other small fruits, large vineyards, orchards, and berry-patches were set out shortly after the first arrivals, and these constitute the leading crops of Vineland. The strawberry crop for the season of 1881 showed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand quarts shipped from Vineland, worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, besides large amounts from the North and South Vineland Stations. During the fifteen days ending July 27th, four hundred and nine thousand six hundred quarts of blackberries were shipped to New York and other points. During the entire season the total shipments of blackberries amounted to about seventy thousand dollars. Large shipments of grapes and pears were also made. During the season of 1883 one million one hundred and eighty-four thousand quarts of berries of all kinds were shipped from Vineland.

Freeholders.—The chosen freeholders of this township have been as follows:

1864. Charles K. Landis.	1871. Jonathan White.
John Kandle.	1872. Nelson Roberts.
1865-66. John Kandle.	Oliver D. Graves.
James M. Fitch.	1873. Nelson Roberts.
1867. Edwin M. Turner.	Elias Doughty.
John Kandle.	1874-76. Nelson Roberts.
1868. Edwin M. Turner.	Elm B. Hendee.
Hiram N. Bestwick. ¹	1877-78. Horatio N. Greene.
John C. Wheeler. ²	Arthur T. Parsons.
1869. George Roberts.	1879-80. Horatio N. Greene.
John C. Wheeler (resigned).	1881. Arthur T. Parsons.
Caleb H. Bennett. ²	1882. Arthur T. Parsons (res'd.).
1870. George Roberts.	B. C. Skinner. ²
Caleb H. Bennett.	1883. Albro S. Brown.
1871. Nelson Roberts.	

BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

Vineland having become one of the most enterprising towns of South Jersey, the question of incorporation for the purpose of having increased local powers was agitated. A meeting of the citizens was held March 23, 1880, and resolutions adopted in favor of incorporating the town plat under the general Borough Corporation Act of the State. An election was held May 25, 1880, at which three hundred and four persons voted, and one hundred and eighty-one voted in favor of incorporation, and one hundred and twenty-two against it. An election for borough officers was held on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1880, and immediately after that the Council passed ordinances, appointed minor officers, and the machinery of the borough was set in motion. The population of Vineland in 1880 was two thousand five hundred and nineteen.

¹ Elected at the annual meeting, but died before the board organized.
² Appointed by township committee to fill vacancy.

Borough Officers.—The following have been the officers of the borough:

Mayors.—1880, Quartus Wright; 1882, Joseph Mason; 1883, Albro S. Brown.

Borough Clerk.—1880, Levi D. Johnson, and continued to present.

Council.—1880, (for one year) E. Morley, H. B. Reese, (for two years) Solon S. Gould, John P. Ashworth, (for three years) Albro S. Brown, Henry Hartson; 1882, (for three years) John Prince, Daniel A. Russell; 1883, (for three years) Dr. C. R. Wiley, Oliver D. Graves, Freeman S. Hale, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Albro S. Brown.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established here Aug. 31, 1861, upon the condition that Mr. Landis would pay twenty dollars a quarter towards the expense of carrying the mail. This payment was continued for almost two years. Mr. Landis was appointed postmaster, and kept the office where he had his own office, at Andrew Sharp's, about one and three-quarter miles from the railroad station. He attended to the duties of the office in person until the spring of 1862, when he had as assistant postmaster Mr. H. M. Holbrook, and the office was removed to the second story entry of C. P. Davis' hotel. Mr. Holbrook was followed by C. P. Morehouse as deputy. In 1863 the office was removed to the store of W. F. Bassett, in rear of the hotel, who acted as deputy, and upon the purchase of the store by William G. Smith he became the deputy. The receipts of the office for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862, were only eight dollars and fifty cents. Such was the growth of the settlement that the business of the office for the quarter ending June 30, 1881, was six thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents. Charles Lyford acted for a long time as deputy, and in March, 1876, was appointed postmaster, and remained in office until his death, Jan. 1, 1879. He was succeeded by Seaman R. Fowler, who held the office four years, and was followed by the present officer, William H. Loppy, appointed Feb. 5, 1883.

PRESS.

The Vineland Weekly, the first weekly newspaper published in that place, was issued Sept. 9, 1865, by M. C. & F. P. Crocker, and enjoyed a large patronage under their management. It was then especially devoted to the interests of Charles K. Landis in establishing the Vineland settlement. After the death of Moses C. Crocker, March 17, 1874, the paper was conducted by Frank P. Crocker, and was finally sold to E. G. Blaisdell and Charles D. Thomas in the spring of 1877. Mr. Thomas soon retired from the business, and Mr. E. G. Blaisdell continued to edit and publish the paper until Oct. 1, 1879, when Mr. H. K. Flint became part owner. It was published by Flint & Blaisdell until March 1, 1880, when it was purchased by H. K. Flint. On Aug. 1, 1880, the *Weekly* was consolidated with the *Independent*, with Mr. H. W.

Wilbur, editor, and Wilbur & Flint, proprietors, and called the *Weekly Independent*. Aug. 1, 1881, Mr. Flint retired, leaving H. W. Wilbur as editor and proprietor, until the present time.

The Vineland Independent was started in 1866, by E. Hale and William Taylor, and was run in the interest of those who opposed Mr. Landis politically and otherwise. Mr. Hale was connected with the paper but a short time, and disposed of his interest to Mr. Charles W. Blew, whose relations with the paper were also brief. Mr. Taylor finally disposed of the business to Messrs. Gill and McKenzie, who sold to Messrs. Smith and Carruth. Mr. Smith did not continue long in the business, and sold his interest to Uri Carruth, who edited and published the paper. After the shooting of Carruth, March 19, 1875, the *Independent* was conducted by C. B. Bagster till it was bought by friends of Edwin A. Teall, who conducted it for a short time and was succeeded by E. G. Blaisdell. Henry W. Wilbur and Myron H. Dodge purchased the business May 8, 1876; Dodge retired in February, 1877, and the *Independent* was consolidated with the *Weekly* Aug. 1, 1880.

Evening Journal.—The *Daily Journal* was established June 7, 1875, by W. E. Cansdell, being the first daily paper issued in Vineland. It was transferred, May 1, 1876, to B. F. Ladd and Obert Spencer. Mr. Obert Spencer retired from the business the following year, since which time the paper has been edited and published by Benjamin F. Ladd. The name of the *Daily Journal* was changed Dec. 14, 1880, to the *Evening Journal*. In November and December, 1882, Mr. Ladd erected one of the handsomest and best newspaper buildings in South Jersey. He moved into it Jan. 1, 1883.

The News-Times.—The *Daily Times* was established Nov. 17, 1877, by Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Duffey, who conducted it for over four years. About September, 1880, they commenced the issue of a weekly edition, called the *South Jersey Times*.

The Morning News was established Oct. 29, 1881, by Theophilus French. Mr. French bought out the *Times* and consolidated the two papers into one, called *The News-Times*, the first number of which was issued Feb. 13, 1882. It is a sprightly paper, Republican in politics. The weekly *South Jersey Times* was also bought by Mr. French, and is now a six-column, eight-page paper.

Public Schools.—Vineland is noted for its excellent public schools and fine school buildings. The Vineland High School was opened Jan. 24, 1870, in Plum Street Hall, with Charles H. Wright as principal. The High School District was formed by the consolidation of three smaller districts. Sept. 26, 1873, the corner-stone of the Vineland High School building was laid in the presence of a large audience. The building was dedicated Aug. 22, 1874; President Grant, Governor Parker, and other high officials were present on the occasion, and short speeches were made

by them. It is a handsome three story brick building, with basement, and cost twenty-five thousand dollars. It stands at the southeast corner of Sixth and Plum Streets, and is the ornament and pride of the town.

The fine and convenient two-story brick school-house, at the corner of Second and Park Streets, was built the same summer as the high school building, and was dedicated Nov. 3, 1874. It cost five thousand dollars. The Orchard road school-house is a two-story brick building, and cost about three thousand dollars. The one-story brick school-house at Chestnut and West Avenues cost two thousand five hundred dollars. The Wheat road school-house, also a one-story brick building, cost two thousand dollars. Besides these, there is a two-story frame school-house at Park and East Avenues, and a similar one at Chestnut and East Avenues, both of which were built about 1863, and are still good buildings. These schools are all included in District No. 44, and are under control of a board of three trustees, one of whom is elected each year.

During the year ending Aug. 31, 1882, the township raised by tax, for school purposes, \$9291.86, and the total amount received from all sources was \$15,443.68; value of school property, \$51,150; number of children within school age, 1582; and six male and nineteen female teachers are employed.

There are no private schools of high grade. The Methodists of this section of the State having determined to erect a seminary of high order, Vineland was selected as the site, owing to large subscriptions made by its citizens towards the building. The erection of the building was begun in 1868, and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies Nov. 18, 1868. It was situated on the West Boulevard, north of Park Avenue. The centre building and one wing were inclosed, but funds were not forthcoming to complete it. A mortgage was given upon the property, and the money expended, but the building was still unfinished. The New Jersey Conference finally abandoned the attempt to found another institution of learning, and the property, after being sold for taxes, was finally sold on a foreclosure of the mortgage, and passed into the hands of the mortgage-holder. In 1878, Rev. Thomas Conway and others attempted to establish an Inebriate Asylum in the building, but funds could not be secured, and the attempt was abandoned. Mr. L. D. Farr, having become the owner of the building, fitted it up for an oil-cloth factory, but when nearly ready to commence operations Mr. Farr died, in the spring of 1883, and it now awaits the settlement of his estate.

Vineland Library Association.—This association was organized at a meeting held at the office of E. M. Turner, May 24, 1876. Through the instrumentality of a number of gentlemen a library was established and opened May 27, 1876. It occupies a rented room on Landis Avenue near Sixth Street, and has a library of about two thousand volumes. It has been materi-

ally aided by liberal contributions of money and valuable books.

Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society.—This society was organized soon after the first settlement of the place. The first officers were: President, J. W. Morton; Vice-President, Timothy Hoyt; Secretary, Hosea Allen; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. William Bridges; Treasurer, Mrs. O. D. Graves. The society held regular meetings for a long time, which were attended with great interest, and it has done much towards preserving for future use many items of information concerning the first settlers of Vineland, their ancestry and former residences, their coming to Vineland, and the experiences of the founding of new homes, the erection of churches, schools, and other public buildings, and the multitudinous array of events which accompany the founding and up-building of a new settlement. The work of an historical society is of that kind which is little appreciated by the great mass of the community at the time, and only in after-years, when the facts which they placed on record have ceased to be remembered by living persons, are the invaluable nature of their records appreciated, and the thanks of posterity are earnestly given to those who have labored in that field. This society is still in existence, but for some years past it has not been actively engaged in its chosen work. It is to be hoped that it may take on a new lease of life, and again arouse the attention of the Vineland people to the importance of preserving the early records of this part of the county. The experience of the writer in preparing this history has impressed on him with additional force the great desirability of full and accurate data concerning the passing events of every-day life. The unsatisfactory and incomplete nature of many records, their direct contradictions in some cases, and the unreliability of the human mind as a medium of transmitting facts of history for even a short space of time, have been vividly impressed upon him. The officers of this society are: President, Dr. John Ingram; Secretary, C. B. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Bagster; Treasurer, T. B. Welch.

Vineland Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—This society was organized in 1863, with T. T. Hoyt, president; W. W. Cone, secretary; and James McMahon, treasurer. The next year a valuable library was established in connection with the society. The library and the discussions at the weekly meetings have been of great benefit to the farmers and fruit-growers of the place, many of whom had no agricultural experience before settling at Vineland.

Vineland Gas-Light Company.—This company was chartered March 15, 1870, an organization was effected in August of that year, and the works were built at once. The president of the company is William A. House, Esq.; the secretary and superintendent, Benjamin H. Barnes.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Vineland was organized April 12, 1863, by Rev. Landon Taylor, from the State of Iowa, who had settled in Vineland, he having been appointed by Rev. Charles H. Whittear, presiding elder of Bridgeton District, to take charge of the members of the Methodist Church who lived in Vineland and vicinity. On that day was formed the first class here, consisting of the following: John H. Haswell, Anna S. Haswell, John Baradet, Hecckiah Davis, Eliza A. Davis, David Landis, Augustus Davis, John Johnson, Jacob Cole, Richard F. Lombard, Betsey Emory, Justin H. Loomis (local preacher), Maria S. Loomis, Edmund S. Davis, James Chance, James H. Amsden, Pardon Gifford, Amanda M. Gifford, and George W. Hondtlett. Of these, James Chance and Pardon Gifford are still living in Vineland. Justin H. Loomis was the first class-leader.

The society first worshiped in a barn and in private houses. The first Quarterly Meeting was held Aug. 30, 1863, in a grove near the Landis school-house.

The first board of trustees consisted of John H. Haswell, Richard F. Lombard, Justin H. Loomis, George W. Hondtlett, and Pardon Gifford.

Measures were inaugurated in the autumn of 1863 for the erection of a church, and a deed was granted by Charles K. Landis for a lot of land one hundred and fifty feet square. On this lot a house of worship was erected during 1864. It was built of stone, and was temporarily roofed and used till 1866, when the present brick superstructure was erected, and the original auditorium became the basement of the present church. It includes a lecture-room and the necessary class-rooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity of four hundred, and the total cost was twenty-two thousand dollars.

In 1875 commodious sheds were built in the rear of the church for the accommodation of members residing at a distance from Vineland.

The debt incurred in the erection of these buildings has been recently discharged, leaving the valuable property without incumbrance. The present membership of the church is three hundred and fifty.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. George Hughes, 1863; George C. Stanger, 1864-65; R. J. Andrews, 1866-67; George H. Neal, 1868; A. K. Street, 1869; William Pittinger, 1870-72; William W. Moffett, 1873-74; J. E. Adams, 1875-76; William Pittinger, 1877-79; George K. Morris, 1880; George L. Dobbins, 1881-82; and the present pastor, Philip Kline, 1883.

The present board of trustees consists of Professor S. P. York, Hon. P. P. Baker, Dr. C. R. Wiley, Pardon Gifford, R. C. Souder, John Anderson, and John Erickson.

Pleasantville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is situated in a country community, about a mile east of Willow Grove and one and a

half miles northwest of North Vineland. Members of the Willow Grove Church, which is situated in Salem County, a short distance west of the village of Willow Grove, residing in this vicinity, a class was formed here several years before the building of the meeting-house. The number of Methodists having increased in the vicinity, a meeting was held Sept. 21, 1869, to arrange plans for building a house of worship and organizing a church. A lot was given them by John Nichols, Zacheus Joslin, and Hosea Nichols, and a meeting-house erected, which was dedicated May 8, 1870, with services by Rev. A. K. Street. The building cost about fourteen hundred dollars, and the furniture and other expenses made a total of about seventeen hundred dollars. It is a small but neat frame building, seating about two hundred persons. A debt of four hundred dollars remaining due the builders, and the financial distress of the succeeding years seriously crippling the church, the building was sold from them about five years ago, and is now owned by Wilson Purves, of Rosenhayn. The church rents it from him, and meetings are regularly held. This church has always had the same pastor as the Willow Grove Church, and has been served by the following: 1869-70, Ezra B. Lake; 1871-73, John P. Connelly; 1874-76, Matthew H. Shimp; 1877-79, Albert Matthews; 1880-81, William Lilley; 1882-83, Joseph G. Edwards. The number of members at this time is twenty-four.

South Vineland Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Annie Barrows, who started the Sunday-school in her own house. Through her influence a Mrs. Lowber, of Philadelphia, became interested in the enterprise, and she contributed a part of the means to erect, in 1866, a small house for their use, seating about one hundred and fifty persons, which was called Lowber Chapel. This chapel was situated at the corner of Grant Avenue and the Boulevard. They were supplied with preaching at first by Rev. Mr. Corson, then by Rev. F. S. Chubbuck, and after that by local preachers. In the fall of 1874, this building was destroyed by fire. Services the next Sunday were held in the open air, but after that they obtained the use of the school-house. A new church was commenced on a lot situated on Sherman Avenue, near the Boulevard, and the first service was held therein Feb. 14, 1875. It cost about two thousand dollars, and is a neat frame building, about forty by twenty-four feet in size, and seating about two hundred persons. The church has been served by the following persons, part of them local preachers, since the building of the new house: Josiah Estlen, one year; H. W. Clifford, two years; William Burley, one year; George Goe, one year; M. C. Brittain, one year; M. H. Shimp, about three months; F. J. Carrell, remainder of the year. After being out of a pastor nearly a year they were, in March last, attached to the Vineland Church, the pastor of which preaches here one Sunday in the

month, and local preachers supply them the other Sundays. The membership is now about thirty.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The Rev. John P. Prouty, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Vineland in 1865. About eight years ago he commenced preaching to a neglected class of the community. Services were for about two years held in private houses, and then between one and two years in a shoe-shop. A Mr. Myers contributed one thousand dollars towards building a church, and since his death, in 1879, his family have given three hundred dollars more. The church was erected in the fall of 1879, but was not completed for a year. Mr. Prouty preached to the congregation until it was opened and dedicated, Jan. 23, 1881. The Rev. William Schenck then came, and is the present pastor.

The church is a pretty little brick building, thirty by fifty feet, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. It is situated on Seventh Street between Elmer and Grape Streets.

First Free Methodist Church.—This church was organized in 1880 by six persons who met at a private house. The first pastor after its organization was the Rev. Elbert E. Adams, who remained one year, leaving Sept. 1, 1881, when Conference met and appointed Rev. William M. Parry, who remained until the next September. Rev. Jacob E. Logan was then appointed and is the present pastor.

A neat frame meeting-house, twenty-two by thirty-six feet, was completed and dedicated Feb. 26, 1883. The number of members is about twenty. This denomination of primitive Methodists is not numerous in this region as yet, but it is quite large in the West and rapidly growing in strength and influence.

First Presbyterian Church.—Very soon after the founding of the new settlement of Vineland, a few persons connected with Presbyterian and Congregational Churches began to look very anxiously for the institution of the ordinances of the gospel among them, and the privileges and blessings of the sanctuary.

Accordingly, when the Presbyterian Committee on Home Missions sent hither a person to "break ground" on this new field, they were prepared to give him a hearty welcome, and most cordially to co-operate with him in his labors, and to forward all plans for the extension of the gospel.

After the preliminary steps had been taken the church was organized, July 7, 1863, by the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia.

At the same time the pastor elect, Rev. John O. Wells, was duly installed over the church, and persons who had been previously chosen were ordained and set apart as elders and deacons.

At the outset of the enterprise the attention of the brethren was directed to the importance of at once erecting a house of worship, and efforts were commenced, which, after many difficulties and discouragements, were crowned with success.

Religious services were for a time held in a small school-house, but when the church building was barely inclosed it became henceforward the home of the Sabbath gatherings.

On the 6th of June, 1865, less than two years from the organization of the church, the present house, situated on Landis Avenue below Eighth Street, north side, though not entirely completed, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, Rev. E. E. Adams, D.D., of Philadelphia, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was promptly relieved of indebtedness by the contributions of the people and the generous aid of brethren in Philadelphia.

At the present time, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, a large and intelligent congregation, active and efficient officers, a well-ordered Sunday-school of over three hundred members, and an able, faithful, and beloved pastor, the church enjoys an unusual degree of prosperity.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—Trinity Church and parish was organized Aug. 8, 1863, by the election of W. J. Spencer and Oliver D. Graves as wardens, and Benjamin B. Brown, Justin H. Loomis, John W. Day, William Hilton, Arad Wakelee, William O. H. Gwynneth, and H. J. Barnes as vestrymen. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the lot selected for the church, on the south side of Elmer Street, west of the Boulevard, on the 4th day of November, 1863, Dr. Franklin L. Knight, of Bridgeton, officiating.

The church was inclosed in January, 1864, and was occupied by February following. It was the first church built in Vineland. Dr. Knight continued to labor with the congregation. Rev. F. E. R. Chubbuck was called as the first pastor of the parish July 1, 1865. He was succeeded by the Rev. William J. Clark, March 29, 1869. The Rev. Mr. Clark left in the fall of 1872. During his pastorate, on Sunday afternoon, July 16, 1871, a most terrific storm struck Vineland and caused great destruction of property. The steeple of the Episcopal Church was blown over and fell on the roof of the building, which was frame, demolishing the entire structure. The Rev. Merritt H. Wellman became pastor Dec. 23, 1873, and ceased Aug. 5, 1877. Rev. W. A. W. Maylin came in September, 1878, and left in the fall of 1880.

The Rev. John L. Egbert became rector Oct. 11, 1881.

The present stone church was erected at the corner of Wood and Eighth Streets, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It was opened by Bishop John Scarborough April 18, 1882, and will be consecrated free of debt next January. Since the destruction of the original church, meetings have been held in public halls.

The number of communicants is one hundred and thirty.

South Vineland Episcopal Church.—On Feb. 9, 1868, a Sunday-school was organized at South Vine-

land in an unoccupied building. February 14th, following, a society was formed to raise funds to erect a church building. Chapel services were held in the railroad depot at South Vineland, in the autumn of that year, by the Rev. Mr. Chubbuck. There were about thirty members when the society was organized. Mr. Landis gave a lot on East Boulevard near the depot, where the church now is. Ground was broken for the building Jan. 11, 1870. The corner-stone was laid April 18, 1870, Rev. W. J. Clark, the pastor of Trinity Church, Vineland, officiating.

The church as erected is frame, Gothic style, fifty by twenty-two feet, and cost two thousand dollars. The pastors of Trinity Church, Vineland, have been the pastors of this church since its organization.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized May 23, 1865, with thirty-three members. The Rev. J. M. Challis, having served as missionary and secured the organization of the church through his labors, was retained as supply until a pastor could be secured. The meetings were held in Union and Reed's Halls.

Rev. Lyman Chase was the first pastor, commencing July 1, 1866. During his pastorate lots were purchased on Wood and Seventh Streets, and were afterward exchanged for the present location, on the south side of Landis Avenue, between Eighth and East Avenue. He resigned June 1, 1867.

Rev. J. Henry Brittain commenced his pastorate Aug. 1, 1867, and was ordained to the ministry Sept. 26, 1867. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid June 18, 1868, the whole to cost thirty-two thousand dollars. He resigned Nov. 1, 1870.

Rev. N. B. Randall commenced Dec. 15, 1870. The church was very deeply in debt, but, through the exertions of the pastor, not only the floating debt but the remainder of the building debt (amounting in all to about \$7000) was paid off. The membership of the church was also fully doubled. He resigned Oct. 1, 1876.

Rev. Thomas W. Conway commenced Feb. 1, 1877; resigned Jan. 30, 1878.

Rev. Charles A. Mott commenced Aug. 1, 1878. During his pastorate troubles, that had arisen during Mr. Conway's pastorate, culminated in the withdrawal of certain members, who formed themselves into an organization and continued separate until 1881. He resigned Dec. 11, 1879.

Rev. James Walden commenced March 1, 1880, and terminated his services June 24, 1883. The difficulties existing between the church and the seceding members were adjusted, and the latter returned. Repairs and improvements (amounting to nearly two thousand dollars) were placed on the edifice, and all debts were wiped out.

Rev. Edward S. Towne, of Plainville, Conn., commenced as pastor Nov. 1, 1883. Present active mem-

bership of the church, one hundred and thirty; value of property, thirty-five thousand dollars.

South Vineland Baptist Church.—This church was constituted June 20, 1871, with twenty-two members, and with Rev. P. R. Russell as their first pastor. They bought a small meeting-house, which had first been erected as a chapel for Union meetings. Mr. Russell remained their pastor nearly four years, and was succeeded by Rev. William W. Meach, Feb. 1, 1875, who has remained their pastor until the present time. They are now repairing and painting their meeting-house. The present membership is forty-eight.

A mission Sunday-school was established by Mrs. Meach, in October, 1874, at Magnolia school-house, two and a half miles northeast of the church, and has since been carried on by her with great success.

Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational).—On March 25, 1871, at the residence of Moses C. Crocker, was held the first meeting to consider the organization of a Trinitarian Congregational Church in Vineland, N. J.

April 16, 1871, the first public services of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims in Vineland were held in Temperance Hall, the Rev. Edward Howes, of Philadelphia, conducting the worship.

On April 30, 1871, the Sunday-school in connection with the church was organized.

On May 21, 1871, under the leadership of the Rev. Burdett Hart, of Philadelphia, the Church of the Pilgrims was fully organized, consisting of twenty-four members.

Rev. Burdett Hart continued his services as acting pastor about one year.

Rev. J. L. Beaman began his work July 8, 1872, and was installed as pastor by a council of churches Sept. 18, 1872. During his pastorate the present house of worship at the corner of Elmer and Seventh Streets was erected. It is a neat, well-finished frame building. Mr. Beaman was dismissed by council June 17, 1874.

Rev. J. B. Sharp was acting pastor from Aug. 2, 1874, to October, 1875, after which, until April, 1876, Rev. M. H. Williams, of Philadelphia, supplied the pulpit.

On April 16, 1876, Rev. F. B. Pullan, a licentiate of the New Haven East Association, commenced his service with the church, and was ordained and installed as pastor by a council Sept. 6, 1876. At a meeting of the church, regularly convened, Jan. 16, 1879, a "Manual," embracing the "Articles of Faith" and the "Constitution" of the church, was unanimously adopted. Rev. Mr. Pullan was dismissed by council May 20, 1879.

Rev. Charles S. Walker was the third pastor of the church, being installed by council Dec. 10, 1879, and dismissed by council May 21, 1881. There have been no pastors after Mr. Walker, the pulpit being filled by supplies. In the spring of 1883, Rev. Au-

¹ By Mr. S. F. Hamilton, clerk of the church.

gustus Seward commenced his labors as supply, and still continues as such.

First Christian Unitarian Church.—On the 26th of November, 1865, the heads of half a dozen Unitarian families, who had moved from New England to Vineland, met at the house of William H. Earle, and considered the matter of establishing a Liberal Christian Church in the town of their adoption. On the 18th of December a constitution and basis of organization for such church was adopted. On the last day of December the Sunday-school was formed, and met in the old academy building. April 5, 1866, the infant church met for worship in Mechanics' Hall, when a Unitarian minister for the first time preached a sermon in South Jersey. Rev. Oscar Clute, the first pastor of the church, was called to his position Nov. 10, 1877. Feb. 20, 1878, the stone church edifice, corner of Elmer and Sixth Streets, was dedicated, and at the same time Rev. Mr. Clute was ordained to the ministry. Mr. Clute continued in the pastorate till Dec. 18, 1872. The church was without a settled pastor from that time till September, 1874, when Rev. J. B. Harrison became pastor, and sustained that relation till December, 1877. His successor was Rev. N. A. Haskell, who was pastor of the church for a year from June 9, 1878. Rev. Charles H. Tindell commenced his pastorate Sept. 14, 1879, and severed his connection with the church in March, 1881. The present pastor is Rev. N. A. Haskell, who was called to his position the 6th of April, 1883.

New Jerusalem Church.—Services were held by Dr. E. R. Tuller, in Merchants' Hall, in 1870. In the winter of 1872-73 the congregation erected the present church, and in February, 1873, it was dedicated. Rev. Mr. Tuller was ordained and installed pastor in December, 1872, and officiated until June, 1876. From ill health he resigned, when the Rev. J. P. Stuart took his place and remained two years. For about two years they were without a pastor, but the Sunday-school was kept up all the time. The Rev. Mr. Tuller then commenced preaching to them occasionally, when in the spring of 1882 he began to preach regularly, which he continued to do ever since. This is the only Swedenborgian Church in South Jersey, and it is in a very flourishing condition. It numbers one hundred members.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—Many years since mass was first celebrated at Vineland in a room over the railroad depot, and afterward from time to time in private houses. A mission was established here, and was under the ministrations of the priests at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Millville. About 1875 the present church edifice was erected. It is a stone structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred. This was a mission till 1883, when it became a separate parish, and was placed under the charge of the Fathers of the Sacred Heart.

CEMETERIES.

Siloam Cemetery Association was organized in 1864, and the cemetery was located on fifteen acres of ground situated on Valley Avenue, between Park Avenue and Oak Road. It is beautifully laid out, and contains a large number of handsome monuments.

Oak Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1870. A lot of ten acres on Malaga Road, west of the town, covered with a natural growth of timber, was purchased, and has been handsomely laid out, leaving many of the trees standing.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Vineland Lodge, No. 69, A. F. and A. M., meets every other Monday evening at Masonic Hall, Brown's building. This lodge was instituted Feb. 11, 1865, with a membership of about twenty-five, which has increased to seventy-five. The following is a list of the Past Worthy Masters and present officers:

C. Miles, J. D. Bentley, Walter H. Davis, F. A. Newcombe, James W. Mills, Thomas B. Steele, W. H. Lippy, J. Cunningham, A. K. Hobart, James Loughran, E. D. Schoofield, Isaac D. Eilenburg.

Present officers: T. L. Whitney, W. M.; W. T. Holmes, S. W.; D. W. Allen, J. W.; H. T. Manley, Treas.

Eureka Chapter, No. 18, H. R. A. M., meets every other Wednesday at Masonic Hall, Brown's building. This chapter was instituted in the year 1867, and has a present membership of fifty. It is fairly prosperous and continues to grow. The following is a list of the P. M. E. H. P. and present officers:

W. A. Warriner, Harvey M. Hill, Charles H. Lyford, W. B. Prince, Oliver D. Graves, Thomas B. Steele, John H. Cunningham.

Present officers: D. W. Allen, M. E. H. P.; O. D. Graves, E. K.; S. W. Odell, E. S.; J. C. Parsons, Treas.

Odd-Fellows.—The Odd-Fellows' fraternity have prosperous organizations in the borough of Vineland. Their hall, corner Sixth and Landis Avenue, is large, and is fitted up handsomely.

Hobah Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1867. The charter members were N. Henry Stevens, Dr. C. R. Wiley, Henry Meese, R. B. Palmer, Eugene Wiley, H. C. Perry, D. W. Price.

The first officers were: N. G. Eugene Wiley; V. G., N. Henry Stephens; Treas., D. W. Price; Sec., C. R. Wiley. Past Grand: Eugene Wiley, C. R. Wiley, R. B. Palmer, H. C. Perry, B. E. Thayer, John Reed, J. W. Day, James Chance, John L. Ring, Charles Clark, H. B. Reese, T. E. Battey, E. H. Pierson, James Mukely, C. W. Taylor, E. Morley, W. G. White, E. C. Wells, A. F. Parsons, J. T. Duncan, I. D. Eilenburg, W. H. Blake, T. B. Steele, S. C. Singleton, J. A. Temple, Robert McMahon, Charles Goodenough, John P. Ashworth, John H. Cunningham, Martin L. Hart, Charles P. Lord, Frank B. Potter.

It has at present ninety members, and is a very strong lodge. The following is a list of the present officers:

N. G., A. J. Washburn; V. G., T. K. Eastburn; Rec. Sec., G. L. Randall; Per. Sec., J. A. Temple; Treas., James Chance.

Vineland Encampment, No. 54, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 22, 1876, and has now twenty-five members. The encampment, though small in number, is in a flourishing condition. The first officers were: C. P., James Chance; S. W., H. B. Reese; J. W., W. H. Blake; Scribe, C. W. Vaughn; Treas., E. H. Pierson; H. P., W. C. Sharp. Past Chief Patriarchs; H. B. Reese, W. H. Blake, W. G. White, S. C. Singleton, E. C. Wells, J. T. Duncan, Miles Myres, W. C. Pasco, Theodore Foote, I. D. Eilenberg, M. L. Hart, W. H. Nickerson, F. N. Parker. The following are the present officers: C. P., George L. Randall; S. W., A. J. Washburn; Scribe, W. H. Nickerson; Treas., James Chance; H. P., W. H. Blake.

The Knights of Labor organized in the year 1879 with thirteen members. They meet in the Grand Army Hall every Thursday evening, and have a present membership of fifty. The following is a list of the officers from the origin of the lodge: First, S. T. W. Barton, M. W.; Jarvis Wanser, W. F.; N. E. Nelson, Sec. Second, Jarvis Wanser, M. W.; Joseph Hargraves, W. F.; J. L. Welch, Sec. Third, J. L. Welch, M. W.; Joseph Hargraves, W. F.; Charles Bergenstean, Sec. Present officers: Frank Graham, M. W.; Henry T. Ives, W. F.; W. L. Vanmeter, Sec.

Vineland Council, No. 110, O. U. A. M., was organized in 1875, with thirty-six charter members, and it has a present membership of sixty. The following is a list of the Past Councilors: E. S. Harner, D. W. Allen, C. E. Greene, L. S. June, J. Stevens, C. W. Palmer. The present officers are H. M. Hill, Councilor; William Montgomery, Vice-Councilor; V. T. Howell, Sec.

The Knights of Honor were instituted in 1879, and have a present membership of twenty. The following is a list of the Past Dictators: George G. Souther, N. Henry Stevens, Lewis W. Gould, E. Morley, Theodore Foote, Charles E. Greene, T. W. Walker. The present officers are L. D. Johnson, Dictator; D. A. Russell, Vice-Dictator; Charles E. Greene, Reporter.

Local Branch, No. 13, Iron Hall.—This society is similar to Chosen Friends, and was organized in 1881, with twenty-four members, and has at present one hundred and sixty. The following is a list of the Past Chief Justices: N. P. Wiswell, Theodore Foote, J. S. Bowman. The present officers are Charles E. Greene, C. Justice; Joseph Mason, Accountant.

Acme Council, Chosen Friends, No. 3.—This council was organized in 1880, with sixty members, and has a present membership of one hundred and ten. They have a handsome hall, and are in a flour-

ishing condition. The following is a list of Past Councilors: Theodore Facet, N. P. Wiswell, C. E. Greene, J. S. Bowman, C. D. Bailey. The present officers are Gilbert F. Washburn, Councilor; E. L. Bolls, Vice Councilor; Frank Hurd, Sec.

Lyon Post, No. 10, G. A. R.—This post was organized in 1875, with a membership of forty, and has now one hundred and thirty. It is one of the most energetic posts in South Jersey, and is in an excellent condition. The following is a list of Past Commanders: C. P. Lord, W. G. White, A. T. Parsons, A. F. Gutterson, S. C. Singleton, Charles E. Greene, Thomas B. Ross, David H. Burge. The present officers are George W. Swing, Commander; Jarvis Wanser, Sen. Vice Commander; E. H. Foote, Jun. Vice Commander; W. G. White, Adjutant; A. F. Gutterson, Quartermaster.

Vineland National Bank.—A national bank was organized in November, 1878, with B. D. Maxham, president; Thomas H. Vitner, cashier; and Willis T. Virgil, teller. Mr. Horatio N. Greene was afterwards elected president, and Willis T. Virgil, cashier. This national bank was succeeded on Jan. 1, 1881, by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company. B. D. Maxham became president; Henry Hartson, cashier; and Willis T. Virgil, teller.

A national bank was again organized, and commenced business May 19, 1883, with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The company bought the building of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which retired from business, and elected the following officers: President, D. B. Maxham; Vice-President, Myron J. Kimball; Cashier, Charles H. Anderson. On account of failing health Mr. Maxham resigned, Sept. 4, 1883, and Mr. Kimball was elected president, and Mr. Horatio N. Greene was elected vice-president in his place. The deposits of the bank are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; discounts, ninety-eight thousand dollars. Their business has been better than anticipated. The building is valued at six thousand dollars, furniture and fixtures one thousand dollars.

MANUFACTURES.

Kimball, Prince & Co.'s Sash, Door, and Blind Manufactory.—This enterprise dates its origin from 1864, but it was not till 1872, when the present firm succeeded to the business, that it was made to assume more than ordinary proportions. It is now the largest concern of the kind south of Camden.

The plant is excellently located on the corner of the Boulevard and Almond Street, the West Jersey Railroad running through the former. There are three large buildings, and out-sheds for the storage of lumber, etc., together with every facility that is afforded by ample space to conduct the large business. A powerful engine with great boiler capacity is required to operate the machinery in use, all of which is of the most improved modern design, for wood-

working purposes. They are extensive manufacturers of fruit-boxes, the home demand alone for this specialty being very large, Vineland being a fruit-growing community. The co-partners are Messrs. Myron J. Kimball, William V. Prince, and John Prince. They possess an unusual aptitude for the business, over which they exercise the closest supervision.

A. K. Hobart's Brick-Yard.—This well-known brick-yard, on East Avenue above Oak Street, was established in 1868, and has been very successfully carried on ever since under several different firm-names, although the Hobarts have always had a controlling interest. When Hobart's yard was first established there were three other yards here in full operation, but they, not being able to compete with Mr. Hobart in price and quality, were soon abandoned, leaving Mr. Hobart the only one on the Vineland tract. The business has grown very extensive, and is constantly on the increase. He makes twenty different patterns of brick, including the regular Philadelphia press-brick. Large quantities of brick are shipped elsewhere, while nine-tenths of all the immense quantity of brick used in Vineland comes from this yard.

Opposite Mr. Hobart's yard, George A. Irish has started a brick-yard in June of this year.

Morris' Steam Grist-Mill.—This mill, situate on Boulevard below Montrose Street, was established Nov. 1, 1878, by Manliel Morris. Building and steam-power rented from Kimball, Prince & Co. Grinds corn, rye, oats, etc. Grinds for market six hundred bushels per week.

H. A. Cotton's Steam Saw, Grist, and Bone-Mill.—This was established August, 1881. The building is frame, and is located on Sixth, corner Quince Street. He furnishes his own steam-power. The grinding capacity of the mill is six hundred bushels per week.

Charles Keighley's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Keighley first started on a small capital in 1875 in a building on Sixth Street, now occupied by Thomas H. Hawkins. He gave employment then to about ten hands. Business began to grow to such large proportions that he eventually moved to the present location on East Boulevard and Montrose Streets. He has now the largest shop in Vineland, employing one hundred hands in his extensive manufacturing trade. Mr. Keighley has all the latest improved machinery in his shop, making two thousand four hundred pairs of shoes per week, with large orders ahead.

Thomas H. Hawkins' Shoe Factory.—Mr. Hawkins began the manufacture of shoes in Vineland in 1876, with ten hands and a limited amount of machinery in Merchants' Block. In 1879 he moved to the present location on Sixth Street below Montrose, and added steam-power and all the latest improved machinery. He employs over one hundred hands, and is turning out several hundred dollars'

worth of shoes per day, which are sent to all parts of the country.

J. H. Hunt's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Hunt started the factory formerly run by C. H. Birkinshaw in 1874. He came to Vineland and took charge of the shop on Landis Avenue, west of Boulevard, where he is now located, employing over fifty hands. His machinery is run by foot-power.

Thomas H. Proctor's Shoe-Factory.—Mr. Proctor established business in Vineland in 1872. At present he employs about fifty first-class workmen, and pays out several hundred dollars a week. He has all the late improved machinery, which is run by foot-power.

A. H. Blaisdell's Machine-Works.—This concern was first established by Mr. Blaisdell in 1872, and from its inception has been successful. The buildings, three in number, are located at the junction of the West Jersey with the New Jersey Southern Railroad. They are fitted with the most improved machinery and mechanical appliances. Twelve skilled machinists and moulders are employed, and the work turned out by Mr. Blaisdell is noted for its excellence.

George A. Cheever, Grape-Box Manufacturer and Book-Binder.—Started in 1866. Carried on the manufacture of paper boxes, making the celebrated Cheever paper box a specialty. The firm is now doing an extensive business, making thousands of boxes annually for the various glass firms throughout South Jersey. The factory turns out as many as four hundred thousand grape-boxes alone, besides other work of binding, etc.

L. L. Belknap, Manufacturer of Wearing Apparel.—Commenced to manufacture wearing apparel of all kinds in 1874, and now gives employment to a large number of hands. The goods are made principally for large houses in Philadelphia. This business has become one of the principal industries of Vineland.

R. S. Armstrong's Foundry.—This business was established in 1839 at Milton, on the Hudson, New York State. It was moved to Vineland in August, 1880, by Mr. Armstrong, who brought his tools and machinery with him. The principal kind of work done is iron mortars for druggists, wagon-boxes, etc., which are used principally in the South. Plows and plow-castings are a specialty. This is the only foundry on the Vineland tract. Goods are shipped to New York, Boston, and other large cities.

H. Durgin, Glove Manufacturer.—Started the business in 1872 on the corner of Landis Avenue and Fourth Street. He employs upwards of ten hands in the manufacture of gloves, which he sends to all parts of the country. He has been very successful.

James' Button-Factory.—The pearl-button factory of David James is located at the corner of Brewster Road and Maple Avenue. He employs fifteen to twenty hands regularly, and manufactures

from four to six hundred dollars' worth of goods per week. The factory is run by steam.

Willow Grove is a village lying on the Maurice River, about five miles northwest of Vineland. It is the oldest place in the township, and was settled previous to this century. Previous to the setting-off of Vineland probably nearly one-half of the inhabitants within the present limits of the township lived in this vicinity. The dam across Maurice River, at this place, furnishes water-power for a grist- and saw-mill which have been here for many years, and are now owned by Richard Langley & Sons. Part of the village lies on the Salem side of the river, and was for years called Fork Bridge, but it is now all called Willow Grove, deriving its name from the large trees of that variety growing along the stream. In the early part of this century lumber was taken to Millville to a market, from there and from Malaga, by floating it down the river. Large gates were constructed in the dam, and when there was a sufficient head of water they were opened, and the logs and lumber were carried down on the current. The Union Pond, near Millville, also had similar gates. The only business carried on for many years, besides the mills, has been cutting wood and carting it to market. A mile east of Willow Grove is the cross-road called Pleasantville, with a small Methodist Church, now owned by a private individual. The post-office at Willow Grove was established March 22, 1879, with Thomas Dare, Sr., as postmaster. The present incumbent, Michael Potter, Jr., was appointed April 7, 1879.

North Vineland is a railroad station and post-office on the West Jersey Railroad, about three miles north of Vineland, and about half a mile south of the Gloucester County line. A railroad station and post-office being established at this point for the convenience of the neighboring regions, a few houses have been built near the station. The population near the station is about one hundred. It was made a post-office Sept. 29, 1864, with George W. Cottrell as postmaster. The present one, appointed June 15, 1881, is William A. Warren. There was formerly a Congregational Church at this place, but it has become extinct, and the meeting-house has passed into the possession of the Catholics.

South Vineland is a railroad station and post-office on the West Jersey Railroad, about two and a half miles south of Vineland. Both this and North Vineland are only continuations of Vineland proper, but, for convenience of shipping, a station was established, around which a small village has grown up. South Vineland contains a Methodist, an Episcopal, and a Baptist Church, all three of which are weak organizations. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty. The post-office here was established Nov. 21, 1866, David H. Cramer being the first incumbent, and the present one is Andrew S. Whitten, appointed Dec. 14, 1874.

Main Avenue is a station and post-office on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, two miles northeast of Vineland, for the convenience of the neighborhood. The post-office was established May 6, 1872. Robert B. Knowles was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS JONES.

The Jones family are of Welsh descent, Thomas Jones, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, having emigrated from his native land to England and settled in Birmingham, where he followed his trade of baker. He married and had children,—John, Thomas, Ann, Sarah, Mary, and Jane. His son Thomas was born about the year 1812 in Wales. He accompanied his father, when eleven years of age, to Birmingham, and there learned his trade of pearl-button making, having previously assisted in the baking business. He married Louisa Davis, of the latter city, and had three children,—Thomas, John, and James. Mr. Jones continued to be industriously employed in Birmingham for many years, and died in 1867, his wife's death having occurred two years previously. Their son Thomas was born March 28, 1832, and having followed his father's trade, began working in pearl when ten years of age. He continued for many years in Birmingham, but in 1858 emigrated to America, having discerned in the New World a wider field of activity for the artisan than his home at that time afforded. He settled in Philadelphia, and engaged in the trade of pearl-button making with Edwin Marklow, for whom he soon became manager. In 1859 he himself began with but a limited capital the manufacture of pearl buttons in the same city, and in 1860 entered into a co-partnership with James Largay. The following year he returned to England and remained two years, after which, in 1863, Philadelphia again became his home, and the former partnership was resumed. In February, 1864, having disposed of his interest, he began the manufacture of pearl buttons alone, and in 1877 sold again, and embarked in the importation of mother-of-pearl shells for the supply of manufacturers, which were purchased chiefly, though not exclusively, in London and San Francisco. In 1872 Mr. Jones became a resident of Vineland, where he purchased land and engaged in improvements. In 1876 he sold the farm, in the cultivation of which he had been greatly interested, and two years later returned to England with a view to retiring from active business pursuits. He, however, found little employment for his active mind in a life of leisure, and the same year brought him again to American shores and made him a resident of Vineland, where he became extensively engaged in building. In 1879,



Thomas Jones

E. O. Mills & Co., of which he was the principal, established a pearl-button factory at this point, and in 1882 erected a building for the use of their operatives, Mr. Jones subsequently becoming proprietor of the business. In this peculiar branch of industry he has been exceptionally successful, and conducted it with great profit, having established a trade extending from Boston to California. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of Enoch Fisher, of Birmingham, England. Mr. Jones, though a Republican in his political principles, devotes but little attention to politics, his time and energies being wholly employed in the management of his business. He was educated in the Church of England faith, and still adheres to its tenets.

CHAPTER C.

TOWNSHIP OF MAURICE RIVER.

Original Boundaries and Subsequent Changes.

—This was one of the original six townships into which the county was divided by the act creating it, in 1748. It included all the land on the east side of Maurice River, which remained its bounds until Millville township was created, in 1802. As has been already mentioned, in 1844 the eastern corner of the township was set off to Cape May County, but was set back in 1845, and in 1878 that portion of the township which includes Marshallville was again set off to Cape May, where it has ever since remained. It is the largest township in the county, but a large portion of it has few if any inhabitants.

Name.—This township received its name from the river which forms its western boundary. The Indian name of the river was Wabataquenaek. The English name was probably derived from Maurice, Prince of Orange. An old tradition says that the name of the river was derived from the circumstance of a ship, the "Prince Maurice," being burnt by the Indians and sunk, about half a mile below Maurice town, at a reach in the river known as the "No Man's Friend." A vessel by that name, owned by the Dutch West India Company, came from Holland to New Netherland, as New York was called by the Dutch, in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty years ago. It is possible that she might have come into the Delaware, and been burned in this river, according to the tradition. On a map of "Nieuw Nederland," including "Zuyd Revier," or the South River, as the Delaware was called by the Dutch, which map was published at Amsterdam in 1676, this river is called "Mauritius Revier." This was the Dutch or Latin name for "Maurice," and was evidently derived from the Prince of Orange, either directly or through the vessel which was named from him.

In the early records of the court at Salem, at the

first mention of it, in 1717, it is called "Morrisse River," and it continued to be spelled in that way throughout the Salem records. When the county was created, in 1748, it was called "Prince Maurice's River," and the township "Maurice River precinct."

Settlements.—The early settlements, as already stated, were made along the bank of the river. The Swedes were among the earliest arrivals, and about 1743 they erected a church on a lot of land which they obtained of John Hoffman, lying on the east bank of the river, above Spring Garden Ferry, and nearly opposite Bucksblut. Worship was maintained here until after the Revolution by the missionaries from Sweden, who served the Swedish congregations at Swedesboro and Penn's Neck. This church long ago went to decay and disappeared, and only a few tombstones in the graveyard are still to be seen. Among the descendants of the Swedes are the Petersens, Vannemens, Larks Hoffmans, Ericksons, and others. In 1718 the number of inhabitants along the river was sufficient to require a constable to be appointed by the court at Salem, and in 1728 an overseer of roads was first appointed. In 1740 a tavern license was granted to John Bell, of Maurice River, who resided at Port Elizabeth, which indicates an increase in the number of inhabitants, and the same year a constable was appointed for each side of the river. In 1742 an overseer of roads was appointed for the upper part of Maurice River, and one for the lower part.

Maurice River increased rapidly in population in the latter part of the last and the beginning of this century, but afterwards lost its importance in the county, other portions increasing in population and business in a greater ratio. At this day a large portion of its population are engaged in the oystering and coasting trade, while ship-building is the most important industry in the township.

Villages and Hamlets.—It contains the villages of Port Elizabeth, Briksboro, Dorchester, Leesburg, Heislerville, Ewing's Neck, Belle Plain, and the railroad station of Manamusk, and the neighborhood (hardly a village) of Manamusk Manor. There are six Methodist Churches, but none at this day of any other denomination, in the township. The population of the township is two thousand three hundred and seventy-four.

Port Elizabeth.—This town is situated on Manamusk Creek, about half a mile east of Maurice River and six miles south of Millville. The site of this town was a part of Bartlett's ten thousand acre survey, which afterwards became John Scott's. He sold the portion of it, where Port Elizabeth stands, to John Purple about 1720, who sold it to John Bell, who kept a tavern there in 1740. Bell sold it, in 1771, to Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, afterwards Bodely, who laid out the town previous to 1785. It received its name in honor of her. A dam was erected across the Manamusk, near its mouth, previous to 1782, in which

year a law was passed authorizing it. In 1759 the act of Congress was passed establishing districts for the collection of duties on imports, and the eastern side of the Delaware from above Camden to Cape May was made the district of Bridgeton, with Bridgeton as the port of entry, and Salem and Port Elizabeth as ports of delivery. Trade was carried on from the Maurice and Cohansey Rivers directly to the West Indies for some years, but the greater advantages of Philadelphia and New York ended all foreign trade from these places some fifty years ago. Port Elizabeth was relatively a place of much more importance in the latter part of the last and the early part of this century than of later years.

In 1794 an act of the Legislature was passed appointing commissioners to lay out and open roads from Bridgeton and also Roadstown to Cooper's Ferry, now Camden, and also from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton. All of these roads were laid, but only the one from Road-town to Camden was opened. The one from Port Elizabeth to Bridgeton crossed the river to Buckshtutun, and then ran a straight northwesterly course to Bridgeton. Application was made by the commissioners to the board of freeholders for money to open the road, but they at first refused to grant any, and in 1797 granted only three hundred dollars, but the road was never opened. The present straight road from Bridgeton to Buckshtutun, and from there across the river to Port Elizabeth, was laid, in the usual way, a few years later, a short distance north of the location of the former one. At that time Port Elizabeth was the second place in the county in business enterprises, but it has since lost the most of its old-time importance.

In 1821 the board of freeholders built a bridge over the Manamuskun Creek, at Port Elizabeth, eight rods long, eighteen inches high above all tides in the creek, and twenty feet wide in the clear. In 1830 a new one was built, sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, on the truss plan, and it is covered over. It was built by Amos Campbell, contractor, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

About 1755, James Lee, of Irish descent, came to this place from Chester County, Pa., and about 1799 his half brother, Thomas, also settled here. They were among the most enterprising citizens of the place. About 1801, James Lee, in connection with parties in Philadelphia, established works for the manufacture of window-glass, near where they still remain. After a few years Lee removed from the place, and was engaged in manufacturing glass at Millville, and afterwards in building the dam across the Cohansey, above Bridgeton, known as the Tumbling dam. About 1814 he removed to the West, and died in New Orleans. The glass-works passed into the hands of Joshua Brick, and then to Samuel P. Wetherill, who at first rented them to a firm of which Joseph, John, and Christopher Getsinger, John Welter, and Francis Langraff were members, and after-

wards sold them to those parties about 1816. Welter and Langraff retired from the firm, and Christopher Getsinger died, and the works were carried on by Joseph and John Getsinger for about thirty years from the time they first became interested in them. After the failure of the Getsingers the works were obtained by Charles Townsend and George Cooper, who ran them several years. After Cooper retired Townsend had several different partners, among them John Andrews and Francis Allen, all of which firms failed. Dr. Edmund L. B. Wales became possessed of them, and sold to Samuel Townsend, the present owner, about thirty years ago. They lay idle for a number of years, but a few years ago were started up by Mr. Townsend with John Focer as manager, who carried them on about two years. In May, 1881, William Johnson became manager for the present proprietors, the Whitney Brothers, of Glassboro. Since the starting up of these works Port Elizabeth has been more prosperous than for many years past.

The public school building, a two-story frame building, was built in 1854, and a good school is maintained. A Catholic Church, erected by the efforts and means of James Ward and the Getsingers, has been taken down and removed to Cape May County, there being no adherents of that faith left. A Quaker meeting-house was erected about fifty years ago on the west side of the creek, but the society has ceased to exist, and the meeting-house is now much dilapidated and decayed.

The hotel at this place, built in 1803, was destroyed by fire May 14, 1883.

Port Elizabeth was made a post-town Jan. 1, 1803. J. Hammet was the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Daniel Harris, who was appointed Aug. 26, 1854.

Dorchester.—This village is situated on the banks of Maurice River, about three and a half miles south of Port Elizabeth. Among the tracts of land surveyed by John Worledge and John Budd, in 1691, was a twenty-five hundred acre survey set off as the town plot of Dorchester, which also covered the site of Leesburg. No town, however, was built until long afterward. About 1790, Peter Reeve purchased the land where Dorchester now is, and laid out a town and commenced selling lots in 1800. At that time there were only three houses in the vicinity. The original settlers in this vicinity were mostly Swedes.

The principal business here is ship building, which has been carried on for many years. One of the yards was managed by Blew & Carson, and then by Stiles & Davis, and afterwards by Hezekiah Godfrey and Francis L. Godfrey, and then by Smith Godfrey, and since the fall of 1881 by Ellis Reeves, who has a marine railway, and is largely engaged in the repairing of oyster vessels. The other yard was commenced by Baner & Champion nearly thirty years ago, by whom it was carried on until Mr. Champion's

death, in August, 1881, Mr. Baner having retired from the firm about a year previously. The yard was rented by Vanneman Brothers, of Mauricetown, in 1882, and they are now building a large three-masted schooner of eight hundred and fifty tons capacity.

The town contains about seventy houses, and has a population of three hundred and twenty-nine. The post-office was established July 25, 1882, with Ellis Reeves as postmaster, who still holds the position.

Leesburg is one mile below Dorchester, and is situated on a fine site on the bank of the river. It was established by two brothers named Lee, about 1795. They were ship-carpenters, and came from Egg Harbor. An old graveyard formerly existed along the bank of the river, which has been partly washed away, and was probably the burying-place of the early Swedish settlers of this vicinity. William Carlisle, long one of the leading citizens of the place, went there in 1795, when there were only two or three houses there. It has been a place for building coasting vessels ever since the first settlement, and it is almost the only business at the present day. A shipyard was established in 1795 by John Lee and his brother, shipwrights, after whom the town was named. The late James Ward, an influential and enterprising citizen, built a marine railway for the repair of vessels in 1850, which has been extensively patronized ever since. Mr. Ward died in 1863, when it passed into the possession of Enos Harker, and then to John Russell, the present proprietor, who moved to Leesburg in 1869. Mr. Russell employs about thirty men in the ship-yard, and launches at least one large vessel every year.

The population of the place is four hundred and seventy-three. The post-office was established, with James Ward as postmaster, Dec. 4, 1838. The present officer is D. G. Carlisle, appointed Oct. 19, 1870.

Heislerville is a small village, about three and one-half miles south of Leesburg, which was named after the Heisler family, long resident in the vicinity, and of which George Heisler, who kept a store here for many years, and was a leading citizen in the community, was a member. Its residents are principally engaged in the oyster industry. The population of the village is about one hundred, beside whom the road leading to Leesburg is thickly settled, and for over a mile might be considered a part of the village. The post-office, established Jan. 4, 1875, with Ephraim P. Sharp as postmaster, is now under charge of Joel Sayre, appointed April 19, 1882.

Ewing's Neck is a post-village and country neighborhood, about two miles east of Heislerville, and near West Creek, the eastern boundary of the county. It contains a Methodist Church and a school-house. The population of the whole neighborhood is about three hundred. The post-office was established Jan. 9, 1851, with Joel S. Robinson as postmaster, and is now in charge of Horace P. Bickley, appointed Feb. 28, 1881.

Bricksboro.—This village was laid out by Joshua Brick, who commenced selling lots in 1807, but the place did not grow very fast, there being no business carried on to support it. It is about three-quarters of a mile south of Port Elizabeth, and contains about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. Its post-office is Port Elizabeth.

Belle Plain is a village on the West Jersey Railroad, near the line of Cape May County. It has grown up within the last twenty years, since the opening of the railroad to Cape Island, and is a flourishing village. The population is over one hundred. The post-office was established Jan. 16, 1867, George W. Blinn being the first incumbent. The present occupant is Rettie M. Goff, appointed Oct. 8, 1878.

Manamusk is a station on the West Jersey Railroad, about one and one-half miles northeast of Port Elizabeth. It is the railroad station for that and the other villages along Maurice River, in the upper part of the township. The post-office was established June 30, 1864, Timothy Hoyt being the first postmaster. George W. Stevens, appointed Oct. 16, 1878, now fills the office.

Manamusk Manor is about two miles north of the station of that name, on Manamusk Creek, and is now a country neighborhood, lying around the church and the saw-mill; the water-power, formerly driving a thriving industry, being now only used to run the latter. The neighborhood contains a population of one hundred and sixty.

The country bordering on the Manamusk and Menantico was originally covered with large timber, and saw-mills were put up on the streams at an early date, the one at Leaming's Mill being built as early as 1720. Eli Budd, of Burlington County, became a Methodist, and removed to Maurice River, and bought the property on the upper part of the Manamusk, and put up a forge for the manufacture of iron. His son Wesley, with one or two persons from Philadelphia, built a blast-furnace at Cumberland Furnace, as Manamusk Manor was then called, about 1810. They failed in 1818, and the property passed into the hands of Hollinshead & Platt, merchants of Philadelphia, and afterwards became the property of Edward Smith, of Philadelphia, by whom the business was carried on profitably until 1840, when the supply of wood for the manufacture of charcoal, with which the ore was smelted, being exhausted, the iron-works were abandoned, and soon decayed.

During the early part of this century the manufacture of iron in blast-furnaces was carried on to a considerable extent in this and adjoining counties. The ore used was bog ore, dug in the swamps of Downe and other townships, and in Gloucester and Burlington Counties. The quantity found in this county was not very large. It was also brought here from Delaware, and from Burlington County. The charcoal used to smelt the iron was the most bulky, and therefore the furnaces were located near the fuel, and the

ore brought to them. These blast-furnaces have long since disappeared, and the manufacture of iron in that way has ceased.

A saw- and grist-mill were also maintained at Cumberland Furnace for many years, but the grist-mill went down about the same time as the furnace. The saw-mill is now run by Wilson, Cornelius, and Wesley Banks, and is owned, together with the tract of about twenty thousand acres adjacent to it, by the heirs of Richard D. Wood. Upon the death of Edward Smith the property descended to his son, Thomas, and his daughter, the wife of Dr. J. T. Sharp, who bought out the share of Thomas Smith, and sold the property to the heirs of Richard D. Wood.

Schooner Landing, on the Menanctico, about a mile below where the railroad now crosses, was at one time a place of some importance. In 1793 the property here was purchased by Fithian Stratton, who laid out a town in 1800, which he named after himself, "Stratton Burrough," the last part so spelled for "Borough." The road from Millville to Port Elizabeth passed through here, and was straightened and relaid in 1893. About a dozen houses were erected, and he endeavored to secure a direct road to Bridgeton, and a bridge over Maurice River west of the place, hoping thus to get ahead of Millville, but was unsuccessful. After the establishment of the straight road from Port Elizabeth to Millville the road through Schooner Landing was vacated, and the bridge over the stream removed. The place went to decay, the houses have been removed, and nothing is left of the projected borough.

FREETHEOLDERS.

1748. Gabriel Izard. John Purple.	1772. Jonathan Smith. Thomas Daniels.
1749. Abraham Jones. Thomas Peterson.	1773-74. Jonathan Bessley. Jonathan Smith.
1750-51. Gabriel Izard. William Jones.	1775. Derick Peterson. Jonathan Bessley.
1752. Thomas Peterson. Gabriel Izard.	1776. Derick Peterson. David Lore.
1753. Abraham Jones. John Hoffman.	1777. ———
1754. ———	1778-79. George McGloughlin. 1780. George McGloughlin. William Furness.
1755. Abraham Jones. John Hoffman.	1781. Elemeel Edwards. Henry Reeves.
1756. John Hoffman.	1782. ———
1757. ———	1783-84. Elemeel Edwards.
1758. Abraham Jones. William Willis.	1785-89. Joshua Brick. Elemeel Edwards.
1759-60. ———	1790. James Jess. Joshua Brick.
1761. Abraham Jones. David Eldredge.	1791-93. James Jess. William Peterson.
1762. ———	1764. ———
1763. Randolph Daniels. Abraham Jones.	1795. Henry Reeves. John Erickson.
1764. Andrew Godfrey. James Hoffman.	1796. Jonathan Dollas. John Chance.
1765. Thomas Daniels. Elemeel Edwards.	1797. Elemeel Edwards. Henry Reeves.
1766. Elemeel Edwards.	1798. Maurice Bessley. Daniel Heider.
1767-69. ———	1799. Daniel Heider.
1770. Abraham Jones. Richard Swain.	
1771. ———	

1799. Archibald Stewart.	1804-26. William Arey.
1800-1. James Lee.	1827. Jonathan Lore.
1801. Jonathan Dollas. Eli Rodd.	Israel Stratton.
1802. James Lee. James Johnson.	1828-42. Jonathan Lore. Joshua Brick.
1803. Jonathan Dollas. Eli Rodd.	1843-45. Jonathan Lore. John Spence.
1804. Joshua Brick. Jonathan Dollas.	1846-47. Jonathan Lore. Owen Jones.
1805. Henry Reeves. Jonathan Dollas.	1848-54. James Ward. Stephen Murphy.
1806-7. James Lee. Jonathan Dollas.	1855. Stephen Murphy. David Cullen.
1808. ———	1856-62. Stephen Murphy. James Ward.
1809. Jonathan Dollas. Levan Chance.	1863. Stephen Murphy. James Ward (part of year). Joel S. Robinson remainder of year).
1810. Jonathan Dollas. Dr. Benjamin Fister.	1864-66. Stephen Murphy. Joel S. Robinson.
1811-12. Jonathan Dollas. William Peterson.	1867. Stephen Murphy. Hezekiah W. Godfrey.
1813-21. John Elkinton. Jonathan Dollas.	1868-74. J. Howard Willets. Francis L. Godfrey.
1822. Jonathan Dollas. Daniel Carroll.	1875-76. Francis L. Godfrey. Benjamin F. Shaw.
1823. Jonathan Dollas. John Elkinton.	1877. Benjamin F. Shaw. Francis L. Godfrey (part of year).
1824-26. Daniel Carroll. Jonathan Lore.	Thomas S. Shaw (remainder of year).
1827. Jonathan Lore. Owen Jones.	1878. Benjamin F. Shaw. Thomas S. Shaw.
1828-32. Jonathan Lore. Israel Stratton.	1879-83. Thomas S. Shaw.
1833. Jonathan Lore. William Lore.	
1834-36. Jonathan Lore.	

CHURCHES.

Port Elizabeth Methodist Episcopal Church.—During the year 1773, Benjamin Abbott, having been converted the year before and joined the Methodists, entered upon his work as an evangelist. Abbott at that time resided in Pittsgrove township, Salem Co. Mr. Abbott was, doubtless, the most remarkable man of early Methodism. Stevens, in speaking of him, says, "Religious biography hardly records his fellow, except it be in the 'glorious dreamer' of Bedford jail. His early life had been riotously wicked, and notwithstanding the spirit of God had often alarmed his guilty soul of its danger, he continued in sin until the fortieth year of his age. When, after the most desperate resistance and a struggle with despair itself, he sought relief in the labors of the field, his troubled heart beat so loud that he could hear the strokes. Finally yielding, he threw down his scythe, and stood weeping for his sins. Such is the reclaiming, the sublime strength of conscience in the rudest soul, when once awakened." In 1778, Abbott attended a quarterly meeting at Maurice River, very probably at Port Elizabeth. Doubtless about this time, a society was organized at this place. A Mr. Donnelly, who was a local preacher there, died in 1783, and is buried in the Methodist graveyard. Oct. 1, 1785, for the nominal sum of five shillings, Mrs. Elizabeth Bodely, who owned nearly all of the land in the neighborhood of Port Elizabeth, and after whom the town is named, gave a lot, containing one acre and twenty-seven hundredths, "for the purpose of building a preaching-

house on and a burying-yard, and to build a school-house for the use of the neighborhood after the said meeting-house is built." The deed is given to "Philip Cressoy, Esq., and Abraham Walton, of county of Cape May, Henry Firth, of county of Salem, James Sterling, Esq., of county of Burlington, John Champion, Esq., of county of Gloucester, and William Furnis, Daniel Heisler, Eli Budd, and Martin Long, of Maurice River, in county of Cumberland, trustees chosen in behalf of the society of people called Methodists of the Episcopal Church." The church was probably erected the following year, 1786.

Dr. Benjamin Fisler, who entered the traveling connection, and continued as circuit rider for a few years, his health no longer permitting that, located there, and was a very prominent citizen, member of the church, and acceptable local preacher for fifty years. He was born in 1769, and was converted at Fislerville, now Clayton, Gloucester Co. He commenced traveling as a preacher in 1791, in Nova Scotia, and in 1797 traveled on the Salem Circuit, and located, in 1799, at Port Elizabeth, where he practiced medicine. He died July 4, 1854. Fithian Stratton, of Schooner Landing, on the Menanico, an eccentric man, was for a number of years a famous local preacher. He died in 1810.

About 1814, Bishop George, who was esteemed as a great and good man, remained at Port Elizabeth for a season, and preached there.

In 1827 the present brick church was built. Dr. Benjamin Fisler furnished the plan and superintended its erection.

The ministers who have served this church have always done so in connection with several other churches.

In 1781 the whole of South Jersey was included in the West Jersey Circuit, and the ministers of this circuit were as follows:

1781.—Caleb Pedicord, Joseph Cromwell. In November of this year they seem to have been changed, and James O. Cromwell and Joseph Everett were sent to labor in their stead.

1782.—Joshua Dudley, Richard Ivy.

1783.—Samuel Rowe, Francis Spry.

1784.—Samuel Rowe, William Partridge, John Fidler.

1785.—Thomas Ware, Robert Sparks, William Phoebeus.

1786.—Jacob Brush, John Simmons, Jacob Lurton.

1787.—Robert Cann, John McClaskey, John Milburn.

1788.—Nathaniel B. Mills, John Cooper.

1789.—Samuel Pyle, Jethro Johnson, Sylvester Hutchinson.

1790.—Joseph Cromwell, William Dougherty.

1791.—James Bell, John Clark.

1792.—Benjamin Abbott, David Bartine.

1793.—Willson Lee, Hugh Work.

1794.—Richard Swain, Anthony Turck.

1795.—Moses Crane, Jacob Egbert.

1796.—Robert McCoy, Peter Vannest.

1797.—William McLenahan, Benjamin Fisler.

1798.—Jacob Egbert, Jesse Justice.

1799.—Richard Swain, Wesley Budd; Freeborn Garretson, presiding elder.

1800.—Richard Swain, Richard Lyon; Solomon Sharp, presiding elder.

1801.—Thomas Edwards, Asa Swain.

In 1802 Salem Circuit was divided into Salem and Cape May Circuits, and Jesse Justice and David Dunham were appointed to Salem Circuit, in which Port Elizabeth remained.

1803.—John Walker, John Durbin.

Quarterly Meeting was held on March 5th, at Port Elizabeth.

1804.—John Walker, John Durbin.

In 1805, Salem and Cape May were again made one circuit under the former name, and John Walker and Nathan Swain were appointed preachers. Quarterly Meeting was held this year at Port Elizabeth.

1806.—William Mills, Caleb Kendall.

In 1807 Cumberland Circuit was formed, including Port Elizabeth and all the southern and eastern portion of Cumberland County, and the preachers appointed to this circuit were David Bartine and Joseph Stephens.

1808.—William Smith, Charles Reed.

1809.—Daniel Ireland, John Fox.

1810.—Samuel Budd, Daniel Ireland.

1811.—Michael Coates, presiding elder; Thomas Dunn, Joseph Bennett.

1812.—William Smith, Joseph Bennett.

1813.—William Swain, Daniel Fidler.

1814.—Daniel Fidler, Daniel Ireland.

1815.—Solomon Sharp, Nathan Swain; James Smith, presiding elder.

1816.—Solomon Sharp, Thomas Davis.

1817.—Thomas Neal, Thomas Davis.

1818.—Thomas Neal, John Creamer.

1819.—Edward Stout, John Creamer; Lawrence McCombs, presiding elder.

1820.—Edward Stout, Daniel Fidler.

1821.—John Finley, John Collins.

1822.—John Finley, James McLaurin.

1823.—Edward Page, Eliphalet Reed; Jacob Moore, presiding elder.

1824.—Edward Page, Eliphalet Reed.

1825.—William Williams, William Lummis.

1826.—William Williams, William Lummis; Charles Pitman, presiding elder.

1827.—John Woolson, Robert Gerry, and Sedgewick Rusting.

1828.—John Woolson, Sedgewick Rusting, and Joseph Ashbrook.

1829-30.—Watters Burroughs, James Ayars.

1831.—William Folk, William Steevens.

1832.—William Folk, Nathaniel Chew.

1833.—John Henry, Joseph Ashbrook.

1834.—Edward Stout, George Raybold.
 1835.—Nathaniel Chew, George Raybold.
 1836.—William Williams, J. W. McDougall.
 1837-38.—J. J. Sleeper, Thomas G. Stewart.
 1839-40.—J. F. Crouch, Thomas G. Stewart.
 1841-42.—J. Loudenslager, George Jennings. During 1842 Mr. Jennings' health failed, and Dr. Perdue was supply.

1843.—Abraham Gearhart, Levi Herr.
 1844.—D. Duffield, William Rogers. During this year Mr. Rogers failed, and Samuel Parker was supply.

1845.—D. Duffield, Joseph Gaskill.
 1846.—Thomas Christopher, Joseph Gaskill.
 1847.—N. Edwards, S. B. Beegle. Mr. Beegle left the circuit, and S. Parker was again supply.
 1848.—N. Edwards, James White.
 1849-50.—Joseph Atwood, J. T. Canfield.

In 1851 Cumberland Circuit, by that name, ceased to exist, and Port Elizabeth Circuit was created; Millville, Woodruff's, and Willow Grove being made Millville charge.

1851.—A. K. Streets, W. A. Brooks.
 1852.—William A. Brooks, William Walton.
 1853.—E. Watters, J. B. Heward.
 In 1854 another change was made, and the river made a dividing line; Leesburg, Heislerville, and West Creek being taken from Cape May Circuit, and added to Port Elizabeth Circuit.

1854.—E. Watters, B. O. Parvin.
 1855.—Furman Robbins, William McCormac.
 1856.—Furman Robbins, M. H. Shipap.
 1857.—William Walton, N. B. Todd.
 1858.—William Walton, Garner H. Tullis.
 1859.—John S. Beegle, Joseph G. Crate.
 1860.—John S. Beegle.
 1861.—James Vanzant.
 1862.—James Vanzant, J. L. Roe.
 1863-64.—David McCurdy, Ananias Lawrence.
 1865.—Henry G. Williams, George White.
 1866-68.—Henry G. Williams, William Moffatt.
 1869.—J. B. Turpin, John W. Morris.
 1870.—J. B. Turpin, John W. Morris.
 1871.—J. B. Turpin, J. O. Downs.

Up to 1872 Port Elizabeth, Dorchester, Leesburg, Heislerville, West Creek, and Cumberland Furnace formed the circuit.

1872.—Calvin C. Eastlack.

This year the circuit was divided into two parts, the lower one called West Creek Circuit, Port Elizabeth, Dorchester, and Leesburg formed Port Elizabeth Circuit after 1872.

1873-74.—C. C. Eastlack.
 1875-76.—James Vanzant.
 1877-78.—Furman Robbins.
 1879-81.—Godfrey E. Hancock.
 1882-83.—Charles W. Livezey.

Heislerville Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism was introduced at Heislerville about

1800. Services were first held at a private house in the vicinity. Permission was obtained to preach in a school-house, a little north of the present church, where services were continued until the house became too small and much impaired for school purposes, when a larger one was used until a church was erected.

Feb. 15, 1828, members met at George Heisler's and elected trustees, who were directed to buy a lot on which to build a church. The lot was bought and the house erected, and was occupied until the present one was built. The old one being too small and somewhat dilapidated, they determined to build a new one.

In the spring of 1852, Noah Edwards and J. W. Hickman, preachers of Cape May Circuit, met at George Heisler's, and made arrangements to raise funds. The trustees of the church bought a lot, and during the following summer the neat and comfortable church was erected, and completed free of debt. Revs. J. W. Hickman and J. Heisler officiated, assisted by Charles S. Downs and Henry Trombower, who traveled Cape May Circuit that year.

After West Creek Circuit was created, in 1872, embracing West Creek, in Cape May County, Heislerville, and Ewing's Neck, the following have been the preachers on this circuit: 1872-74, John Hugg, (during the pastorate of Mr. Hugg the church was repaired at a cost of four hundred dollars); 1875-77, Joseph G. Reed; 1878, James F. Morell; 1879, Levi Herr; 1880-82, Albert Matthews; 1883, William A. Lilley.

Leesburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—Leesburg society was formed, as near as can be ascertained, about 1805. The class met at George Heisler's, who lived two and a half miles northeast of Leesburg. There was preaching at his residence several years. The society then moved to Joab Swain's, who lived on the bank of Maurice River. A subscription-list to build a church was opened Aug. 6, 1810. The society was incorporated July 7, 1811, and on September 4, following, a deed was given of one acre of land for the consideration of one hundred dollars, by Joab Swain and wife to Thomas Henderson, George Heisler, Orrice Riggins, Thomas Shropshire, and James Worth, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church or meeting house, called and known by the name of "Cana of Leesburg." The house was completed and dedicated May 24, 1812.

Dec. 28, 1861, a meeting was held, and a new board of trustees elected as successors of the first ones, viz., James L. Chambers, George Heisler, Philip Nicholson, William Rice, and Nathan Shaw, who were duly sworn in. Other boards of trustees have since been elected.

A meeting was held May 21, 1863, when the building of a new house was considered. It was resolved to build, and Benjamin F. McKeag, John Hess, and John Lee were appointed a building com-

mittee. The house was completed and dedicated Dec. 27, 1863, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. It was remodeled in 1882; a recess was added at each end, and a spire put up at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars. This church, called "Hickman Church," belongs to the Port Elizabeth Circuit, and has the same ministers.

Dorchester Methodist Episcopal Church is a branch from Leesburg. Classes were formed a year or so previous to 1836, when an organization was effected, and a house was built at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. During the fall and winter of 1873 it was rebuilt. Twelve feet were added to its length, a spire was put up and a recess made back of the pulpit, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. It is a handsome church, and will seat about three hundred people. This church has the same pastors as Leesburg.

Ewing's Neck Methodist Episcopal Church worshipped in an old school-house before the church was built, in 1872. There were then twenty members. The church was completed in 1873, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This church has the same pastors as Heislerville. At Belle Plain a class worships in a school-house, supplied with preaching by the pastor of this circuit, about every two weeks, on Wednesday evening.

Cumberland Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early in this century a Methodist Episcopal Church was built by Wesley Budd, near the iron-works at Cumberland Furnace, now Manassuskin Manor. A society was formed, and for some years it was quite prosperous. Mr. Budd made shipwreck of his worldly prosperity and of his character, failing in business in 1818. At one time he was quite a distinguished preacher, and in 1799 rode the Salem Circuit. After the manufacture of iron from bog ore ceased to be profitable the works were abandoned, and the society almost ceased to exist. In 1862 a new edifice was erected, and now the congregation is steadily increasing. The pastors of this church previous to 1872 were the same as Port Elizabeth. From and including that date the following have served the church: 1872-73, S. F. Wheeler; 1874-76, John H. Hutchinson.

Up to 1877 this church was attached to the Foundry Church at Millville, of which church the above were pastors; in the latter year Cumberland Circuit was formed, including Cumberland Furnace, and the following have since been the preachers: 1877-78, Thomas C. Parker; 1879, J. L. Clark; 1880-81, H. B. Raybold; 1882, Charles S. Müller; 1883, Frank A. Howell.

West Creek Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was organized in the lower part of Maurice River township, in 1792, which was called the West Creek Baptist Church. It was a member of the Philadelphia Association until 1811, then of West New Jersey until 1856, when it was disbanded. The old church

building is yet standing in a very dilapidated condition, the winds howling through the chinks and the rains beating through the roof. It is in a wild, weird spot, surrounded by woods, and in almost a deserted neighborhood. Whether any of the original members reside in the locality we are not at present advised. The following were pastors after its organization, all of whom are deceased: Peter Groom, 1795-1807; Thomas Brooks, 1809-15; Ebenezer Jayne, 1819-26; I. M. Church, 1840-41. Mr. Church, the last pastor, died in 1874, aged sixty-one years. During the intervals between the pastors, the church was served by occasional supplies.

JOSHUA BRICK was born at Bricksboro, in the township of Maurice River, in the year 1779. His father, Joshua Brick, Sr., was the son of John Brick (3d), who inherited from his father, John Brick (2d), a large real estate, including the mills and property at the place now called Jericho, situated on Stow Creek.

Joshua Brick appears to have lived during his youth in Haddonfield, where he received a good English education, and was apprenticed to a tanner named James Hartly. He inherited or acquired property there, married a daughter of Jeremiah Elfreth, then sold his Haddonfield property, and took up his residence at the house built by his father at Bricksboro. His relation, John Clement the elder, who, like his son, the present Judge John Clement, was a surveyor, laid out for him the projected town of Bricksboro. He sold some of the lots, but the town refused to grow, and after a few years he removed to Port Elizabeth.

Whatever may have been the early training of Joshua Brick, it soon appeared that he was a man of superior intellect and well informed, especially in matters of politics and history. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the titles and situation of the land in his vicinity, and was thus enabled to purchase advantageously. For many years he carried on a large business, and added considerably to his inherited property; but he was not careful to retain what he acquired. One of his marked characteristics was that he confined himself almost exclusively to his own neighborhood, seldom traveled, and was never at New York or Washington. He was a judge and justice of the peace, but seldom acted in either capacity, and could not be prevailed on to attend the courts at Bridgeton. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the State in 1830, and of the Convention that formed the new Constitution in 1844; was a few years one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a place which he soon resigned, having no taste for judicial duties. He was also proposed by his friends as a representative in Congress, and a senator of the United States, but failed to obtain the public confidence so as to be considered by his party a safe candidate for these places.

Probably no other man in the county was more ac-

tive and influential in the political management, although most of the time the party to which he belonged was in the minority. Toward the close of his life he united with the Methodist Church. He died in 1860.

CAPT. ANDREW HEISLER died at Bricksboro on the 19th November, 1875, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born March 21, 1795, about two miles from Bricksboro, at a place known as the Heisler farm, and lived there until 1812 or 1814, after which he moved to Heislerville, and on May 29, 1820, married Mary Tomlin. Shortly after his marriage he returned to the old homestead, and began housekeeping in a single room. He only remained here a year, and subsequently bought a small house in Bricksboro. He then began to follow the water, trading between Maurice River and Philadelphia. His principal business was carrying wood from the former to the latter. Capt. Heisler was an industrious man, and believed in economizing time, and therefore when he laid up his vessel in the fall, he usually bought large tracts of timber, and employed men in reducing it to cord-wood. In the spring he would run his wood into the market. Thus he continued to operate during a period of forty years, after which he settled down as a farmer, and continued farming to the time of his death.

THOMAS LEE was born in Chester County, Pa., in the year 1780. His father, Francis Lee, came from Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1770. He had several children. Three sons came to Port Elizabeth. The oldest, James, born in 1771, came there about the year 1795, and in 1801 he established works for the manufacture of window-glass. He disposed of his interest in the glass-works and joined others in the purchase of the Union Mill property and in erecting a blast-furnace for iron at Millville, which was soon disposed of to Smith & Wood, of Philadelphia, and which David C. Wood carried on many years. In 1814 he removed to Bridgeton, and in company with Ebenezer Seeley purchased the property adjoining the east side of the stream of the Cohansey, from North Street to Cornwell's Branch, and they, with Smith Bowen, who owned the property on the west side, made the dam, and thus created the water-power with the object of establishing a paper-mill. Not having sufficient capital to do this, Seeley and Lee reconveyed their side to Abraham Sayre, of whom they originally purchased it, and Smith Bowen sold his side and half the water-power to Benjamin and David Reeves, who commenced the manufacture of nails. In 1817 Mr. Lee removed with his family to Cincinnati, and from thence in a short time to Maysville, Ky., and in 1824 he died in New Orleans.

Thomas Lee came to Port Elizabeth about the year 1799, and was employed for a time by his brother. He married Rhoda Murphy, of Salem County, and in 1805 went to Leesburg, where he was in business a few years; then returning to Port Elizabeth, he en-

tered into partnership with Joshua Brick, carrying on business under the firm of Brick & Lee until about the year 1815, and then continuing a store until about the year 1854, when his health declined, and he gave up business, dying in 1856. He was an industrious, careful man, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable property.

In 1814, Mr. Lee was elected a member of the Legislature of the State, and from 1831 to 1835 he was a member of Congress, elected on a general ticket of the whole State, nominated by the Democrats. He was from the beginning an earnest supporter of the Democratic party.

Francis Lee, the brother of James and Thomas, died of yellow fever in 1803.

Thomas Lee had seven children,—Francis, Elizabeth, Clement J., Benjamin F., Dr. Thomas (deceased), Lorenzo, and Ellen.

CHAPTER CI.

TOWNSHIP OF STOW CREEK.

Boundaries.—This township is also one of the original six townships into which the county was divided when it was set off from Salem, and is the smallest township in the county. It is bounded on the northwest by Lower Alloways Creek and Quinton townships, Salem Co., from which it is separated by Stow Creek; Hopewell township lies to the east of it, and Greenwich on the south, from which it is separated by Newport Creek. Its surface is more generally hilly than any other township in the county.

Soil and Productions.—Its soil is a sandy loam, producing large crops of fruits and vegetables. The township is nearly all under cultivation, only a small portion of it being still covered with timber. Along Stow Creek and its branches are numerous marl-pits, from which has been dug the fertilizing material which has changed the entire agricultural condition of this and the adjoining townships during the last fifty years. The population of the township is almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits.

General Features.—The villages of Shiloh and Roadstown lie partly in this township and partly in Hopewell, and have been referred to under that township. Jericho, a small village, at the mills of that name on Stow Creek, the boundary line of the county, is the only village within its boundaries. There is only one church within its limits, but three others are in Hopewell, within a few hundred yards of the line of this township, and are attended by many of its inhabitants. There is no post-office in the township, but two lie on the east side of the road which forms the boundary line with Hopewell. There are three grist- and two saw-mills in the township, the streams

flowing through it giving good water-power. Its population, owing to the small size of the township, and the absence of towns and villages, is less than any other township in the county, being by the census of 1880 only eleven hundred and seven.

Jericho.—The village of Jericho is situated on the southeasterly side of Stow Creek, the dividing line between this and Salem Counties, on what was for many years the main stage-road from Bridgeton through Roadstown to Salem. It is situated on the tract of one thousand acres which was laid off for John Brick, and resurveyed in 1729 by Benjamin Acton. In former years, before the road through Shiloh and Marlboro to Salem was turnpiked, which turned the course of travel that way, Jericho was of much more importance than at the present day. A hotel was kept there for many years, but owing to the lack of public travel demanding such accommodations, the court, a few years ago, refused any further license.

The principal business of the place is in connection with the grist- and saw-mill. It also contains a blacksmith shop and store for the accommodation of the neighborhood. During the earlier part of this century John S. Wood, who owned the mills, and was an enterprising, active business man, endeavored to build up the place. Among other projects he converted the distillery belonging to him into a woolen-factory in the spring of 1818, associating with himself in the business John E. Jeffers, who had been in that business for a number of years in New York State. Machinery was put in for the manufacture of broad-cloths, cassimeres, satinets, etc., but Mr. Jeffers left in a few months, and the business not proving remunerative it was afterwards abandoned, and the machinery disposed of about 1839. Since that date it has not advanced either in population or business. The population of the village and neighboring community is not over one hundred.

Jericho Mills.—The mills at Jericho were built probably as early as 1700 by John Brick, who located the land as above stated. This was probably the second mill erected in this county for grinding grain, the tide-mill at Greenwich being the first. The pond lies partly in Salem County, the stream being the boundary line of the two counties. At his death the mills became the property of his son, John Brick, Jr., who left them at his death, in 1758, to his son, Joseph Brick. Previous to 1780 they became the property of John Wood, who was appointed a justice of the peace in 1801, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1804, which offices he held until his death. He was a large land-owner in this neighborhood, and, in addition to the Jericho property, owned the mill property in Salem County, now known as Maskell's mill, which he devised by his will dated July 2, 1817, to his grandsons, John W. and Thomas A. Maskell. The Jericho mills and property he devised to his son, John S. Wood, who for many years was the leading

citizen in that vicinity. After his death a division of his lands was made, in March, 1871, between his four children, when the Jericho mills were set off to his daughter, Lucy I. Clark, wife of Dr. Henry C. Clark, of Woodbury, Gloucester Co.

Seventh-Day Mill.—The grist-mill now owned by Zenos Davis, situated on a branch of Stow Creek which drains the northern part of the township of that name and empties into the head of Jericho mill-pond, is of ancient date. The earliest record found concerning it is a conveyance of the land covered by the mill-pond Jan. 18, 1759, by Zebulon Hart to Samuel Elwell, of Pilesgrove. The dam and mill had probably been erected previous to that date. In October, 1764, a two-rod road was laid out from near Roadstown to Samuel Elwell's mill. In June, 1786, it was owned by William Mulford, who sold the same, Feb. 17, 1796, to John and Abijah Ayars. Abijah Ayars conveyed the undivided one-third of the mill property to James Harris, of Fairfield, Sept. 5, 1796, who conveyed it to Mark Noble May 18, 1801. The other two-thirds were sold by Sheriff George Burgin April 16, 1800, and again bought by William Mulford, who then resided at Greenwich; and he conveyed it two days later to Mark Noble. After the death of Noble, in 1809, his widow married Samuel Davis, who occupied and carried on the mill until after the two children of Noble were of age. March 18, 1830, they all joined in conveying the property to John W. Davis, who, the same day, conveyed it to Samuel Davis, the husband of Mark Noble's widow. Samuel Davis deeded it to his two sons, John W. Davis and George B. Davis, in 1839, and they to Jacob A. Young and Maxcerman P. Young in 1857, who conveyed it to John D. Franklin in 1859, who carried on the business until 1865, when he sold it to Thomas J. Ware. Mr. Ware made extensive repairs to the property and machinery, and conveyed it to Zenos Davis in 1870, by whom it is now owned.

Its situation in that part of the county inhabited mostly by adherents of the Sabbatarian faith, as well as its ownership for so long by persons of that faith, gave it the name of the Seventh-Day Mill, by which it is well known in that part of the county. A saw-mill was connected with it for many years, which was carried away by the breaking of the dam, and never rebuilt.

Seeley's Mill, as it was known for many years, is situated on the Stow Creek side of Newport Creek, the boundary between that township and Greenwich. It is situated on the Gibbon survey of four thousand five hundred acres, on which Leonard and Nicholas Gibbon settled about 1728, that tract having been devised to them on condition they settle on the same. The grist-mill built here, on the division of their tract, in 1730, passed into the possession of Nicholas, whose granddaughter, Rebecca, married Josiah Seeley, and they conveyed it to their son, Richard Seeley, from whom it descended to his daughter

Mary, who married Rev. Benjamin Tyler, a Presbyterian minister. The mill remained in her possession until November, 1880, when Isaac M. Smalley bought it and now owns it.

Smalley's Saw-Mill.—The pond from which the water-power is derived for this mill is situated on Bishop's Run, a branch of Stow Creek. It was formerly owned by David Elwell, and afterwards by his brother, Isaac W. Elwell, from whom it was long known as Elwell's saw-mill. After the death of the latter it was bought by Isaac M. Smalley, who remains the proprietor. A large business is done at this mill, mostly in custom work.

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS.

1748. Richard Butcher.	1792-94. John Peck, Esq.
Elijah Bowen.	1795-99. Joel Fithian.
1749. Elijah Bowen.	John Peck, Esq.
Peter Long.	1800. John Wood.
1750. Elijah Bowen.	Eldad Cook.
Hugh Dunn.	1801-8. Joel Fithian.
1751-52. Elijah Bowen.	Eldad Cook.
Richard Butcher.	1809. Joel Fithian.
1752-54. Archibald Smith.	Seesley Fithian.
Elijah Bowen.	1810. ———
1755-56. Richard Butcher.	1811. Joel Fithian.
Elijah Bowen.	Seesley Fithian.
1759-60. Ananias Sayre.	1812-15. Joel Fithian.
Richard Butcher.	George Howell.
1761. Leonard Butcher.	1816-17. George Howell.
1762. Richard Butcher.	Mackell Ware.
Ananias Sayre.	1818-19. George Howell.
1763-64. Ananias Sayre.	Emos F. Randolph.
1764-66. Ananias Sayre.	1820-22. Emos F. Randolph.
Richard Butcher.	Mackell Ware.
1767. Ephraim Lloyd.	1823-26. Dr. Charles Clark.
Ananias Sayre, Jr.	Philip Fithian.
1768-69. Ananias Sayre, Jr.	1827-29. Philip Fithian.
Hugh Dunn.	Mackell Ware.
1770. Ananias Sayre, Jr.	1830. Isaac Elwell.
1771. ———	Samuel Davis.
1772-73. Jonathan Ayres.	1831. Samuel Davis.
John Wheaton.	Isaac Mulford.
1774. John Wheaton.	1832-35. Isaac Mulford.
Michael Hoshel.	Emos F. Randolph.
1775. Aaron Butcher.	1834-37. Philip Fithian.
Joseph Sayre (part of year).	Emos F. Randolph.
Jonathan Ayres (remainder of year).	John S. Wood.
1776. Aaron Butcher.	1839-40. John S. Wood.
Abid Bare.	William P. Seesley.
1777. Aaron Butcher.	1841-43. Reuben Fithian.
John Wheaton.	Reuben Fithian.
1778. Ephraim Lloyd.	1844. Bedford M. Bonham.
1779. Jacob Brown.	William P. Seesley.
Michael Hoshel.	1845-47. William P. Seesley.
1780. Aaron Butcher.	Reuben Fithian.
1781. Michael Hoshel.	1848-50. Reuben Fithian.
Jacob Brown.	John Bowen.
1782. Benjamin Holmes.	1851. Isaac W. Elwell.
Michael Hoshel.	James Woodbatt.
1783. Aaron Butcher.	1852-54. Isaac W. Elwell.
1784-85. Aaron Butcher.	Robert Fithian.
Michael Hoshel.	1859-72. Lewis Howell.
1786. Michael Hoshel.	Isaac W. Elwell.
John Wood.	1873-75. Isaac W. Elwell.
1787. Michael Hoshel.	Isaac M. Smalley.
1788. Michael Hoshel.	1876-78. Isaac M. Smalley.
John Wood.	William Fendlin.
1789-91. Isaac Davis.	1879. Isaac M. Smalley.
John Peck, Esq.	1880. Ephraim Mulford.
1792-94. Job Butcher.	1881-83. Robert B. Elwell.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Roadstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rev. Thomas Stewart, on Salem Circuit, came to Roadstown about 1842 or '43 and explored the country. He preached at Jericho school-house, and came once in four weeks to hold services. Rev. John Lenhart, of Commerce Street Church, Bridgeton, (who, it will be remembered, lost his life aboard the ill-fated frigate "Cumberland," of which he was chaplain), formed a class in Roadstown school-house, not exceeding at first ten members, and the only class in the neighborhood. Abraham Mayhew and George Horner, with their families, were the principal adherents of this faith in the neighborhood.

A meeting was held July 5, 1844, and a society was organized, and took the name of Emory Methodist Episcopal Church. A lot was bought of Andrew Horner, on the road to Jericho, a quarter of a mile west of Roadstown, for seventy-five dollars, and a church was built for one thousand and eighteen dollars. It was dedicated Sept. 24, 1846, Rev. J. W. Hickman officiating. The church held about four hundred people. The first preacher there, on a station, was Rev. Francis Wolf, about 1852. Rev. Socrates Townsend, who was on the Salem Circuit at the time, preached there when the church was built. Rev. Samuel Parker came next to Townsend.

The following preachers are remembered to have preached there: Messrs. Abraham Gearhart, Charles Kirkbride, Mr. Relyea, William Barnhart, Joseph Tucker, Henry Belting, Caleb Fleming, John L. Souders.

The following preachers have officiated there since 1865: 1865-66, S. C. Chettin; 1867, L. O. Manchester; 1868, J. T. Woolson; 1869, C. W. Carson. During this year a new and handsome church was built in the town on the road to Greenwich. The lot cost sixteen hundred dollars, and the church cost four thousand dollars. 1870, William Pittinger; 1871-73, John S. Gaskill; 1874-76, Nomer J. Wright; 1877-79, A. H. Eberhart; 1880, Levi Herr; 1881, C. W. Brittain, who was expelled in May, when William E. Blackiston took his place; 1882, William E. Blackiston; 1883, John B. Whitton.

JOHN GIBBON was born in what is now the township of Stow Creek, in the year 1737, before the county of Cumberland was set off from Salem. He was the son of Leonard Gibbon (1st), who emigrated from Gravesend, Kent Co., England, about the year 1728.

John Gibbon, the subject of this notice, inherited from his father a very handsome estate in land, including the dwelling-house in which he resided. He was taught the trade of a hatter, and in his will calls himself a hatter. In 1761 he married Esther Seesley, one of the daughters of Col. Ephraim Seesley, of Bridgeton. When the war of the Revolution broke out he was in service, probably as a militiaman, and in 1777 was taken prisoner, and confined in a prison-



Joel F. Atkinson



Reuben Tilton

ship at New York. With a large number of fellow-prisoners, by the neglect or contrivance of the subordinates intrusted with the care of them, partly for profit and partly to induce the prisoners to enlist with the British, he suffered the most barbarous treatment, the food provided being, much of it, unfit for use, and even of this and of water to drink they were sometimes unsupplied for two or three days at a time, so that as many as fifteen hundred were believed to have died; as death released them from their sufferings they were dragged out and piled up until enough were collected to make a cart-load, when they were thrown into a ditch and slightly covered with earth. Mrs. Gibbon, aware of his capture, but unable to hear from him, succeeded by great exertions and the aid of friends, after considerable delay, in obtaining permission to enter the enemy's lines, went alone to New York, and was there informed that three days before her arrival he had died, and had been thrown with others into the trench; the body could not be obtained. A few years after this the widow married Col. Benjamin Holme, of Elinboro.

John Gibbon left four sons and two daughters, among whom his real estate was divided by a will dated Dec. 10, 1776, giving to his sons two shares, and his daughters one each, otherwise it would all have gone to the oldest son, as the law was until 1780. Nicholas, the oldest child, had the homestead. He died about 1809.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOEL FITHIAN.

The family are of English ancestry, though no facts regarding their emigration are accessible. Samuel, the grandfather of Joel, removed at an early day from Long Island to Salem, now Cumberland County. He married and had sons, Joel and Seeley, who lived to mature years, and several daughters. His son Seeley was born in Greenwich township, where he subsequently became a farmer, and at a later date removed to Stow Creek township. He served as captain during the Whiskey Insurrection, and marched to Pennsylvania with his company. He was united in marriage to Mary Burgin, who died soon after, leaving one son, John B., now deceased, who was early a farmer in Greenwich township, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of glass, and also embarked in the drug business with Dr. Horace Burgin. He left children,—Charles S., secretary of the East Lake Woolen Mill, at Bridgeton, and a daughter, Eleanor M. By a second marriage to Esther Hunt, of Stow Creek, Seeley Fithian had children,—Ruth, who was unmarried, Reuben, Joel, and Robert. Mr. Fithian's death occurred on the 23d of March, 1819, in Stow Creek. His son Joel was born Oct. 29, 1802, in the latter township. Sev-

enteen years of his life were spent under the paternal roof, after which the home of an uncle in Greenwich township became his residence. The advantages of education at this time were limited, though such as were offered at Roadstown and Shiloh Mr. Fithian enjoyed. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Salem, and having acquired the trade of a cooper, followed it until his removal to Rochester two years later. Here he continued until thirty-five years of age, still pursuing the trade he had chosen, when Cincinnati became his home. For eighteen years Mr. Fithian was a resident of the latter city, and during none of this time did he rest in idleness. His craft of cooper was industriously plied, and he also became interested in the lumber business. His old home, however, offered the most attractive prospect for his advancing age, and the year 1853 found him again in Stow Creek, and associated with his brother in farming pursuits. Mr. Fithian was in politics formerly a Whig, and later adopted the articles of the Republican platform, though he never desired nor held an office. In religion he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich. Reuben Fithian, brother of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in January, 1800, and devoted nearly the whole of his life to farming pursuits, having settled upon the homestead. He received a rudimentary education, and indicating a taste for official life, entered the political arena at an early age. He filled successively the offices of assessor, collector, and freeholder of Stow Creek township, and at the time of his death, at Trenton, in March, 1853, represented his district as State senator, having previously served as member of Assembly. Mr. Fithian was a man of prepossessing appearance and of agreeable address. His mature judgment and business tact enabled him to wield an extended influence in the township. His brother Robert was born in 1805, and died in 1871. He devoted his energies wholly to the improvement of the farm. He served as collector, and also for many years as freeholder of the township, and was identified with the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, of which his brother Reuben was an officer.

JOSEPH A. BOWEN.

A branch of the Bowen family, who are of Welsh ancestry, early settled in Swansea, Mass., and later removed to New Jersey, having purchased land in Salem County. It is probable that Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Stow Creek township, where his birth occurred, traced his descent from these early settlers. His son Joseph was born on the homestead Sept. 23, 1765, and also pursued the calling of an agriculturist. He married Phoebe Ayars, born Feb. 16, 1776, and had children,—Joseph A.; Hannah, born July 2, 1801; Phoebe A., whose birth occurred Feb. 13, 1805; and Joshua A., born March 3,

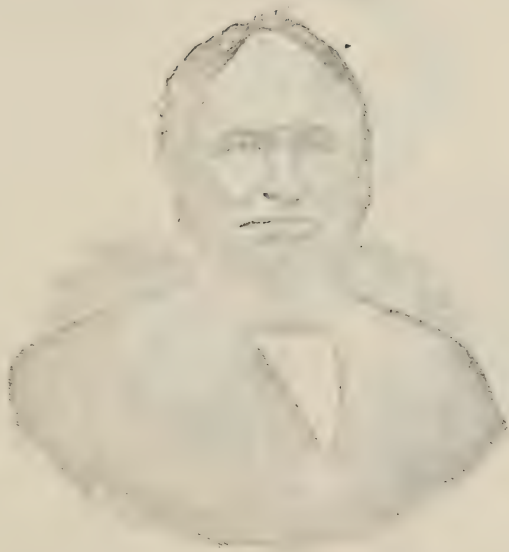
1813. Mr. Bowen's death occurred Aug. 9, 1830, and that of his wife April 1, 1813. His son, who is the subject of this biography, was born Sept. 3, 1798, on the paternal estate in Stow Creek. He enjoyed but limited advantages of education, and early acquired not only habits of industry and thrift, but a thorough knowledge of farming through circumstances which made him the helper of his father in his daily avocations. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Stow Creek, now occupied by his son, Charles B., which became his home during the remainder of his life. He was married Sept. 9, 1824, to Mary, daughter of Abel Brooks, of Salem County. Their children are Elisha C., born in 1825 (deceased); Hannah W. (Mrs. H. W. Randolph), born in 1827; Joseph C., born in 1829; Mary B. (Mrs. E. Woodruff), whose birth occurred in 1831; and Charles B., born in 1834; of whom three survive. Joseph C. resides on a farm opposite the homestead in Upper Hopewell. He married Anna C. Nebhut, of Philadelphia, and has children,—Frank W., Charles E., Anna M., and Orlando M. He is a Republican in politics, and has been for years collector of the township of Hopewell. He is actively identified with and vice-president of the County Agricultural Society. He is a deacon of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Marlboro, and greatly interested in Sabbath-school work, being recording secretary of the County Sabbath-School Association, of which he was for years corresponding secretary.

Charles B., who now resides upon the family property, married Tanson S. Walker, of Salem County, and has two sons, William W. and Joseph E. He is in politics a Republican, and also a member of the County Agricultural Society, and one of its executive committee. He is in religion a Seventh-Day Baptist, and a member of the church at Marlboro. Hannah W. is married to Howell W. Randolph, and has children,—Ada and Lester. They reside in Walworth, Wis. Joseph A. Bowen was strongly Whig in his political proclivities, and subsequently became a Republican. He was a member of the township committee, and held the office of justice of the peace for ten years by appointment of the Governor. The agricultural society of the county was largely indebted to him for its organization and subsequent success. He was in full sympathy with all measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, and aided greatly in the recruiting service. He was a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Shiloh, and participated actively in measures for its advancement. His wife was also connected with the same church. Mrs. Bowen died on the eve of the 4th of August, 1864, and Mr. Bowen on the eve of the 4th of August, 1866.

C. HENRY SHEPPARD.

The ancestry of the subject of this biographical sketch is traced to David Sheppard, who was born

about the year 1700, and resided in Greenwich township. He was probably the son of Thomas Sheppard, one of four brothers who settled in Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683, and who was one of the earliest Baptist settlers. He was justice of the peace and judge of the Salem Court in 1710, and a member of the Fifth Assembly of New Jersey, which met in 1709-10 at Burlington, N. J. David probably married Anna, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, and had children,—David, Jr., Abel, Phoebe, Thomas, Prudence, and Lucy. Abel, who was born in 1730, married Abigail Barrett, daughter of Caleb Barrett, a Seventh-Day Baptist. He died April 13, 1773, and his wife March 8, 1806. They had children,—Phoebe, Caleb, Abel, Abigail, Dickinson, Anna, James, Rebecca, David, and Sarah, all of whom adhered to the seventh day as the Sabbath. David, of this number, was born Jan. 10, 1771, in Hopewell, and married Eleanor, daughter of Beriah Jarman, who was born in 1774. Their children were Sarah T. (Mrs. John Bowen), Martha (Mrs. Randolph), Caleb, Abigail, and David. Caleb was born Jan. 25, 1795, and spent his later life as a farmer in Hopewell township. He married Ami Davis, and had children, among whom was Caleb Henry, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sheppard was in politics an ardent Whig, and subsequently a Republican. He was actively interested in the cause of education, and one of the chief contributors in the erection of the Union Academy of Shiloh. He was also a man of benevolent instincts, and in full sympathy with all worthy mission enterprises. He died July 17, 1873, in his seventy-ninth year. His son, Caleb Henry, was born Feb. 16, 1832, in Greenwich township, where his father resided. He remained at home until sixteen years of age, when the advantages offered at the Union Academy attracted him to Shiloh. On the completion of his studies his father removed to Hopewell township, having inherited the paternal lands, which afterward became the property of his son. He was married March 21, 1855, to Rebecca, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, of Shiloh, and has three children,—Irving M., Warren W., and Cora J. The eldest son is engaged in farming pursuits on the homestead, while the younger is a pupil of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, having graduated at the South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, in both the Classical and Scientific Departments, with the highest honors. Mr. Sheppard purchased in 1873 the farm adjoining that inherited from his father, which is his present residence. He is in politics a strong Republican, and has for years been active in the local issues of the day. He has held the office of collector of the township, and was in 1863 elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, where he served on the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1874 he represented his district in the State Senate for three successive years, and was chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, chairman of



Joseph A. Bowen



C Henry Sheppard.

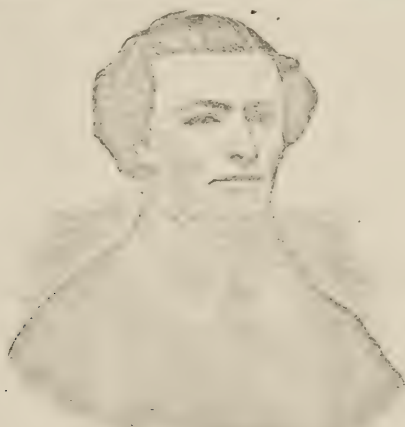
the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, and also member of the Unfinished Business Committee.

Mr. Sheppard has identified himself largely with educational matters, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Union Academy at Shiloh. The family adhered to the creed of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Sheppard is a member.

EDWARD H. SHEPPARD.

John Shepherd, one of the four brothers of that name who settled in Back Neck, Fairfield township, in 1683, died in 1710. He had sons,—Dickinson, Enoch, and Job, and possibly others. Dickinson, of

Ann O., daughter of Ebenezer Fithian, of Fairfield township, whose birth occurred June 4, 1794. Their children were Isaac, born in 1819; Benjamin F., in 1820; Harriet N., in 1823; George W., in 1825; Robert F., in 1827; Margaret O., in 1830; Jane O., in 1833; Mary F., in 1836; and Edward H. Mr. Sheppard was a man of strong force of character, and of much influence in the community where he resided. He led an exemplary life, and established a reputation for integrity and probity. He was temperate in all things, and an active member of the Sons of Temperance, whose cause was very dear to his heart. In politics he was a zealous Democrat, though not active in the party work. His church preferences led him to become a member of the Presbyterian Church at



Edward H. Sheppard

this number, lived at Autuxit (now Newport), in Downe township, Cumberland Co., where he was a large land-owner and a member of the Seventh Legislature, which met April 4, 1716, and was dissolved March 28, 1719. His death occurred in 1749. The children of Dickinson Shepherd were Patience, Stephen, Dickinson, Jr., John, Jonadab, Ann, and Eve. Jonadab lived on the ancestral estate, where his death occurred in 1765. He was twice married, and had children,—Temperance, Ruhanna, Jonadab, Jr., Nathan, Reede, Nathaniel, Silvanus, Marah, Eve, and Anna. Jonadab, Jr., married his cousin, Hannah Sheppard, daughter of Dickinson Sheppard, and had children,—Jonadab, Ansel, and probably others. The latter was born July 27, 1789, in Newport, where he followed the occupations of his father, and married

Cedarville, of which he was a trustee. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1862, in his seventy-fourth year. His son, Edward H., was born Dec. 23, 1839, at Sayre's Neck, Fairfield township. The schools of that period in the township were well maintained, and he acquired when a lad the rudiments of an education, which served him in after-years in his daily avocations. He then chose the life of a boatman, and for fourteen years followed the water, a portion of this time being captain of a vessel sailing to neighboring ports. Mr. Sheppard entered the army in 1862 and served for nine months, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Suffolk. He was married Jan. 22, 1868, to Miss Mildred M., daughter of Asa Horner, of Stow Creek, the latter of whom was born in Salem County and removed

to Stow Creek, where he resided until his death in 1882. He married Abigail Mataack, and had seven children.

Mr. Horner was a successful farmer, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a man of sound judgment and of extended influence. He was a public-spirited citizen, and actively identified with the best interests of the community, both in church and state.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have children,—Abby H., born Jan. 15, 1869; Mattie A., whose birth occurred July 19, 1872; Edward H., born Aug. 11, 1875; Asa

H., born March 17, 1878; Hattie N., in July, 1880 (deceased); and Lizzie, whose birth occurred Dec. 29, 1882. Mr. Sheppard's political affiliations are with the Democracy, though not specially interested in the local issues of the day. He has been a member of the township committee of Stow Creek, and for five years its treasurer. He is a member of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, of Cedarville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Odd-Fellows' Encampment. Both he and Mrs. Sheppard are members of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church.

